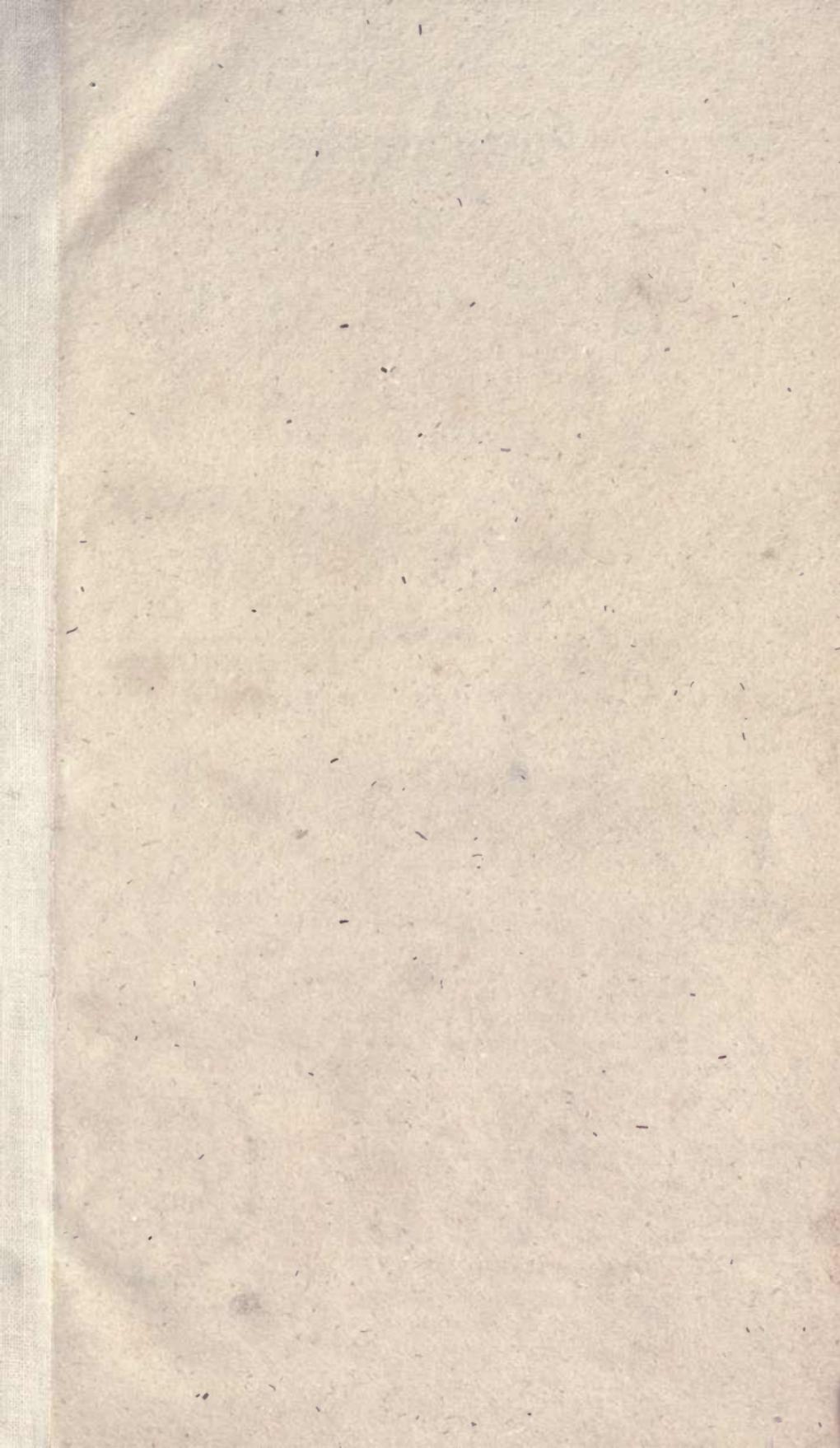
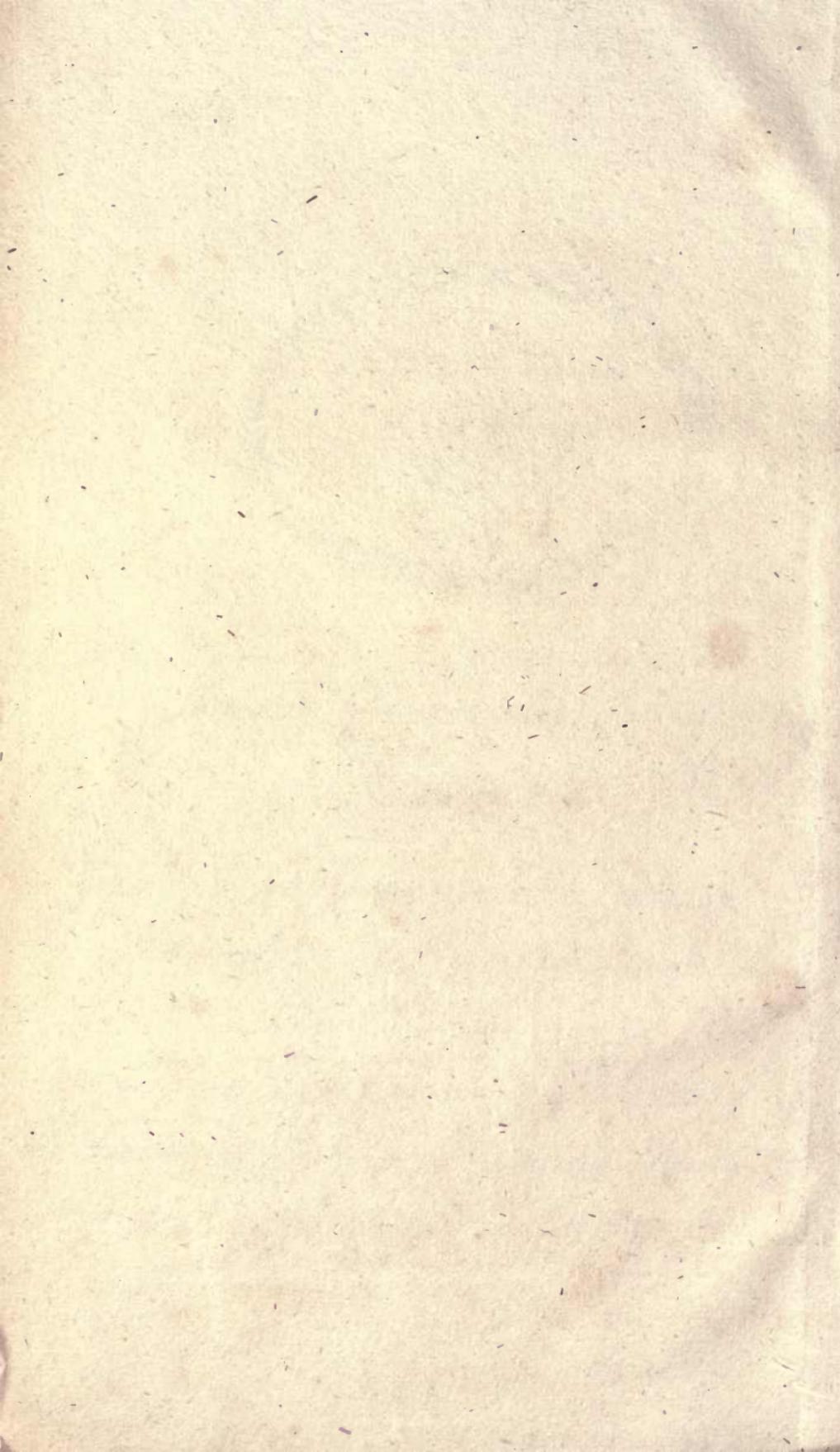


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AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
BOTANY,  
CONTAINING AN  
EXPLANATION OF THE THEORY OF THAT SCIENCE,  
EXTRACTED FROM THE  
WORKS OF LINNÆUS;  
WITH AN  
APPENDIX, AND GLOSSARY.

By the late JAMES LEE,  
NURSERY-MAN, AT THE VINEYARD, HAMMERSMITH.

A NEW EDITION, CORRECTED AND REVISED,

By C. STEWART,

MEMBER OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY, LONDON; OF THE NATURAL HISTORY  
AND WERNERIAN SOCIETIES, EDINBURGH; AND AUTHOR OF  
ELEMENTS OF NATURAL HISTORY.



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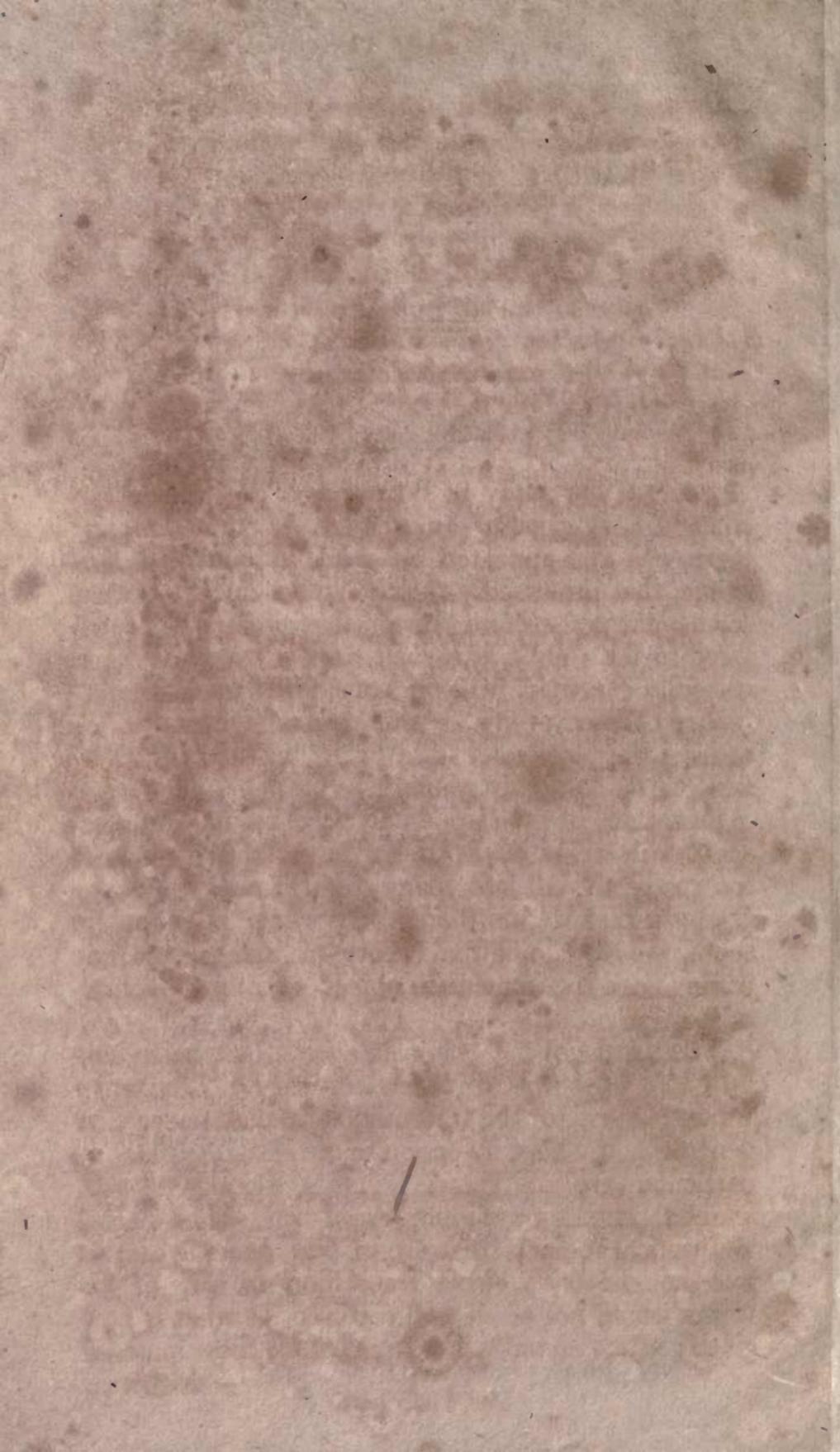
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IT is incumbent on the Publisher to shew in what respects the present Edition has a better claim to public favour than any of the former.

Every Edition of this Work, for these last thirty years, has been servilely copied from the Second Edition; notwithstanding the great improvement which the science of Botany has received during that period by the accession of new Genera, and the different arrangement of the Orders, in every Class, and their subdivisions. These, in this Edition have been carefully attended to, and it is hoped, accurately inserted.

In the Appendix, instead of the Generic name only, the trivial name in many of the species has been added, and a great number of new English names, chiefly of West India plants given, for which the Editor is indebted to a very eminent Botanist. A few errors that had maintained their places in all the former Editions, have also been carefully corrected, and some improvements occasionally introduced into the text, which it would be tedious to specify here.



## P R E F A C E.

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THOUGH the study of Botany is of late years become a very general amusement in this country, there has yet appeared no work in our own language, that professedly treats of the elements of that science; it is therefore hoped, that what is now offered to the Public, if it shall appear to have been carefully executed, will be considered as a performance of some utility. The matter it contains, or at least the far greater part of it, will probably be new to the English reader, for though some few explanations of the same kind may be found interspersed in larger works, these are for the most part too costly to fall into many hands; nor could the reader expect to find therein the whole of what he seeks, the explaining the theory of the science not having been the immediate object of those publications.

The matter of the following sheets has been collected from the works of the celebrated Dr. Linnaeus; whose labours for the reformation of this science in general, and whose invention of the sexual system in particular, are well known. As the writings of this learned professor are interspersed with philosophical and critical remarks that are of less general use, it was thought that a direct translation of any of his works would not be so well received, as what is now given; which contains an extract of his most material doctrines.

doctrines. The method in which these have been distributed in the following chapters, we propose to explain ; but to render this more intelligible, it will be expedient to lay before the reader a short account of those discoveries that have given occasion to the moulding of this science into a form so different from that in which it appeared in the last century.

The Sexual System of Botany, as its title imports, is founded on a discovery that there is in vegetables, as well as in animals, a distinction of the sexes. This was not wholly unknown to the ancients ; but their knowledge of it was very imperfect. In order to shew in what respect this discovery has been investigated further by the moderns, it will be necessary to anticipate part of the subject-matter of the following chapters.

It will be seen in the course of this work, that the flowers of the generality of vegetables are hermaphrodite, containing within them the characters of both sexes ; but that in the classes Monoecia and Dioecia, the sexes are parted, and allotted to different flowers ; and that in the class Dioecia in particular, the sexes are even on different plants, the male flowers growing all upon one plant, and the female upon another. Now this last circumstance the ancients had observed : indeed it could hardly escape their notice ; for the Palm tree, whose fruit was in esteem, being of the class Dioecia, a very little observation was requisite to teach them, that in these trees the flowers of the male were necessary to ripen the fruit of the female. Accordingly we find, in the account given by Herodotus \* of the country about Babylon, where these trees are in plenty, that it was a custom with the natives in their culture of this plant to assist the operations of nature, by gathering the flowers of the male trees, and carrying them to the female. By this means they secured the ripening of

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the fruit; which might else, from unfavourable seasons, or the want of a proper intermixture of the trees of each sex, have been precarious, or at least not to have been expected in equal quantities.

It seems pretty extraordinary, that this discovery should not have led the Ancients to detect the whole process of nature in the propagation of the various species of vegetables; and yet it does not appear, by any of their writings that are come down to us, that they went farther than this obvious remark upon the Palm-tree, and some similar notions concerning the Fig. They had indeed, from what they saw in these plants, formed a notion that all others were male and female likewise \*; but this notion was false, the far greater part having hermaphrodite flowers, which serves to convince us, that what they discovered of the Palm and Fig, was only a right guess, and not founded on any knowledge of the anatomy of flowers, either in those trees, or any others.

In this dark state the doctrine of the sexes of vegetables remained, not only through all the ages of antiquity, but almost to the end of the last century, the moderns seeing no more of this doctrine than the ancients had done before them; and hence we have to this very hour in use the false distinctions of male and female species of *Cornus*, *Pæony*, *Cistus* and many others, which have all hermaphrodite flowers, the distinction in these cases being grounded on nothing more than some difference in the habit of the two species with which the sexes are no ways concerned.

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\* Thus Theophrastus;

" In trees, considered universally, and taking in each several kind, there are, as has been said, many differences. One of these is common to them all, namely, that by which they are distinguished into female and male, of which the one bears fruit, the other not, in some kinds; in those in which both bear fruit, that of the female is the best, unless these are to be called Males, for so they are called by some."

The honor of having first suggested the true sexual distinctions in plants appears to be due to our own countryman, Sir Thomas Milington ; from whose hints Dr. Grew, as the Doctor himself acknowledges, was led to the observations he has given on this subject, in his *Anatomy of plants* \*. After this, Camerarius, Moreland, Geoffroy, Vaillant, Blair, Jussieu, and Bradley, pursued their enquiries and experiments so far as to remove all doubt concerning these discoveries ; and lastly, Dr. Linnæus founded thereon the System of Botany which we are going to explain in this Work.

The Sexual Hypothesis, on its first appearance, was received with all that caution that becomes an enlightened age ; and nature was traced experimentally through all her variations, before it was universally assented to. Tournefort refused to give it any place in his system ; and Pontedera, though he had examined it, treated it as chimerical ; but the proofs which Dr. Linnaeus has stated among the aphorisms of his *Fundamenta Botanica* †, and farther explained and illustrated in his *Philosophia Botanica* ‡, are so clear, that the birth of animals is not more evidently the consequence of an intercourse between the sexes than that of vegetables ; and it would be now as ridiculous for any one, who has looked at the arguments, to doubt the one as the other.

We

\* Published in the year 1682. The Doctor expresses himself thus :—“ In discourse hereof with our learned Savilian professor, Sir Thomas Millington, he told me, he conceived that the attire doth serve as the male for the generation of the seed. I immediately replied that I was of the same opinion, and gave him some reasons for it, and answered some objections which might oppose them, &c. *Anat. of Plants*, p. 171.

† Aphorism 132 to 150.

‡ Page 86 to 66.

We shall not attempt to lay all these proofs before the reader ; our business is to explain, not to demonstrate ; but as it may be satisfactory to see some one fact established, that carries conviction with it, we shall here give an extract of a letter from Berlin, inserted in the Philosophical Transactions \*, concerning a remarkable experiment made on the Palm-tree.

Extract of Mr Mylius's letter to Mr Watson dated at Berlin, Feb. 20, 1751.

“ The sex of plants is very well confirmed, by an experiment that has been made here on the *Palma major foliis stapeliiformibus*. There is a great tree of this kind in the garden of the Royal Academy. It has flowered and bore fruit these thirty years, but the fruit never ripened, and when planted, it did not vegetate. The Palm-tree, as you know, is a *Planta Dioecia*, that is, one of those in which the male and female parts of generation are upon different plants. We having no male plants, the flowers therefore of our female were never impregnated by the farina of the male. There is a male plant of this kind in a garden et Leipsic twenty German miles from Berlin. We procured from thence at Berlin in 1749 a branch of male flowers, and suspended it over our female ones, and our experiment succeeded so well, that our Palm-tree produced more than an hundred perfectly ripe fruit ; from which we have already eleven young Palm-trees. This experiment was repeated last year, and our Palm-tree bore above two thousand ripe fruit. As I do not remember a like experiment, I thought it convenient to mention it to you ; and if you think proper, be pleased to communicate it to the Royal Society.”

This

This letter, which was read to the Society the 2d of May, 1751, with some ingenious observations on the same subject, by Dr Watson F. R. S. to whom it was addressed \*, has established the fact, attested by the ancients, concerning the Palm-tree, which some may perhaps have looked on as fabulous; and as the fructification in other vegetables, though it may differ in particular circumstances, has yet in general a manifest conformity with that of the Palm-tree, in respect to the parts supposed to be the organs of generation, which are discoverable either on the same, or on a separate flower, in all but the class Cryptogamia, where they are too minute for observation; so from this single experiment we may fairly draw an argument by analogy; for the confirmation of the whole sexual hypothesis; but there are, as has been said, other, and better proof. We have already directed the reader to those stated by Linnæus; whoever desires farther satisfaction concerning this point, may see the several demonstrations collected, and methodically connected in the *Sponsalia Plantarum* of J. Gustavus Wahlbloom, published in the *Amoenitates Academicæ* at Leyden in 1749.

Having thus explained, as far as seems necessary, the new principles upon which the reformation of the former vicious systems of Botany has been undertaken by the later Botanists, we come to shew, as we proposed, the method that has been followed in this Introduction to the Science.

The work is divided into three parts, and each part into sundry chapters. The subject of each chapter may be seen in the table of contents prefixed to the work; but with respect to the three parts, as no title or head explanatory of the matter each contains could be conveniently prefixed to them, it will be proper to explain here the scope of this division.

Vegetables,

\* Printed also in the *Philosophical Transactions* with the letter,

Vegetables, according to Linnæus, are primarily divisible into three parts. 1. The Root. 2. The herb or plant itself. 3. The fructification. And in this order these parts might have been treated, were it not on account of the Sexual System ; but as the explanation of the latter was the principal object of this work, it became necessary to give up the order of the parts of the vegetable, and follow that of the system.

The System is divided, into 1. Classes. 2. Orders. 3. Genera. 4. Species. 5. Varieties. Now as the Classes, Orders, and Genera, which come first in the System, are established on the fructification alone, it became necessary to give this part of the vegetable the preference in point of order ; and we have accordingly made the fructification the subject of the several chapters of the first part of this work.

In the second Part, we have given a full explanation of the Classes, Orders, and Genera of the System ; which indeed contain the whole theoretic part of it, the doctrines of species and varieties having, as Linnæus observes, a greater relation to the practice. The reason for proceeding to the System immediately after the fructification is manifest ; as the theory of the System is established on the fructification alone, an account of the latter was all that was necessary to prepare the reader for understanding the explanation of the former, which, as has been said, was the principal object of the work.

In the third and last Part, the two remaining parts of the vegetable, viz. the root and herb, are treated of : and as these chiefly furnish the doctrines that respect the two last divisions of the System, viz. species and varieties, so these doctrines are also included in this third Part, and make the conclusion of the work.

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The two tables subjoined to the work, have their explanations prefixed; and we shall only speak here of their utility. It is presumed that no exact table of the Linnæan Genera, with their English names, and a reference to their Classes and Orders, as given in the first Table, has yet appeared in print, our writers not having adopted all the Linnæan names, nor followed the author exactly in his distribution of vegetables; our first Table, therefore cannot but be of great use to those who are desirous of becoming acquainted with the method of Linnæus, and of framing the lists of their private collections upon the plan of his system.

The utility of the second Table, which contains the names of the genera rejected by Linnæus, is obvious; it might have been augmented to ten times its bulk, had all the names been inserted that have been given to vegetables by the numerous writers on this science; but such a collection would be a work of itself; and it has been therefore thought adviseable to confine it to those only that are cited in the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus, which contains the principal.

The Table of English specific and generic names referred to their Linnæan titles, which is given in the Appendix, has been executed with care; [and in the present edition considerably enlarged not only with the trivial names, but with a very great number of new generic and specific names, chiefly of West India plants, with which the Editor was favoured by a very eminent Botanist.] If nevertheless any mistakes or material omissions should appear, those who are versed in Botany will be the most ready to excuse them.

The designs for the figures of the Plates are for the most part taken from those given by Linnæus in his works. Some of them might, perhaps, have been mended by fresh designs from nature; but as

the

the work here given to the public is professedly an extract of the Linnæan doctrines, it was thought that the figures he had himself selected, would, upon the whole, come the nearest to his own meaning, and be of the greatest help in explaining it.

The Glossary, which is an addition to this Work, contains many new terms of art, not in the former editions, collected from the works of Doctor Linnæus, that have been published since the **INTRODUCTION** to **BOTANY** made its first appearance.

There is likewise added to this edition a systematic arrangement and explanation of botanic terms.

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AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
BOTANY.

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PART THE FIRST.

CHAP. I.  
OF THE SEVEN PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

By Fructification we are to understand both the *flower* and *fruit* of plants; which cannot well be separated: For though the fruit does not swell and ripen till after the flower is fallen, its rudiment, or first beginning, is in the flower, of which it properly makes a part. Linnaeus defines the fructification to be a temporary part of vegetables, allotted to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new. It consists of seven principal parts, viz.

1. The CALYX, Empalement, or Flower-cup
2. The COROLLA, or Petals, vulgarly called the leaves of the flower.
3. The STAMINA, Threads, vulgarly called, the Chives.
4. The PISTILLUM, Pointal.

5. The PERICARPIUM, Seed-vessel.
6. The SEMINA, Seeds themselves.
7. The RECEPTACLE, Base, on which the fructification is seated.

All these parts, and their several uses, will be particularly explained in the following chapters; and it is sufficient to observe here, that the four first, viz. Calyx\*, Corolla, Stamina, and Pistillum, are properly parts of the *flower*; and the three last, Pericarpium, Semina, and Receptacle, parts of the *fruit*; and that it is from the number, proportion, position, and other circumstances attending these parts of fructification, that the classes of vegetables, and the Genera they contain, are to be characterised according to the sexual system.



## CHAP. II.

### OF THE CALYX.

THE CALYX is the termination of the *Cortex*, or outer bark of the plant, which, after accompanying the trunk or stem through all its branches, breaks out with the flower, and is present in the fructification in this new form. Its chief use is to inclose and protect the other parts. It has received different appellations, according to the circumstances with which it is attended, viz.

PERIANTHUM, Flower-cup, when its station is close to the fructification. If it includes the stamina, and not the germen, it is the perianthium of the flower; if the germen, but not the stamina, the

\* That the Calyx is a part of the flower, though it often attends the fruit, is manifest from hence; that there is no instance of its coming out after the plant has done flowering, although in the Patagonula the Calyx is observed to grow to a much larger size in the fruit than it did in the flower.

perianthium of the fruit; but if it includes both, it is the perianthium of the fructification.

**INVOLUCRUM**, a Cover, when stationed at the foot of an umbel, at a distance from the flower: it is an universal involucrum, if it is under the universal umbel; or a partial one, if under a partial umbel.

**AMENTUM**, Catkin, when it proceeds from one common receptacle, resembling the chaff of an ear of corn.

**SPATHA**, Sheath, when it bursts lengthways, and puts forth a *Spadix*\*.

**GLUME**, Husk in grasses, when it folds over with its valves; and the sharp point or beard issuing from the glume is called an Arista.

**CALYPTERA**, a Veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the *antherae*, tops of the stamina, and is hooded like a monk's cowl.

**VOLVA**, from its involving or enfolding, in the *fungi*, or mushroom-tribe, where it is membranaceous, and rent on all sides.

It is sometimes difficult to distinguish a Calyx from a *Bractea*, floral leaf†, such as is found to accompany the fructification of the *Tilia*, *Lavandula*, *Melampyrum*, and others. They may be distinguished by this certain rule, that a Calyx always withers when the fruit is ripe, if not before; but the *Bractea* will

\* *Spadix* properly signifies the receptacle of a palm: see Chap. viii. But *Spatha* is not confined only to such plants as have a spadix in this sense of the term, but is applied to *Narcissus*, *Galanthus*, *Pancratium*, and many others, whose flower-stalks come out of a sheath. *Spadix* therefore is here to be understood in a more general sense: agreeably to such latitude we shall find it used in Chap. xix. under the head of *spadiceous aggregate flowers*, to express the common receptacle in *Calla*, *Dracontium*, *Pothos*, *Arum*, and *Zostera*, as well as in the Palms.

† In many plants there are found green leaves amongst the flowers, that differ in shape from the ordinary leaves of the plant. These are the *Bracteae*, or floral leaves here spoken of. They are commonly situated on the flower-stalks, and sometimes so near the flower, as to be mistaken for its Calyx.

remain longer. Without attending to this, mistakes might easily be made in Helleborus, Nigella, Passiflora, Hepatica, Peganum, and others, in which the Calyx is wanting. The distinction between a Calyx and Corolla in doubtful cases will be treated of in the next chapter. In many flowers the Calyx is deciduous, dropping off the instant the flower begins to expand; this is the case with Epimedium and Papaver.

## CHAP. III.

### OF THE COROLLA.

THE COROLLA, is the termination of the *Liber*, or inner bark, continued to, and accompanying the fructification in this new form of painted leaves. Its use is the same as that of the Calyx, serving as an inner work of defence for the parts it incloses, as the Calyx, which is usually of stronger texture, does for an outer one.

The leaves of which the Corolla consists are called *Petals*; by which appellation they are conveniently distinguished from the green leaves of the plant with which they might else be confounded\*. The Petal

\* *Petal* (in the Greek πέταλον) signifies leaves in general; but there being another Greek word (φύλλον) nearly of the same signification, the modern Botanists have borrowed the former to express the leaves of the flower. The ancients seem to have had no distinct term in use to express this part of the fructification. Thus Virgil, in describing his Amellus, which is a species of Aster, the flower of which has a yellow middle, and purple rays, calls it a golden flower, surrounded with purple leaves.

*Aureus ipse (Flos); sed in foliis, quae plurima circum Funduntur, violae sublucet purpura nigrae.* GEORG. IV.

This loose expression, which is chargeable rather on the language than the poet, has misled all its translators; as is

is defined by Linnaeus as a corollaceous covering to the flower, meaning that it incloses and protects it in the manner of a Corolla, or Wreath. If the Corolla be

MONOPETALOUS, of one Petal, it consists of two parts, viz. the *Tube*, or lower part, which is usually, tube-shaped; and the *Limb*, or upper part, which usually spreads wider. And the limb again, according to its figure, is either *Campanulate*, bell shaped, that is, bellying-out, and without a tube; *Infundibuliform*, funnel-shaped, that is, of the figure of a cone, and standing on a tube; *Hypocrateriform*, salver-shaped, that is, plain or flat, and standing on a tube; or *Ringent*, gaping, that is, irregular and perforated with two lips. But if the Corolla be

POLYPETALOUS, of many Petals, each Petal consists of *Unguis*, a claw, which is the lower part fastened to the base; and *Lamina*, a thin plate,

rightly observed by Martyn, in his note on this passage. May and Addison make the real leaves of the plant purple:

For from one root he spreads a wood of boughs,  
Whose many LEAVES, although the flower be gold,  
Black violets dimme purple color hold. MAY.

The flower itself is of a golden hue,  
The LEAVES inclining to a darker blue.  
The LEAVES shoot thick about the root, and grow  
Into a bush; and shade the turf below. ADDISON.

Dryden applies the same color to the boughs:

For from one root the rising stem bestows  
A wood of leaves, and vi'let purple BOUGHS.  
The flower itself is glorious to behold,  
And shines on altars like resfulgent gold. DRYDEN.

Dr Trapp applies the golden color to the stem, and the purple to the leaves:

For from one turf a mighty grove it bears;  
Its STEM of golden hue; but in its LEAVES,  
Which copious round it sprout, the purple tint  
Of deep-dyed violets more glossy shines.

which is the upper part, and usually spreading. A polypetalous Corolla is *cruciform*, cross-shaped, when it consists of four Petals that are equal and spreading; and *papilionaceous*, butterfly-shaped, when it is irregular, consisting of four Petals, of which the under one resembles the keel of a ship, the upper one rises, and the two side ones stand single.

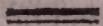
There belongs also to the Corolla a part called the *Nectarium*, which has been but newly distinguished, having been by former botanists confounded with the Petals. It is by Linnaeus defined to be the part which bears the honey, and belonging to the flower only. This part affords a wonderful variety in the manner of its appearance. In some plants it is very large, as in the *Narcissus* and *Aquilegia*; in the former of which the cup, and in the latter the horns, are *Nectaria*: in others it is scarcely discoverable, even with glasses. In some plants it is united with, and makes part of the Petals: in others it is detached from them. Its shape and situation are also as various. Its use is not known, unless the supposition of its secreting the honey may be depended upon.

Between the Calyx and Corolla nature has put no absolute limits; as is plain from the *Daphne*, in which plant they grow together, and are united in the margin, like a leaf of the *Buxus*; but they may be commonly distinguished by their position in respect of the stamens, the petals and stamens being ranged alternately; whereas the segments of the Calyx, and the stamens, answer to each other. That this is their natural situation, appears from the complete flowers in the classes *Tetrandria* and *Pentandria*: And the use of applying this rule will be found in the instances of *Chenopodium*, *Urtica*, and *Parietaria*; where it decides, that the single cover in those Genera is a perianthium, and that it is the Corolla that is wanting. Should we infer, where only one of the two covers appears, that it is a Corolla, because that is a more principal part, there would be no certainty from such an inference; as is evident

from the Ammannia, Isnarda, Peplis, Ruellia, and Campanula, in all which the Corolla is often found wanting, but not the Calyx.

That the Calyx, as proceeding from the Cortex of the plant, is coarser and thicker than the Corolla, which is produced by the soft, pliant, coloured Liber, is obvious to every one. But there are no limits determinable from any such circumstances, unless it be from the colour; and even this is not sufficient; for the perianthium of the Bartsia is blood-coloured; and there are also many flowers whose Corollae are coloured, naked, and subject to lose their petals when in the state of flowering, but which afterwards harden and turn green, and remain on the plant like a Calyx; as for instance, the Helleborus and Ornithogalum.

The Euphorbia has deceived many, who have described it as monopetalous, taking the Calyx for the Corolla. But that the *Peltae*, as they are called, upon the leaves of the Lichen, are really the petals of the flower, is proved by some annual species in India, in which there are white petals very distinguishable.



## CHAP. IV.

### OF THE STAMINA.

THE STAMINA are the male part of the flower. Linnaeus defines them as an entrail of the plant, designed for the preparation of the *pollen*; of which we shall speak presently.

Each single *Stamen* consists of two parts, *viz.*

1. **FILAMENTUM**, the filament or thread; which serves to elevate the *anthera*, or summit, and at the same time connects it with the flower.

2. **ANTHERA**, the summit itself; which contains

within it the pollen, and when come to maturity discharges the same.

The **POLLEN**, Meal, contained within the antherae, is a fine dust secreted therein, and destined for the impregnation of the german; of which part we shall speak in the next chapter.

The stamina being, as I have said, the male part of the flower, the construction and distribution of the sexual system is principally founded upon, and regulated by it; as will appear in the explanation of the system. It is sufficient to observe here, that such flowers as want this part are called *female*; such as have it, but want the female part described in the next chapter, *male*; such as have them both, *hermaphrodite*; and such as have neither, *neuter*.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF THE PISTILLUM.

**THE PISTILLUM** is the female part of the flower: It is defined by Linnaeus as an entrail of the plant, designed for the reception of the pollen. It consists of three parts.

1. The **GERMEN**; which is the rudiment of the fruit accompanying the flower, but not yet arrived at maturity.

2. The **STYLE**, which is the part that serves to elevate the stigma from the german.

3. The **STIGMA**; which is the summit of the Pistillum, and covered with a moisture for the breaking of the pollen.

It has been said in the last chapter, that the pollen was destined to the impregnation of the german: this is performed in the following manner. The Antherae, which at the first opening of the flower are whole, burst open soon after, and discharge the pollen;

which dispersing itself about the flower, part of it lodges on the surface of the stigma, where it is detained by the moisture with which that part is covered; and each single grain or atom of the pollen bursting and dissolving in this liquor, as it has been observed to do by the microscope, is supposed to discharge something that impregnates the germen below. What the substance is that is so discharged; and whether it actually passes through the style into the germen, seems yet undetermined, it being difficult to observe such minute parts; but whatever be the operation by which nature produces the effect in question, the cause, as far as it has been here explained, is scarce disputable; and accordingly we see, that after this impregnation, when the parts of the flower that have done their office are fallen away, the Germen swells to a fruit big with seeds, by which the species is propagated. The pistillum being, as I have said, the female part of the flower, is of great consequence in the Sexual System, as well as the male part; as will appear when the System comes to be explained.

## CHAP. VI.

### OF THE PERICARPIUM.

THE PERICARPIUM, Seed-vessel, is the Germen, described in the last chapter, grown to maturity. It is defined by Linnaeus as an entail of the plant big with seeds, which it discharges when ripe.

It is distinguished, according to the circumstances that attend it, by the following appellations:

CAPSULA, a Capsule, is a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner. The inclosure of the capsule, which surrounds and covers the fruit externally, is called a *valvule*; the

partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments or cells, *dissepiments*; the substance which passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds, *columella*; and the cells or hollow compartments of the capsule in which the seeds are lodged, *loculaments*.

**SILIQUA**, a Pod, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along both the sutures or joinings of the valves.

**LEGUMEN**, a Pod also, is a pericarpium of two valves, wherein the seeds are fastened along one suture only.

**FOLLICULUS**, formerly **CONCEPTACULUM**, a Conceptacle, is a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on one side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

**DRUPA**, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a stone.

**POMUM**, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, containing a capsule.

**BACCA**, a Berry, is a fleshy or pulpy pericarpium without valve, the seeds within which have no other covering.

**STROBILUS**, is a pericarpium formed of an Amen-tum. (See Chap. 2d.)

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## CHAP. VII.

### OF THE SEEDS.

**THE SEED**, according to the definition of Linnaeus, is a deciduous part of the vegetable, the rudiment of a new one, quickened for vegetation by the sprinkling of the pollen. Its distinctions are,

A **SEED**, properly so called, which is a rudiment of a new vegetable, furnished with sap, and covered with a bladdery coat or tunic. It consists of, 1. *Cor-*

*culum*, the first principle of the new plant within the seed. 2. *Plumula*, a scaly part of the corculum; which ascends. 3. *Rostellum*, a plain part of the Corculum; which descends. 4. *Cotyledon*, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance, and perishable. 5. *Hilum*, an external mark or scar on the seed, where it was fastened within the fruit. 6. *Arillus*, the proper exterior coat or tunic of the seed; which comes off of itself. 7. *Coronula*, the little crown of a seed; which is either *Calyculus*, the calyx of a floret, adhering to the seed, and assisting it to fly; or *Pappus*, a down, which is a feathery or hairy crown answering the same end, and connected with the seed by *Stipes*, a trunk, which here signifies the thread on which the down is raised and supported. 8. *Ala*, wing, a membrane affixed to the seed, and which, by its flying, helps to disperse it.

*NUX*, a Nut; which is a seed inclosed with an osseous epidermis, a bony or hard outer skin, commonly called the *shell*.

*PROPAGO*; which is the seed of a moss, first discovered by Linnaeus, who peeled off the bark, and detected it in the year 1750. These seeds have neither tunic nor cotyledon, but consist only of the plumula of a naked corculum, where the rostellum is inserted into the calyx of the plant.

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## CHAP. VIII.

### OF THE RECEPTACLE.

THE RECEPTACLE, is the base which connects the other six parts of a single fructification. Its various appellations are as follows:

A PROPER RECEPTACLE, is that which belongs only to the parts of a single fructification: And this is called *a receptacle of the fructification*, when it is

common to both flower and fruit; *a receptacle of the flower*, when it is a base to which the parts of the flower only are fastened without the germen; *a receptacle of the seeds*, when it is a base that fastens the seeds within the pericarpium.

A COMMON RECEPTACLE, is that which connects many florets in such a manner, as that the taking away any of them would cause an irregularity. *Palea* a chaff, is a thin substance, springing from the receptacle to part the florets.

UMBELLA, an Umbel, is a receptacle, which, from a common center, runs out into thread-shaped foot-stalks of proportionate lengths. It is called *a simple* umbel, when it has no subdivisions; *a compound* umbel, when each footstalk is terminated by an *umbellula*, or *little umbel*; and in this case, the umbel that bears the umbellula on its footstalks, is called an *universal* umbel: and the umbellula which proceeds from the universal umbel, a *partial* umbel.

CYMA, a Cyme, is a receptacle that runs into long fastigiate peduncles\*, proceeding from the same universal center, but with irregular partial ones.

SPADIX, is the receptacle of a palm †, produced within a spatha, or sheath, on the branches that bear fruit.

\* *Peduncles*, Flower-stalks, are called Fastigiate, when their lengths are so proportioned, that the flowers which they support form an even surface.

† This is the proper sense of the term, as employed by the ancients: But Spadix is now used in a more general sense, viz. to express all flower-stalks that come out of a Spatha; see the note on this subject in Chap. II. This definition, therefore, appears to be too strict.

## CHAP. IX.

OF THE DISTINCT CHARACTERS OF THE PARTS OF  
FRUCTIFICATION.

THE parts of Fructification, with their subdivisions, having been explained separately in the preceding chapters, we shall here give a view of them altogether, with the proper distinguishing character assigned to each by Linnaeus, beginning with the vegetable itself.

The essence of the vegetable consists in its *Fructification*: The essence of the fructification consists in the *Flower* and *Fruit*: The essence of the flower consists in the *Antherae* and *Stigma*: The essence of the fruit consists in the *Seeds*. We come now to THE PARTS.

**POLLEN**, is a dust of vegetables, designed to burst in a liquor appropriated to that purpose; and to discharge therein, by its elastic force, a substance not distinguishable by the naked eye.

**A SEED**, is a deciduous part of a plant, fraught with the rudiment of a new plant, and quickened by the pollen.

**ANTHERA**, is a vessel that produces and discharges the pollen.

**PERICARPIUM**, is a vessel that produces and discharges the seeds.

**FILAMENTUM**, is the foot that supports the Anthera, and fastens it to the vegetable.

**GERMEN**, is the rudiment of the Pericarpium or of the Semen, not yet arrived at maturity; its existence is chiefly at the time when the Anthera is discharging its pollen.

**STIGMA**, is the moistened summit of the Germen.

**STYLUS**, is the foot of the Stigma, that connects it with the Germen.

**COROLLA** and **CALYX**, are the teguments or covers of the stamens and pistillum; the Calyx arising from the *cortical Epidermis*, or outer bark, and the Corolla from the *Liber*, or inner bark.\*

**RECEPTACULUM**, is that part which connects the parts before-mentioned.

From these characters the following principles may be deduced :

1. That every vegetable is furnished with flower and fruit; there being no species where these are wanting.
2. That there is no fructification without anthera, stigma, and seed.
3. That the antherae and stigma constitute a flower, whether the covers are present or wanting.
4. That the seed constitutes a fruit, whether there be a pericarpium or not.

In respect to the seed; its essence consists in the Corculum, which is fastened to the Cotyledon, and involved therein, and closely covered with its proper tunic.

The essence of the Corculum consists in the Plumula; which is the vital speck of the plant itself, extremely small in its dimensions, but increasing like a bud to infinity. The Rostellum however must be included, being the base of the plumula, which descends and strikes root, being the part originally contiguous to the mother plant.

That the Propagines, or seeds of mosses, consist only of the Plumula and Rostellum, has been already shewn. (See Chap. 7.)

\* This supposed origin of the Calyx and Corolla has not been confirmed by the more accurate anatomy of modern physiologists.

## CHAP. X.

OF THE MOST NATURAL STRUCTURE OF THE PARTS  
OF FRUCTIFICATION.

In considering the structure of the parts of Fructification, the principal objects to be attended to are, 1. The *number* of each part. 2. Its *figure*. 3. Its *proportion*; by which is to be understood its height in respect to the rest; and 4. Its *situation*; which will include also its *insertion* and *connections*. As to any other differences, such as a difference in the size, colour, smell, or taste, it is not safe to allow any weight to them, as they might lead us to make distinctions, not justifiable by the true principles of the science.

As the number, figure, proportion, and situation of the parts are variable, we shall consider, 1. The most natural Structure, or that which most frequently occurs; and this we shall make the subject of the present chapter. 2. The Differences in structure, arising from the variation of the parts in different plants; which will take up a few of the succeeding chapters. And, 3. The singular Structures, or such as are observed in a few genera only; for which we shall allot a chapter by itself.

The most natural Structure of the parts in respect to Number, is, to have the calyx divided into as many segments as the corolla; the filaments equal in number to the segments of the corolla and calyx; a single anthera on each filament; the divisions of the pistillum equal in number to the cells of the pericarpium, or the receptacles of the seeds; the most common number, *five*; (whence the extent of the classes *pentandria* and *syngenesia*), and the corolla and calyx also *quinquefid*, cut into five segments.

In respect to Figure, to have the calyx less spreading than the corolla; the corolla widening gradually; the stamens and pistillum upright and tapering; the pericarpium big with seeds, swelling and extending after the rest of the parts (the calyx excepted) are fallen off.

In respect to Proportion, to have the calyx less than the corolla: the pistillum of equal length with the stamens in an upright flower, but longer in an inverted one; if the flower slope downward, the stamens and pistillum inclining towards the under side; but if it slope upwards, placed close under the upper side.

In respect to Situation, to have the perianthium surrounding the receptacle; the corolla placed on the receptacle, and alternate with the perianthium; the filaments placed within the corolla, but corresponding with the perianthium; the anthers seated on the tops of the filaments; the germen possessing the centre of the receptacle; the style standing on the top of the germen; the stigma seated on the top of the style. When the stigma and style are fallen, the germen grows to a pericarpium, supported by the calyx, and including the seeds which are affixed to the receptacle of the fruit. The receptacle of the flower is generally under the pericarpium, being not so often found to grow either round it or over it.

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## CHAP. XI.

### OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE CALYX.

HAVING shewn the most natural structure of the parts of the fructification in the last chapter, we come now to their Differences, or variations, (which

are the foundation of the genera) and their characters; and of these we shall treat in their order, beginning with the *Calyx*.

The variations of the Calyx, in respect to Number, will take in the terms also that respect its *Composition, Parts and Segments*.

In respect to *Number*, it is either *single*, as in Primula, and most flowers; *double* as in Malva, Hibiscus, and Bixa; or *wanting*, as in Tulipa, Fritillaria, and many of the liliaceous flowers.

In respect to *Composition*, it is either *imbricate*, that is, composed of various scales lying over each other, as in Hieracium, Sonchus, and Camellia; *squarrose*, that is, composed of scales divaricated on all sides, and spreading widely open, as in Carduus, Onopordum, and Conyza; *auctus*, augmented; that is, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base externally, as in Coreopsis, Bidens, Crepis, and Dianthus; or *multiflorus*, many flowered, that is, common to many florets, as in Scabiosa, and in the plants of the class Syngenesia.

In respect to its *parts*, it is either *monophyllous*, of one leaf, as in Datura and Primula; *diphyllous*, of two, as in Fumaria, and Fumaria bulbosa; *triphyllous* of three, as in Tradescantia; *tetraphyllous*, of four, as in Sagina, Epimedium, and in the plants of the class Tetradynamia; *pentaphyllous*, of five, as in Cistus, Adonis, and Cerbera; *hexaphyllous*, of six, as in Berberis; or *decaphyllous*, of ten, as in Hibiscus.

In respect to its *segments* (which chiefly concern the monophyllous Calyx) it is either *integer*, whole, as in Genipa; *bifid*, divided into two segments, as in Utricularia; *trifid*, in three, as in Alisma, and Cliffortia; *quadrisid*, in four, as in Rhinanthus; *quinquesid*, in five, as in Nicotiana; *sexfid*, in six, as in Pavia; *octofid*, in eight, as in Tormentilla; *decemfid*, in ten, as in Potentilla and Fragaria; or *duodecimfid*, in twelve, as in Lythrum.

The variations of the Calyx, in respect to figure, will also include the terms respecting its *Equality*, *Margin* and *Aper*, or Top.

In respect to *Figure*, it is either *globose*, globe-shaped, as in *Cucubalus*; *clavate*, club-shaped, as in *Silene*; *reflex*, bent back, as in *Asclepias*; or *erect*, upright, as in *Primula* and *Nicotiana*.

In respect to *Equality*, it is either *equal*, as in *Lychnis*; *unequal*, as in *Helianthemum*: or with the segments *alternately shorter*, as in *Tomentilla* and *Potentilla*.

In respect to its *Margin*, it is either *integerrimus*, very entire, as in most plants; *serrate*, sawed, as in some species of *Hypericum*; or *ciliate*, fringed with hairs like an eye-lash, as in some species of *Centauraea*.

In respect to its *Aper*, or top, it is either *acute*, sharp, as in *Primula* and *Androsace*; *acuminate*, pointed, as in *Hyoscyamus*; *obtuse*, blunt, as in *Nymphaea* and *Garcinia*; or with one of its indents *lopped off*, as in *Verbeña*.

In respect to Proportion, it is either *longer* than the Corolla, as in *Agrostemma*, *Sagina*, and some species of *Antirrhinum*; *equal* to it, as in some species of *Cerastium*; or *shorter*, as in *Silene*.

In respect to Situation, it is either a Calyx of the *flower*, as in *Linnaea* and *Morina*; of the *fruit*, as in *Linnaea* and *Morina*\*, or of the *Fructification*, as in *Poenia*.

The Duration of the Calyx may also be considered. In respect to which it is either *caducous*, falling off at the first opening of the flower, as in *Papaver* and *Epimedium*; *deciduous* with the Corolla, as in *Berberis*, and in the plants of the class *Tetradynamia*; or *persisting*, till the fruit is come to maturity, as in the plants of the class *Didynamia*.

\* The *Linnaea* and *Morina* have each of them two *Calyces*, one of the flower, the other of the fruit; which is the reason of their being given as instances of both cases.

## Variations of an INVOLUCRUM.

The preceding varieties of the Calyx chiefly respect a Perianthium. An Involucrum is either *monophyllous*, as in Bupleurum; *diphyllous*, as in Euphorbia; *triphyllous*, as in Butomus and Alisma; *tetraphyllous*, as in Cornus; *pentaphyllous*, as in Daucus; or *hexaphyllous*, as in Hæmanthus.

## Variations of a SPATHA.

A Spatha is either *monophyllous*, as in Narcissus; *diphyllous*, as in Stratiotes; or *imbricate*, as in Musa.



## CHAP. XII.

## OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE COROLLA.

THE variations of the Corolla in respect to Number concern either *Petals*, or *Laciniae*, segments: the variations of the Nectarium shall be given separate.

The Corolla, in respect to its Petals, is either *monopetalous*, or consisting of one Petal, as in Convolvulus and Primula; *dipetalous*, of two, as in Ciræa and Commelina; *tripetalous*, of three, as in Alisma and Sagittaria; *tetrapetalous*, of four, as in the class Tetrodynamia; *pentapetalous*, of five, as in umbelliferous plants\*; *hexapetalous*, of six, as in Tulipa,

\* The umbelliferous plants are in the order *Digynia* of the class *Pentandria*.

Lilium, Podophyllum; *enneapetalous*, of nine, as in Thea, Magnolia, and Liriodendron; or *polypetalous*, of many, as in Nymphæa.

In respect to its Laciniae (which concern rather the Monopetalous than the Polypetalous, being but rarely observed in the latter) it has either *two*, as in Alsine and Circæa; *three*, as in Holosteum and Hypecoum; *four*, as in Lychnis; or *five*, as in Reseda.

The variations of the Corolla, in respect to Figure, will include what also concerns its *equality*, and its *margin*.

In respect to figure, it is either undulate, waved, as in Gloriosa; *plicate*, folded, as in Convolvulus; *revolute*, rolled back, as in Asparagus and Medeola; or *tort*, twisted, as in Nerium, Asclepias, and Vinca. Its more considerable variations, in respect to figure, have been already shewn in Chap. 3.

In respect to equality, it is either *equal*, as in Primula; *unequal* as in Butomus; *regular*, as in Aquilegia; or *irregular*, as in Aconitum and Lamium.

In respect to its margin, it is either *crenate*, notched, as in Linum; *serrate*, sawed, as in Tilia and Alisma; *ciliate*, fringed as in Ruta, Menyanthes, and Tropæolum; *denticulate* between the segments, that is, having a Denticulus, or little jag, at the bottom of the divisions, as in Samolus and Sideroxylum; or with a *hairy surface*, as in Menyanthes, and Lasianthus, a species of Hypericum.

In respect to Proportion it may be very *long*, as in Catesbæa, Siphonanthus, Brunfelsia and Craniolaria; or very *short*, as in Sagina, Centunculus and Ribes.

In respect to Situation, the base of the Corolla is usually close to the Perianthium, if there be one: It is indeed separated from it by the Germen, in Adoxa, Sanguisorba and Mirabilis; but these instances are very rare.

In respect to Duration, it is either *persisting*, lasting till the fruit is ripe, as in Nymphæa; *caducous*, dropping as soon as the flower is blown, as in Actea

and *Thalictrum*; *deciduous*, dropping off with the flower, which is the most common; or *marcescent*, withering, but not falling, as in *Campanula*, *Orchis*, *Cucumis*, *Cucurbita*, and *Bryonia*.

### Variations of the NECTARIUM.

It has been already said, Chap. 3. that the Nectarium, by the former botanists, had been confounded with the petals; but though it commonly attends upon and makes part of the corolla, it is often found distinct from it, as in the instances of *Aconitum*, *Aquilegia*, *Helleborus*, *Isopyrum*, *Nigella*, *Garidella*, *Epimedium*, *Parnassia*, *Theobroma*, *Cherleria*, and *Sauvagesia*; which sufficiently proves, that it should be distinguished from the petals. The Nectarium affords very singular varieties, especially if it grows distinct from the petals. It admits of the following principal distinctions.

**CALCARIATE** *Nectaria*, such as resemble a *Calcar*, or Spur; and these are either in monopetalous *Corollæ*, as in *Antirrhinum*, *Valeriana*, *Pinguicula* and *Utricularia*; or in polypetalous, as in *Orchis*, *Delphinium*, *Viola*, *Impatiens* and *Fumaria*.

*Nectaria* that lie within the substance of the petals, as in *Fritillaria*, *Lilium*, *Swertia*, *Iris*, *Hermannia*, *Uvularia*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Myosurus*, *Ranunculus*, *Bromelia*, *Erythronium*, *Berberis* and *Valisneria*.

*Nectaria* that crown the Corolla, as in *Passiflora*, *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, *Olax*, *Lychnis*, *Silene*, *Coronaria*, *Stapelia*, *Asclepias*, *Cynanchum*, *Nepenthes*, *Cherleria*, *Clusia*, *Hamamelis* and *Diosma*.

*Nectaria* of singular construction, as in *Reseda*, *Cardiospermum*, *Amomum*, *Costus*, *Curcuma*, *Grewia*, *Urtica*, *Andrachne*, *Epidendrum*, *Helicteres* and *Salix*.

**CALYCINE** *Nectaria*, such as are found upon the Calyx, as in *Tropæolum*, *Monotropa*, *Biscutella* and *Malpighia*.

STAMINEOUS Nectaria, such as attend the Stamina; and these are either upon the antheræ, as in Adenanthera; or upon the filaments, as in Laurus, Dictamnus, Zygophyllum, Commelina, Mirabilis, Plumbago, Campanula, and Roella.

PISTILLACEOUS Nectaria, such as accompany the Pistillum: These are upon the Germen, as in Hyacinthus, Iris, Butomus, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, &c.

RECEPTACULACEOUS Nectaria, such as join to the Receptacle, as in Lathræa, Helxine, Collinsonia, Sedum, Cotyledon, Sempervivum, &c. Mercurialis, Kiggelaria, Clutia, Phyllanthus, Melianthus and Disosma.

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## CHAP. XIII.

### OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE STAMINA.

THE Stamina consisting each of a filament and an Anthera, (see Chap. 4.) we shall speak first of the variations of the filaments.

As the terms respecting the number of the stamina will be explained in the Chapters that treat of the Sexual System, we shall omit here what concerns the numbers of the filaments themselves, to avoid repetition; but they are sometimes found to have *Laciniae*, segments; and these are either *two*, as in *Salvia*; *three*, as in *Fumaria*; or *nine*, as in the class *Diadelphia*.

The Figure of the Filaments is either *capillary*, like hairs, as in *Plantago*; *plane*, flat, as in *Ornithogalum*; *cuneiform*, wedge-shaped, as in *Thalictrum*; *spiral*, skrew-shaped, as in *Hirtella*; *subulate*, awl-shaped, as in *Tulipa*; *emarginate*, nicked or notched, as in *Porrum*; *reflex*, bent back, as in *Glo-*

*nosa*; or *hirsute*, hairy, as in *Tradescantia* and *Antericum*.

The Proportion of the filaments is either *unequal*, as in *Daphne*, *Lychnis* and *Saxifraga*; *irregular*, as in *Lonicera*, and the class *Didynamia*; *very long*, as in *Trichostema*, *Plantago* and *Hirtella*; or *very short*, as in *Triglochin*.

The Situation of the filaments, is either *opposite* to the leaves or segments of the Calyx, as in *Urtica*; or *alternate* with them, as in *Elaeagnus*. In monopetalous flowers they are inserted into the Corolla, but scarce ever in polypetalous: In the class *Icosandria* they are always inserted in the Calyx, as they are also in *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*, *Jussiaea*, *Ludwigia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Isnarda*, *Ammannia*, *Peplis*, *Lythrum*, *Glaux* and *Rhexia*; and in some *Apetalous* flowers, without petals, as in *Elaeagnus*; but it is more common for them to be inserted into the Receptacle, like the Calyx and Corolla.

#### VARIATIONS OF THE ANTERAE.

The number of the Antherae is either a *single* one to each filament, as in the generality of plants; *one* common to *three*, as in *Cucurbita*; *one* to *five*, as in the whole class *Syngenesia*; *two* to *each* filament, as in *Mercurialis*; *three* to *each* as in *Fumaria*; *five* to *three* filaments, as in *Bryonia*; or *five* to *each*, as in *Theobroma*.

In some plants that have single Antherae to the filaments, some of the antherae are *wanting*; thus *one* is wanting in *Chelone* and *Martynia*; *two* in *Pinguicula* and *Verbena*; *three* in *Gratiola*, and in some *Bignonias* and *Geraniums*; *four* in *Curcuma*; and *five* in *Pentapetes*, and some *Geraniums*.

The number of cells that contain the Pollen, is either *one*, as in *Mercurialis*; *two*, as in *Helleborus*; *three*, as in *Orchis*; or *four*, as in *Fritillaria*.

The figure of the Antherae is either *oblong*, as in *Lilium*; *globose*, as in *Mercurialis*; *sagittate*, arrow-

shaped, as in *Crocus*; *angulate*, cornered, as in *Tulipa*; *cornute*, horned, as in *Hamamelis*, *Erica*, *Vaccinium* and *Pyrola*.

They burst either on the *side*, as in *Leucoium*, and most flowers; on the *apex*, as in *Galanthus* and *Kiggellaria*; or from the *apex* to the *base* through the whole length, as in *Epimedium* and *Leontice*.

They are fastened either by their *base*, as in most plants; their *tops*, as in *Colchicum*; their *sides*, as in *Canna*; or grow to the *Nectarium*, as in *Costus*.

Their situation is either on the *tops* of the filaments, as in most plants; on the *sides* of the filaments, as in *Paris* and *Asarum*; on the *pistillum*, as in *Aristolochia*; or on the *receptacle*, as in *Arum*.

The Figure of the particles of the Pollen appears by glasses to be either *Globus echinatus*, a prickly ball, as in *Helianthus*; *perforate*, as in *Geranium*; *double*, as in *Sympytum*; *rotato-dentate*, wheel-shaped and indented, as in *Malva*; *angulate*, cornered, as in *Viola*; *reniform*, Kidney-shaped, as in *Narcissus*; or *Folia Convoluta*, a leaf rolled up, as in *Borrago*.



## CHAP. XIV.

### OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE PISTILUM.

THE Pistillum consists of three parts, *Germen*, *Stylus*, and *Stigma*: of these the *germen* being no other than the rudiment of the pericarpium, its variations will be considered under that head in the next chapter; nor need we speak here of the number of the styles, as that will be treated of in the explanation of the Sexual System\*; but as the style is often divided, we must consider its *Laciniae*.

\* See Part II. Chap. 3, in which the titles of the Orders, which are governed chiefly by the number of the styles, are explained.

STYLE—The style in respect to its laciniae, is either *bifid*, as in Persicaria and Cornutia; *trifid*, as in Clethra and Frankenia; *quadrifid*, as in Rhamnus; *quinquefid*, as in Geranium; or *dichotomous*, halved, and each lacinia halved again, as in Cordia.

The Figure of the style is either *cylindric*, like a rolling stone, as in Monotropa; *angulate*, cornered, as in Cana; *subulate*, awl-shaped, as in Geranium; *capillary*, like hairs, as in Ceratocarpus; or *thicker* towards the top, as in Leucoium.

In respect to Length, it is either *very long*, as in Tamarindus, Cassia, Campanula, Scorzonera and Zea; *very short*, as in Papaver; or of the length of the stamina, as in Nicotiana, and most flowers.

In respect to Thickness, it is either *thicker* than the stamina, as in Leucoium; *thinner*, as in Ceratocarpus; or of *equal* thickness with them, as in Lamium.

Its Situation is either on the *apex* of the germen, as is too common to need example; both *above* and *below* the germen, as in Capparis and Euphorbia, (unless the lower part in these be considered as the extension of the receptacle); or on the *side* of the germen, as in Rosa, Rubus, and the rest of the plants of the order Polygynia in the class Icosandria, and also in Hirtella and Suriana.

As to its Duration, it is sometimes *persisting*; as in the class Tetrodynamia.

STIGMA—The Number of the stigmata is either a *single* one, as in most flowers; *two* as in Syringa; *three*, as in Campanula; *four*, as in Epilobium and Parnassia; or *five*, as in Pyrola.

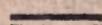
The Laciniae of the stigma are either *convolute*, rolled together, as in Crocus; *capillary*, as in Rumex; *revolute*, rolled back, as in Dianthus, Campanula, and in the class Syngenesia; or *bent* to the left, as in Silene: and in respect to their Number, the stigma may be *separite*, divided into six parts, as in Asarum; or *multifid*, with many divisions, as in Turnera.

The Figure of the stigma is either *capitate*, headed as in *Tribulus*, *Hugonia*, *Vinca*, *Ipomoea*, and *Clusia*; *globose*, globe-shaped, as in *Primula*, *Hottonia*, *Linnaea*, and *Limosella*; *ovate*, egg-shaped, as in *Genipa*; *obtuse*, blunt, as in *Audromeda*; *truncate*, lopped, as in *Maranta*; *pressed down obliquely*, as in *Actea* and *Daphne*; *emarginate*, notched, as in *Melica*; *orbiculate*, rounded, as in *Lythrum*; *peltate*, like a pelta, or little shield, as in *Sarracenia*, *Nymphaea*, *Clusia* and *Papaver*; *coroniform*, crown-shaped, as in *Pyrola*; *cruciform*, cross-shaped, as in *Penæa*; *uncinate*, hooked, as in *Viola* and *Lantana*; *canaliculate*, grooved or channelled, as in *Colchicum*, *concave*, hollow as in *Viola*; *angulate*, cornered, as in *Muntingia*; *striate*, streaked, as in *Papaver*; *plumose*, feathery, as in *Rheum*, *Triglochin*, *Tamarix*, and in *Grasses*; or *pubescent*, downy, as in *Cucubalus* and *Lathyrus*.

In respect to Length, it may be *filiform*, thread-like, as in *Zea*; or as *long* as the style, as in *Genipa*.

In respect to Thickness, it may be *foliaceous*, resembling a thin leaf, as in *Iris*.

In respect to Duration, it is either *marcescent*, withering, as in most plants; or *persisting*, as in *Sarracenia*, *Hydrangea*, *Nymphaea* and *Papaver*.



## CHAP. XV.

### OF THE DIFFERENT STUCTURES OF THE PERI-CARPIUM.

THE Variations of the pericarpium itself, in respect to Number, arise properly from the number of its capsules, that is, the number of parts into which the fruit is *externally* divided, the internal divisions respecting the loculaments.

In respect to external division, the pericarpium is either *absent*, as in the order Gymnospermia of the Class Didynamia; *unicapsular*, consisting of one capsule, as in *Lychnis*; *bicapsular*, of two, as in *Paeonia* and *Asclepias*; *tricapsular*, of three, as in *Veratrum* and *Delphinium*; *quadricapsular*, of four, as in *Rhodiola*; *quinquecapsular*, of five, as in *Aquilegia*; or *multicapsular*, of many, as in *Caltha*, *Trollius* and *Helleborus*.

The fruit in respect to the Loculaments, or internal divisions of the pericarpium, is either *unilocular*, of one cell, as in *Trientalis* and *Primula*; *bilocular*, of two, as in *Hyoscyamus*, *Sinapis* and *Nicotiana*; *trilocular*, of three, as in *Lilium*; *quadrilocular*, of four, as in *Euonymus*; *quinquelocular*, of five, as in *Pyrola*; *Sexlocular*, of six, as in *Asarum* and *Aristolochia*; *octolocular*, of eight, as in the species of *Linum*, called *Radiola*; *decemlocular*, of ten, as in *Linum*, or *multilocular*, of many, as in *Nymphaea*.

The pericarpium, in respect to the number of its Valvules, or outer inclosures, is either *bivalve*, of two valves, as in *Chelidonium* and *Brassica*; *trivalve*, of three, as in *Viola*, *Polemonium* and *Helianthemum*; *quadrvative*, of four, as in *Ludwigia* and *Oenothera*; or *quinquevalve*, of five, as in *Hottonia*.

The *dissepiments* are either *parallel* to the Valvules, as in *Lunaria* and *Draba*; or placed the *contrary* way, as in *Biscutella* and *Thlaspi*.

The most considerable differences in the **FIGURE** of the pericarpium, with the names assigned for each, have been exhibited in Chap. 6. It varies farther, in being *turbinate*, narrowing like a child's top, as in *Pyrus*; *inflate*, puffed, as in *Cardiospermum* and *Staphylaea*; *membranaceous*, composed of thin membranes, as in *Ulmus*; *triquetrous*, *tetragonous*, *pentagonous*, of three, four, or five sides, as in *Averrhoa*, *Zygophyllum*, &c. or *articulate*, joined as in *Ornithopus*, *Hedysarum* and *Raphanus*.

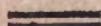
The **OPENING** of the Pericarpium for discharging the seeds when the fruit is ripe, is either at the apex,

which may be *quadridentate*, split into four segments, as in *Dianthus*; *quinquedentate*, into five, as in *Alsiné*; or *decemdentate*, into ten, as in *Cerastium*; opening at the base, *trifariam*, into three parts, as in *Triglochin* and *Campanula*; or *quinquefariam*, into five parts, as in *Ledum*; at the *angles*, *corners*, *longitudinally*, *lengthways*, as in *Oxalis* and *Orchis*; thro' a pore, hole, as in *Campanula*; or *horizontally*, across the middle, as in *Anagallis*, *Plantago*, *Amaranthus*, *Portulaca* and *Hyoscyamus*.

All fruit that is *articulate*, jointed, opens at every one of the joints, each of which is *monospermous*, single-seeded.

The *CONFINEMENT* of the seeds is sometimes *elastic*, bursting like a spring, as in *Oxalis*, *Elaterium*, *Momordica*, *Impatiens*, *Cardamine*, *Phyllanthus*, *Euphorbia*, *Justicia*, *Ruellia*, *Dictamnus*, *Hura*, *Ricinus*, *Tragia*, *Jatropa*, *Croton*, *Clusia* and *Acalypha*.

The *SITUATION* of the *Pericarpium* is at the receptacle of the flower, either placed *under* it, as in *Vaccinium* and *Epilobium*; *over* it, as in *Arbutus* and *Tulipa*; or both *above* and *below* it, as in *Saxifraga* and *Lobelia*.



## CHAP. XVI.

### OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE SEEDS.

IN respect to the *NUMBER* of Seeds contained within the fruit, plants are either *Monospermous*, having one seed, as in *Polygonum* and *Collinsonia*; *dispermous*, two, as in *Daucus*; *trispermous*, three, as in *Euphorbia*; or *tetraspermous*, four, as in *Tournefortia*.

In respect to the number of loculaments of the seed itself, it has but one in most plants; but is *bilo-*

*cular*, with two cells, in *Cornus*, *Xanthium*, *Locusta*, *Valeriana* and *Cordia*.

In respect to its **FIGURE**, it is either *cinct*, girt, as in *Arenaria* and *Bryonia*; *cordiform*, heart-shaped as in *Medeola*; *reniform*, kidney-shaped as in *Anacardium* and *Phaseolus*; *ovate*\*<sup>1</sup>, egg-shaped, as in *Polygonal* and *Isatis*; or *echinate*, prickly like an *Echinus*, or hedge-hog, as in *Lappula*, a species of *Myosotis*.

In respect to their **SUBSTANCE**, they are *osseous*, boney, as in *Corylus*, *Lithospermum*, and nuts of all kinds; or *callous*, tough, as in *Citrus*.

The **CORONULA**, little crown, that attends many seeds, is either *Calyculus*, a small Calyx, formed of the perianthium of the flower, as in *Scabiosa*, *Knautia*, *Ageratum* and *Arctotis*; or *pappus*, a down; and this pappus is either *capillary*, like a hair, that is, simple and filiform; *thread-shaped*, as in *Hieracium* and *Sonchus*; *plumose*, feathery, that is, shaggy and compound, as in *Crepis*, *Scorzonera* and *Tragopogon*; *paleaceous*, chaffy, as *Bidens*, *Silphium*, *Tagetes* and *Coreopsis*; or *wanting*, as in *Tanacetum*.

The Seed has an **ARILLUS**, (See Chap. 7.) in *Coffea*, *Jasminum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Cucumis*, *Dictamnus*, *Diosma*, *Celastrus* and *Euonymus*.

The Seeds in respect to **SIZE** may be *very small*, as in *Campanula*, *Lobelia*, *Trachelium* and *Ammannia*; or *very large*, as in *Cocos*.

In respect to **SITUATION**, they are either *nidulania*, nestling, that is, dispersed about the pulp, as in *Nymphaea*; fastened to the *suture*, as in plants that are *siliquose*, podded; fastened to the *cothurnella*, as in *Malva*; or placed on *receptacles*, as in *Nicotiana* and *Datura*.

The **HILUM** of the seed is evident in *Cardiospermum* and *Staphylaea*.

The **CORCULUM** is close to the Hilum.

\* The term *ovate* is used to express an elliptical figure when it is broader at one end than the other; and the term *oval* for the same figure, when the ends are alike.

## CHAP. XVII.

OF THE DIFFERENT STRUCTURES OF THE  
RECEPTACLE.

IT is in the class Syngenesia, which contains the compound flowers, that the varieties of the Receptacle are principally to be considered.

In respect to its FIGURE, it is either, *plane*, flat, as in Achillea; *convex*, rounding, as in Matricaria; or *conic*, shaped like a cone, as in Anthemis and Melampodium.

In respect to its SURFACE, it is either *naked*, as in Matricaria; *punctate*, dotted, as in Tragopogon; *villose*, shaggy, as in Andryala; *setose*, bristly, as in Centaurea; or *paleaceous*, chaffy, as in Hypochaeris and Anthemis.

In some simple flowers, the fruit has *separate* Receptacles, as in Magnolia, Uvaria and Michelia.



## CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE SINGULARITIES IN THE STUCTURES OF  
THE PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION.

By a singular structure of the parts of Fructification, is to be understood such a one as is observed but in very few Genera; it is directly opposed to the natural structure explained in Chap. 10. For instances of this we may mention the Arum, whose stamens are within the pistilla; the Adoxa, whose germen separates the corolla from the calyx; the Salvia, whose filaments are *articulate*, jointed; the Eriocaulon, whose stamens are placed on the germen, and whose corolla and calyx are below the germen;

and the Magnolia, the receptacle of whose fruit is *capitate*, headed, the seeds, which are like berries, hanging by a thread out of the capsule: but to take the parts in their order.—

The CALYX is usually less coloured than the CORILLA; but in the American Bartsia the perianthium is bloody; in the herbaceous Cornus the petals are black, but the involucrum white; and in the American Cornus the involucrum is red, and *cordate*, heart-shaped. In Astrantia the involucrum is coloured; and in Palms the spathæ are bloody; where the corolla is wanting, the perianthium is wont to be more coloured, especially when the flowers are blowing, as in Ornithogalum, Persicaria and Polygonum; where either the Calyx or the Corolla is found to be less coloured, the leaves often take a colour, as in Amaranthus tricolor.

In most plants the STAMINA and PETALS are inserted into the receptacle, in the bottom of the flower; but the plants of the class Icosandria have a monophyllous calyx, the inner side of which is girt with a line, to which the stamina and petals are fastened; and the calyx is also observed to support the flowers in some other plants, as in Lythrum, Epilobium, Oenothera, Ammannia, Isnarda, Peplis and Elaeagnus. In some plants the receptacle is lined on all sides with the perianthium, and the corolla adheres to the perianthium as though it were glued to it; this is found in the Cucurbitaceous plants, such as Cucurbita, Passiflora, Fevillæa, Momordica, Trichosanthes, Cucumis, Bryonia, Sicyos, Melothria and Gronovia; the same is also observed in Cactus: In some others there is a receptacle that elevates the pericarpium, as in Passiflora, Capparis, Breynia, Arum, Calla, Dracontium, Pothos, Zostera, Nepenthes, Clutia, Helicteres and Sisyrinchium.

In monopetalous flowers, the stamina are usually inserted into the petal, but they are separate from it

in the *plantæ bicornes*\*, viz. in Ledum, Azalea, Andromeda, Clethra, Erica, Myrsine, Memecylon, Santalum, Vaccinium, Arbutus, Royena, Diospyros, Melastoma, and Pyrola; they are separate also in Cissus and Aloe. In polypetalous flowers, the stamina are usually separate from the petals: but this also has a few exceptions; for in the Statice, which is pentapetalous, the filaments are inserted in the claws of the petals; in Melanthium, which is hexapetalous, they are inserted in the petals; and in the Lychnis, which is pentapetalous, as also in Saponaria, Cucubalus, Silene and Agrostemma, which were formerly ranged with the Lychnis, every other stamen is fastened to the claws of the petals.

The **ANTHERÆ** are commonly placed on the tops of the filaments: but they stick close to the sides of the filaments in Paris and Asarum, and adhere to the stigma without filaments in Aristolochia.

The singularities of the **NECTARIUM** have been already mentioned in Chap. 12.

The **PISTILLUM** is commonly placed within the Antheræ: but in Arum there is this singularity, that the receptacle runs out into a club, the base of which is occupied by the pistilla, and the upper part by the stamina; so that here the pistilla stand on the outside of and surround the stamina; and in the Calla of Ethiopia these parts are disposed in the same manner. The Rumex is singular in the insertion of the stamina.

The **STYLE** is commonly placed on the top of the germen: some exceptions to this have been given in Chap. 14. to these may be added Passerina, Gnidia, Struthia, and Stellaria.

The **PERICARPIUM** is generally shut: but in Reseda and Datisca it is always open; in Parnassia it gapes at the time of flowering, and closes afterwards.

\* Having two horns; these plants have been so called from their bifid Antheræ.

That the pericarpia are ever found one within another, the greater containing the smaller ones, Linnaeus refuses to admit; for although there is the appearance of such a singularity in *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*, and *Michelia*, he thinks the outer pericarpium is in such cases to be looked upon only as a common receptacle.

Where the pericarpium is a berry, it is distinguishable into *proper* berries, those which are formed of the pericarpium; and *improper* or *singular*, such as are formed of any of the other parts.

The berry is improper or singular in the following instances, viz. When it is a *calyx*, as in *Blitum*, *Morus*, *Basella*, *Ephedra*, *Coix*, *Rosa* and *Coriaria*; a *receptacle*, as in *Taxus*, *Rhizophora*, *Anacardium*, *Ochna*, *Laurus*, *Ficus*, *Dorstenia* and *Fragaria*; a *seed*, as in *Rubus*, *Magnolia*, *Uvaria*; *Michelia*, *Prasium*, *Uvalaria*, *Panax*, *Adonis*, *Crambe* and *Osteospermum*; an *arillus*, as in *Euonymus* and *Celastrus*; a *nectarium*, as in *Mirabilis*; a *corolla*, as in *Adoxa*, *Poterium* and *Coriaria*; a *capsule*, as in *Euonymus*, *Androsaemum*, *Cucubalus* and *Epidendrum*; a *dry* berry, as in *Linnæa*, *Galium*, &c. *Tetragonia*, *Myrica*, *Trientalis*, *Tropæolum*, *Xanthium*, *Juglans*, *Ptelea*, *Ulmus*, *Comarum*, *Amygdalus* and *Mirabilis*; a *capsule* externally, as in *Dillenia*, *Clusia*, *Nymphaea*, *Capparis*, *Breynia*, *Morisonia*, *Stratiotes*, *Cyclamen* and *Strychnus*; a *hollow berry*, as in *Staphylæa*, *Cardiospermum* and *Capsicum*; a *conceptacle*, as in *Actæa*; a *legumen*, as in *Hymenæa*, *Cassia*, *Inga* and *Ceratonia*; or a *strobilus*, as in *Anona* and *Juniperus*.

The berry does not naturally burst, being soft, and the dispersion of the seeds being designed to be by means of animals.

The berries of the *Adonis* of the Cape are evidently *aggregate*, many united in one.

## CHAP. XIX.

## OF AGGREGATE FLOWERS.

COMPLETE Flowers are either simple or aggregate. Simple flowers differ from aggregate in this, that they have not any part of fructification common to many flowers, as is the case with aggregate. Flowers are called aggregate, when many *flosculi*, florets, are, by the mediation of some part of the fructification common to them all, so united that no one of them could be taken out without destroying the form of the whole, of which it was a part. The common part in aggregate flowers is either the receptacle or the calyx. A partial flower of the aggregate one is called *flosculus*, a floret. Aggregate flowers are primarily divisible into seven kinds, viz.

1. The *aggregate*, properly so called.
2. The *compound*.
3. The *umbellate*.
4. The *cymose*.
5. The *amentaceous*.
6. The *glumose*.
7. The *spadiceous*:

All which we shall explain in their turns.

1. An AGGREGATE flower, properly so called, has a receptacle that is *dilate*, extended in breadth, the florets standing on Peduncles, foot-stalks\*, as in Scabiosa, Knautia, Dipsacus, Cephalanthus, Globularia, Leucadendron, Protea, Brunia, Barreria and Statice.

2. A COMPOUND flower † is an aggregate one, comprehending many florets that are *sessile*, squatted, or without Peduncles, on a common receptacle that is entire, and having also a common perianthium, but furnished with Antheræ that grow together in the form of a cylinder.

\* Peduncle is the foot-stalk of a flower only; the foot-stalk of a leaf is called Petiole.

† These are the flowers of the class Syngenesia, see Part II, Chap. 22.

The properties of a compound flower are, 1. A common receptacle enlarged and undivided. 2. A common perianthium surrounding all the florets. 3. The florets monopetalous and sessile. The Antheræ of each floret five in number, and growing together in a cylinder. 5. A monospermous germe under each of the florets. Of these properties the two last are essential to a compound flower; but observe, that there are some whose calyx contains only a single floret as *Echinops*, *Stoebe*, *Corymbium* and *Artemisia*.

Compound flowers are of three kinds: 1. *ligulate*, when all the corollulæ, little corollæ, of the florets are *plane*, flat, shaped like a *ligula*, a narrow tongue, or fillet, and expanded towards the outer side. 2 *Tubulose*, when all the corollulæ of the florets are tubulose, and nearly equal. 3. *Radiate*, having rays, when the corollulæ of the *disk*, middle part, are tubulose, and those of the *circumference*, margin, of another form: Which variation affords three cases, viz. when the corollulæ of the circumference are either *ligulate*, as in *Achillea*; *tubulose*, but unlike the tubulose florets of the disk, as in *Centaurea*; or *naked*, as in *Artemisia* and *Gnaphalium*. A compound flower usually consists of many florets, but rarely of a determinate number of them.

3. An *UMBELLATE* flower is an aggregate one, consisting of many florets placed on a receptacle, on fastigiate peduncles\* that are all produced from the same point: A *simple* Umbel is when the receptacle is but once divided into peduncles; a *compound* umbel is when all the common peduncles are subdivided into *Umbellulae*, little umbels; an *Umbellula* therefore is a partial umbel.

*Umbellate* flowers properly so called † have the fol-

\* See the first note in Chap. 8.

† The umbellate flowers, properly so called, belong to the Order *Digynia* of the Class *Pentandria*; see Part II. Chap. 8,

lowing properties. 1. A common receptacle divided into peduncles in the manner above-mentioned, whether the umbel produced be *plane*, flat; *convex*, rounding, or *concave*, hollow. 2. A gerinen under the corolla. 3. Five distinct stamens that are *deciduous*. 4. A bifid pistillum. 5. Two seeds joined at their summits.

A *Radiate* umbel is when the marginal petals are longer than those of the disk, as in *Tordylium*, *Caucalis*, *Coriandrum*, *Ammi*, and some species of *Hercleum*; an umbel may vary also in having the flowers of the margin differing in sex from those of the disk, as in *Astrantia*, *Caucalis*, *Artedia*, *Oenanthe* and *Scandix*. The *involucrum* varies, in being either *tetraphylloous*, of four leaves, as in *Hydrocotyle*, *Sison* and *Cuminum*; *pentaphylloous*, of five, as in *Bupleurum*, *Scandix* and *Bubon*; *heptaphylloous*, of seven, as in *Ligusticum*; *decaphylloous*, of ten, as in *Artedia*: with the partial involucrum *dimidiate*, halved, going but half round, as in *Aethusa*, *Coriandrum*, and *Sanicula*: or *caducous*, falling off, as in *Ferula* and *Hercleum*.

4. A **CYMOSE** flower, is an aggregate one, of many florets, placed on a receptacle upon fastigiate peduncles, the primary ones of which issue from the same center as in an umbel: but the secondary, or partial ones, lie dispersed without order: which circumstance distinguishes the cyma from the umbel, as in *Opulus*, *Ophiorrhiza*, and the species of *Cornus* called *Virga sanguinea*, or bloody-rod.

5. An **AMENTACEOUS** aggregate flower has a *filiform*, thread-shaped, receptacle, along which are disposed *amentaceous squamae*, scales that form an amentum or catkin, as in *Xanthium*, *Ambrosia*, *Parthenia*, *Iva*, *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Salix*, *Populus*, *Corylus*, *Carpinus*, *Juglans*, *Fagus*, *Quercus*, *Liquidambar*, *Cynomorion*, *Ficus*, *Dorstenia*, *Parietaria*, *Urtica*, *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Cupressus*, *Thuya*, *Juniperus*, *Taxus* and *Ephedra*.

6. A **GLUMOSE** aggregate flower has a filiform receptacle, the base of which is furnished with a common *glume*, husk, as in *Bromus*, *Festuca*, *Avena*, *Arundo*, *Briza*, *Poa*, *Aira*, *Uniola*, *Cynosurus*, *Melica*, *Elymus*, *Lolium*, *Triticum*, *Secale*, *Hordeum*, *Scirpus*, *Cyperus* and *Carex*.

7. A **SPADICEOUS** aggregate flower is, when there is a receptacle common to many florets placed within a spatha or sheath; such a receptacle is called a *spadix*, and is either *branched*, as in Palms, or *simple*. In this last case the florets may be disposed either all *round* it, as in *Calla*, *Dracontium* and *Pothos*; on the *lower* part of it, as in *Arum*; or on *one side* of it, as in *Zostera*.



## CHAP. XX.

### OF LUXURIANT FLOWERS COMMONLY CALLED DOUBLE.

A FLOWER is said to be luxuriant, when some of the parts of the fructification are augmented in number, and others thereby excluded. The luxuriancy is commonly owing to the luxuriancy of its nourishment; the part multiplied is usually the corolla, but sometimes the calyx also; and by this increase of the covers, the essential parts of fructification are destroyed. Luxuriant flowers are divisible into, 1. *Multiplicate*, multiplied. 2. *Pleni*, full. And, 3. *Proliferous*, producing young; to which may be added, 4. *Mutilate*, maimed; such as are deficient in some part, which stand opposed to the luxuriant ones: all these shall be explained in their order.

1. Flowers are said to be **MULTIPPLICATE**, when by the increase of the corolla only a part of the stamina are excluded; and this distinguishes them from the *flores pleni*, full flowers, in which the multiplica-

tion of the corolla is so great as to exclude them all. *Multiplicate* flowers are distinguished into  *Duplicate, Triplicate, Quadruplicate, &c.* that is, having a double, treble, or quadruple series or row, according to the number of the repetitions of the corolla. The *Polypetalous* flowers are the most subject to multiplication; the *Monopetalous* are multiplied likewise, but it is very uncommon to meet with them full. A coloured *Perianthium*, though it may have the appearance of a repetition of the corolla, ought not to be considered as such; for though this appearance is in some degree *monstrous*, unnatural, it is no multiplication.

2. A flower is said to be *PLENUS*, full, when the corolla is so far multiplied, as to exclude all the stamens, as was before observed. The *Plenitude*, fulness, is occasioned by the stamens running into petals, with which the flower is so crowded as frequently to choak the pistillum also. The parts essential to generation being thus destroyed in full flowers, it is evident they must be barren; wherefore no good seed is to be expected\*. And for the same reason of their imperfection, we should be cautious also of constituting a genus from them; for the characters of a genus should be drawn from the parts when in the natural state, and not when in a state of luxuriancy.

Plenitude is chiefly incidental to polypetalous flowers, as in *Malus*, *Pyrus*, *Persica*, *Cerasus*, *Amygdalus*, *Myrtus*, *Rosa*, *Fragaria*, *Ranunculus*, *Caltha*, *Hepatica*, *Anemone*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Papaver*, *Paeonia*, *Dianthus*, *Silene*, *Lychnis*, *Coronaria*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, *Narcissus*, *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Cheiranthus*, *Hesperis*, *Malva*, *Alcea*, and *Hibiscus*.

Plenitude of monopetalous flowers is by some au-

\* Some few, as *Papaver* and *Nigella*, perfect their seed, but these are rather multiplicate flowers than full ones.

thors held a contradiction; but this cannot be granted; for there are instances of it in *Colchicum*, *Crocus*, *Hyacinthus* and *Polianthes*: however, it is rare that their Luxuriancy passes duplicity. When they are filled, it is by the multiplication of the *Laciniae*, segments; whereas the polypetalous are usually filled by the multiplication of the petals; but the manner in which the *Impletion*, filling, is brought about, must be more particularly considered.

The Impletion is either in simple or compound flowers; we shall begin with the simple.

The impletion of SIMPLE flowers is by the increase either of the petals, or of the Nectarium. The impletion of the *Aquilegia* is observed to be after three different manners, viz. either, 1. By multiplying its petals, and excluding the nectaria. 2. By multiplying its nectaria, and excluding its petals: or, 3. By multiplying its nectaria, and retaining its petals; in which last case the five petals remain, and the spaces between them are each of them filled up with a triple case of nectaria, that is, three nectaria buried one within another.

The impletion of the *Nigella* is by multiplying the nectaria only; that of the *Narcissus* two ways, by multiplying either the nectarium only, or both nectarium and petals; that of *Delphinium*, for the most part, by multiplying the petals, and excluding the nectarium: the change wrought in the *Saponaria anglicana* is remarkable, the flower from pentapetalous becoming truly monopetalous; and the alteration in the *Peloria* is also very singular\*. But the most

\* The *Peloria* is a plant which has been found in some parts of Sweden, growing amongst the species of *Antirrhinum*, called *Linaria*. It resembles the *Linaria* so nearly, in every thing but the flower, that they are not to be known one from the other, till their flowers appear; and even in the flowers they agree in the calyx, pericarpium, and seeds, and also in colour: Which has given rise to a supposition, that the *Peloria* is only a *Linaria* in a monstrous state; see the disserta-

extraordinary instance of plenitude is that of the *Opulus flore globoso*, commonly called the *Gelder Rose*. In the common simple *Opulus*, the flowers are produced on a cyma, which consists of a great number of *campanulate*, bell-shaped, hermaphrodite flowers in the disk, and of others in the circumference, whose corollae are larger, flat, and wheel-shaped, and that are *barren*, wanting the pistillum. But in the *Opulus flore globoso*, all the flowers of the disk are barren also, and shaped like those of the circumference; so that the impletion here arises only from the additional number of barren flowers, the corollae of which are of a larger size; and in this it resembles the impletion of the compound flowers, of which we shall presently speak.

Before we leave the simple flowers, it will be of use to remark, that a simple flower, in a state of luxuriancy, may in all cases be distinguished from a compound one in its natural state, by this rule, that in *simple* flowers, how much soever multiplied, there is but one pistillum in the centre of the flower, common to the whole multiplication; whereas in *compound* flowers, each of the Florets is furnished with its own pistillum and stamina.

We come now to the impletion of *COMPOUND* flowers; that these are of three kinds, *Ligulate*, *Tubulose*, and *Radiate*, has been shewn and explained in Chap. xix. where it has also been seen, that there is not either in the ligulate or tubulose any distinction of disk or radius, all the florets in these being alike;

tion of Daniel Rudberg on the *Peloria* in the *Amoenitates Academicae*, Vol. I. p. 280. But as the *Linaria* and *Peloria* differ so widely in their Corollae and Stamina, that the former must be referred to the class *Didynamia*, and the latter to the class *Pentandria*, the *Peloria* cannot be supposed to derive its origin from the *Linaria*, without overturning the fundamental principles of the science: And therefore, till more instances can be produced of this kind of irregularity in nature, the *Peloria* cannot with safety be considered otherwise, than as a Genus distinct from that of *Antirrhinum*.

but that the contrary is the very characteristic of the radiate; now this being attended to, the manner of the impletion will be easily understood. Compound flowers gain their impletion two ways, either by the radius or the disk. We shall begin with the first.

Implication by the *Radius* is when, by the multiplication of the radius, the disk of the flower is filled up; as in *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Anthemis*, *Matricaria*, *Ptarmica*, *Tagetes*, and the species of *Centaurea*, called *Cyanus*. In this sort of impletion, which belongs only to radiate flowers, it is observable that all the florets which fill up the disk follow the conditions of those of the radius; so that if the florets of the radius in the natural flower have a pistillum, all those of the full flower will have one also, as in *Matricaria*, *Bellis*, *Chrysanthemum*, and *Tagetes*; or if they have no pistillum, then it will also be wanting in the full one, as in *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, and *Centaurea*; and the same holds true of the male part also; for as the florets of the radius in the natural flower are never furnished with antheræ, so these are wanting also in those of the full ones. This last remark is of great use to distinguish a radiate full flower, from a ligulate natural one; which might be confounded in many cases, were we not apprised that there are antheræ in the latter, but none in the former; by this rule, in *Chrysanthemum*, *Helianthus*, *Calendula*, and *Tagetes*, when the disk is destroyed by the multiplication of the radius, we know by the defect of antheræ, that it is only the luxuriancy of a radiate flower, as in *Hieracium*, *Leontodon* and *Sonchus*; by the presence of the antheræ we know the flowers to be ligulate and natural.

Implication by the *disk* is, when there is no multiplication of the radius: but the corollulæ of the disk run out into length, and have their brims less divided: this manner of impletion seems to concern only

the *Radiate* and the *Tubulose*\*. In the Radiate, it will so far affect the radius, as to change its flowers from ligulate to tubulose: instances of this manner of impletion may be had in *Bellis*, *Matricaria*, and *Tagetes*. In the *Carduus* of the Oats, which is a species of *Serratula*, the corollulæ are both lengthened and enlarged. In respect to the *ligulate* flowers, if we confine ourselves to the two-fold manner of impletion, after the author whose divisions we have adopted, we shall be obliged to call their impletion also, an impletion by the disk: though the manner of it differs from that last explained, and the expression does not so well answer to flowers, that in the Botanical sense of the term have properly no disk at all. But not to stop at too great niceties, their impletion is by the lengthening of their stigmata, and the enlarging and diverging of their germina: by which augmentations, the full flowers are to be distinguished from the natural ones, as in *Scorzonera* and *Lapsana vulgaris*: which last, Linnæus tells us, is frequently found with a full flower at Upsal.

3. Flowers are said to be **PROLIFEROUS**, when one flower grows out of another: this generally happens in full flowers, the fulness being the cause of their becoming proliferous. Proliferation is after two manners: 1. From the centre: 2. From the side.

Proliferation from the *Centre*, which happens in simple flowers, is, when the pistillum shoots up into another flower standing upon a single peduncle: of which there are instances in *Dianthus*, *Ranunculus*, *Anemone*, *Geum* and *Rosa*.

Proliferation from the *Side*, which happens in aggregate flowers, properly so called (see Chapter xix.) is, when many pedunculate flowers are produced out of one common calyx: of which there are instances in *Bellis*, *Calendula*, *Hieracium*, and *Scabiosa*.

\* This is not expressly asserted, as the distinction is omitted, in the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnæus; but it appears to be.

In *umbellate* flowers, the proliferation is by the increase of the umbellulae, one simple umbellula producing another, as in *Cornus* and *Periclymenum*; in this manner compound umbels will become *supra-decompound*, more than compounded a second time, as in *Selinum* and *Thysselinum*.

A proliferous flower is called *Frondose*\*, leafy, when it produces leaves; this rarely happens, but instances of it have been found in *Rosa*, *Anemone* and others: the other kinds of proliferation are frequent enough.

4. **MUTILATE** flowers are the reverse of luxuriant. Linnaeus confines the term to those flowers only that want the corollae, though they ought to be furnished with it; which often happens in *Ipomoea*, *Campanula*, *Ruellia*, *Viola*, *Tussilago*, and *Cucubalus*: the cause of this defect he ascribes chiefly to the want of sufficient heat.

The luxuriancy of the Calyx, mentioned in the beginning of this chapter, is very unfrequent, but not without instances; in *Dianthus Caryophyllus* there is a variety, in which the *Squamae*, scales, of the calyx are so multiplied as to constitute a perfect spike in a manner most singular: The *Gramina*, grasses, of the Alps, become full by their *Glumae*, husks, shooting out into leaves, as in a species of the *Festuca*; and in *Salix rosea*, and *Plantago rosea*, the *squamae* of

his meaning, by his speaking of the impletion of ligulate flowers separately afterwards.

\* *Frons*, with the Ancients, (though frequently used, in respect to trees, in the same sense with *Foliuni*, a Leaf) implied, in its proper signification, a part of the wood of the tree with the leaf; or, as we should express it, a twig with leaves; and for this reason they never applied the term to the leaves of herbs (which were always called *Folia*) but only to those of trees. Linnaeus has availed himself of this old distinction to make it a botanical term; which he applies to express the circumstance of *Palms* and *Filices*, *Ferns*; in the former of which the branches, and in the latter even the stem itself is an actual leaf: and here again he applies it to the leafy proliferation in question, calling it *Frondose*, rather than *Foliaceous*, for the like reason.

the amentum of the former; and the *Bracteae*, floral leaves, of the spike in the latter will shoot into leaves also.

Linnaeus has enumerated some tribes of plants which are not found subject to luxuriancy; but as the heads under which he has ranged them, are taken from the systems of preceding writers, and not from the sexual, it would perplex the reader to explain them: the curious may have recourse to them in the *Philosophia Botanica*, page 81.

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## CHAP. XXI.

### OF THE SEX OF PLANTS.

THE distinction of flowers into male, female, hermaphrodite, and neuter, has been already explained in Chap. iv. To which we must add that hermaphrodite flowers are sometimes distinguishable into Male hermaphrodites, and Female hermaphrodites: This is when, although the flower contains the parts belonging to each sex, one of them proves abortive or ineffectual; if the defect be in the Stamina, it is a Female hermaphrodite; if in the Pistillum, a Male one. The case wherein this distinction becomes necessary, happens very rarely: It will be shewn in the course of this Chapter.

Plants, in respect to sex, take their denominations from the sex of their flowers in the manner following.

1. HERMAPHRODITE plants are such as upon the same root bear flowers that are all hermaphrodite, as in most genera.

2. ANDROGYNOUS, Male and Female, such as upon the same root bear both male and female flowers, as in the class Monoecia.

3. MALE, such as upon the same root bear male flowers only, as in the class Dioecia.

4. FEMALE, such as upon the same root bear female flowers only, as in the class Dioecia.

5. POLYGAMOUS\*, such as either on the *same*, or on *different* roots bear hermaphrodite flowers of either or both sexes, as in the class Polygamia.

Of plants that are Polygamous on the *same* root, there are three cases: 1st, *Male Hermaphrodite* and *Female-Hermaphrodite* flowers; which is a rare case, but is observed in *Musa*. 2d, *Hermaphrodite*† and *Male* flowers, as in *Veratrum*, *Celtis*, *Ægilops*, and *Valantia*. 3. *Hermaphrodite* and *Female* flowers, as in *Parietaria* and *Atriplex*.

Of such as are polygamous on *two* distinct roots, the cases are four; 1st, *Hermaphrodite*‡ flowers and *Male*, as in *Panax*, *Nyssa*, and *Diospyros*. 2d, *Hermaphrodite* flowers and *Female*, as in *Fraxinus*. 3d, *Hermaphrodite*|| flowers and both *Male* and *Female*, as in *Gleditsia*§. 4th, *Androgynous*¶ and *Male*, as in *Arctopus*. Of plants that are polygamous on *three* distinct roots there is but one case, viz. *Androgynous*, *Male* and *Female*, as in *Ficus*\*\*.

\* See the signification of this term explained in the account of the title of the class Polygamia, in Part II. Chap. xxvi. These plants are by some called Hybrid, mongrel.

† In the *Philosophia Botanica*, the hermaphrodite flowers of this class are put down *Hermaphroditae*, Female *Hermaphrodite*; but the instances shew it to be a mistake.

‡ *Hermaphroditae*, again in *Phil. Bot.*

|| *Hermaphroditae* again.

§ In the *Gleditsia*, which is the only known instance of this case, the male flowers and the hermaphrodites are produced upon the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.

¶ This case and the next, having no hermaphrodite flowers, seem to be exceptions to the definition of polygamous plants.

\*\* The instance of this case given in the *Philosophia Botanica* is the *Empetrum*; but that Genus is removed to the class Dioecia in the last edition of the *Genera Plantarum*; where a note informs us, that the hermaphrodite flowers, which the author had once seen on a plant of this Genus, could not afterwards be ever found again. We have therefore changed this instance for the *Ficus*, the only other instance left of this singular case.

AN  
INTRODUCTION  
TO  
BOTANY.

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PART THE SECOND.

CHAP. I.  
OF THE SEXUAL SYSTEM, AND ITS DIVISIONS.

THE Sexual System was invented by Linnaeus, professor of physic and botany at Upsal. It is founded on the parts of fructification described in the former part of this work: These having been observed with more accuracy, since the discovery of the uses for which nature has assigned them, a new set of principles has been derived from them; by means of which the distribution of plants has been brought to greater precision, and rendered more conformable to true philosophy in this System, than in any one of those which preceded it. The author of it does not pretend to call it a natural one; he gives it as artificial only, and modestly owns his inability to detect the order pursued by nature in her vegetable produc-

tions : but of this he seems confident, that no natural system can ever be framed, without taking in the materials, out of which he has raised his own : and urges the necessity of admitting artificial systems for convenience, till one truly natural shall appear\*.

By the sexual system, plants are disposed according to the number, proportion, and situation of the stamens and pistilla : The manner of their distribution will appear in the following chapters. We shall here only speak in general of the divisions of the system.

The first general division of the whole body of vegetables is into twenty-four *classes* : these are again subdivided into *orders*, the orders into *genera*, the genera into *species*, and the species into *varieties*, where there are any worthy of note. Of these divisions, we shall treat of the three first only in this second part. These more immediately respect the theory of the science than the other two, which, though systematic divisions likewise, have, as our author observes a nearer relation to the practice : and it is in these also that the principal improvements in the management of the science are more particularly included.

As the Classes and Orders of the system will be separately treated of in the following chapters, we shall conclude this introductory one with a table exhibiting their titles at one view, in the order in which they stand in the system, that the reader may have recourse thereto as he finds occasion.

\* Linnæus has given *Fragmenta methodi naturalis*, Fragments of the natural method, in which he has made a distribution of plants under various orders, putting together in each, such as appear to have a natural affinity to each other : This, after a long and fruitless search after the natural method, he gives as the result of his own speculation, for the assistance of such as may engage in the same pursuit. See his *Classes Plantarum* page 485. and *Philosophia Botanica*, page 27.

## Table of the CLASSES and ORDERS.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
1. MONANDRIA	1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia.
2. DIANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia.
3. TRIANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia,
4. TETRANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Tetragynia.
5. PENTANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia. 5. Pentagynia.
6. HEXANDRIA	{ 1. Mgnogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia. 5. Polygynia.
7. HEPTANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Tetragynia. 4. Heptagynia.
8. OCTANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia.
9. ENNEANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Trigynia. 3. Hexagynia.
10. DECANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Decagynia.
11. DODECANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Dodecagynia.
12. ICOSANDRIA	{ 1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia. 3. Trigynia. 4. Pentagynia. 5. Polygynia.

## CLASSES.

## ORDERS.

13. POLYANDRIA

1. Monogynia. 2. Digynia.  
3. Trigynia. 4. Tetragynia.  
5. Pentagynia. 6. Hexagynia. 7. Polygynia.

14. DIDYNAMIA

1. Gymnospermia. 2. An-

15. TETRADYNAMIA

giospermia.

16. MONADELPHIA.

1. Siliculosæ. 2. Siliquosæ.  
1. Triandria. 2. Pentandria.  
3. Heptandria. 4. Octan-

17. DIADELPHIA

dria. 5. Enneandria. 6.  
Decandria. 7. Endecan-

18. POLYADELPHIA

dria. 8. Dodecandria.  
9. Polyandria.

19. SYNGENESIA

1. Pentandria. 2. Hexand-

20. GYNANDRIA

ria. 3. Octandria. 4.  
Decandria.

21. MONOECIA

1. Icosandria. 2. Polyandria.  
1. Polygamia æqualis. 2. Po-

lygamia superflua. 3. Po-

lygamia frustranea. 4 Po-

lygamia necessaria. 5 Po-

lygamia segregata. 6.

Monogamia.

1. Polygamia segregata. 6.

Monogamia.

1. Diandria. 2. Triandria.

3. Tetrandria. 4. Pen-

tandria. 5. Hexandria.

6. Octandria. 7. Decan-

dria. 8. Dodecandria.

9. Polyandria.

1. Monandria. 2. Diandria.

3. Triandria. 4. Tetran-

dria. 5. Pentandria.

6. Hexandria. 7. Hep-

tandria. 8. Polyandria.

9. Monadelphia. 10.

Syngenesia. 11. Gyn-

andria.

CLASSES.	ORDERS.
	1. Monandria. 2. Diandria.
	3. Tetrandria. 4. Pentandria. 5. Hexandria.
	6. Octandria. 7. Enneandria. 8. Decandria.
22. DIOECIA	9. Dodecandria. 10. Polyandria. 11. Monadelphia. 12. Syngenesia. 13. Gynandria.
23. POLYGAMIA	{ 1. Monoecia. 2. Dioecia. 3. Trioecia.
24. CRYPTOGAMIA	{ 1. Filices. 2. Musci. 3. Algae. 4. Fungi. Palmæ.
APPENDIX	

## CHAP. II.

## EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE TWENTY-FOUR CLASSES.

HAVING in the preceding Chapter given the divisions of the System, we shall in this explain the meaning of the terms used for the Titles of the Classes. As these terms, in the Greek language from whence they are taken, are all expressive of the principal circumstance that obtains in the class to which they are applied, the explanation of them will of itself give us a good insight into the proper characters of the several classes, and the sexual distinctions on which they are founded. However, it will be necessary to say something more particular concerning many of them afterwards in the Chapters we shall allot for each of them separately.

CLASS. 1. MONANDRIA. 2. DIANDRIA. 3. TRIANDRIA. 4. TETRANDRIA. 5. PENTANDRIA. 6. HEXANDRIA. 7. HEPTANDRIA. 8. OCTANDRIA. 9. ENNEANDRIA. 10. DECANDRIA.—These ten classes, which consist of hermaphrodite flowers, take their denominations from the number of stamens, or male parts of the flowers. The word here compounded with the numerical terms, signifies *a husband*; so that the title Monandria expresses, that the flowers of this class have but *one* husband, that is, one stamen; Diandria, *two* stamens, Triandria, *three*; Tetrandria, *four*; Pentandria, *five*; Hexandria, *six*; Heptandria, *seven*; Octandria, *eight*; Enneandria, *nine*; and Decandria, *ten*. It must be observed, however, that the flowers being hermaphrodite, as above-mentioned, is in all these classes a necessary condition; for should the female part be wanting, the plant would belong to some other class, notwithstanding the number of stamens may be such as would otherwise refer it to one of

these : And this caution we give once for all to avoid repetitions, that when we use the term hermaphrodite, we mean, that it is a term not to be dispensed with.

**CLASS XI. DODECANDRIA.**—This term in the Greek imports that the flowers have *twelve* husbands or stamina. However, the class is not confined to this number, but includes all such Hermaphrodite flowers, as are furnished with any number of stamina from *twelve* to *nineteen* inclusive. No flowers have been yet found to have eleven stamina, which is the reason no class has been allotted to that number.

**CLASS XII. ICOSANDRIA.**—This term imports, that the flowers have *twenty* husbands or stamina : But here again the title is to be understood with great latitude ; for though the plants that belong to this class are rarely found with less than twenty stamina, yet they frequently have a greater number ; and they are therefore not to be known with certainty from those of the next class, without having recourse to their classic character : which, not being express in the title, we forbear the explanation of here, as we shall give it in the Chapter allotted for this class.

**CLASS XIII. POLYANDRIA.**—This term imports, that the flowers have *many* stamina.

**CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA**—This term signifies the *power* or *superiority* of *two*, and is applied to this class, because its flowers have four stamina, of which there are two longer than the rest : This circumstance alone is sufficient to distinguish this class from the fourth, where the four stamina are equal ; but the flowers of this class have also their particular character, besides what the title expresses, their corollæ being mostly *ringent*, as will be shewn in its place\*.

**CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA.**—This term expresses the power or superiority of *four* ; and accordingly there are in the flowers of this class six stamina, four of which are longer than the rest ; which circum-

\* See Chap. 17. See also Part I. Chap. 3. where the term Ringent is explained.

stance distinguishes them from those of the sixth class, where the six stamens are equal: But these flowers have their particular character also, their corolla being *cruciform*\*.

**CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA**—The word here compounded with the numerical term, signifies *a brother*. This relation is employed to express the union of the filaments of the stamens, which in this class do not stand separate, but join at the base, and form one substance out of which they proceed as from a common mother; and the title of the class expresses a *single* brotherhood, meaning that there is but *one* set of stamens so united, which distinguishes the class from the two following ones. The number of stamens in this class is not limited: The flowers have their particular characters.

**CLASS XVII. DIAPELPHIA**—This term expresses a *double* brotherhood, or *two* sets of stamens, united in the manner explained in the preceding class. The number of the stamens is not limited: The flowers of this class have a very particular character, their corolla being *papilionaceous*, as will be shewn in its place†.

**CLASS XVIII. POLYADELPHIA**—This term expresses *many* brotherhoods, or sets of stamens; the flowers have no classic character, farther than is expressed in the title.

**CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA**—This class contains the compound flowers described in Part I. Chapter 19. The title signifies *congeneration*, alluding to the circumstance of the stamens; in which, though the filaments stand separate, yet the Antheræ, which are the part more immediately subservient to generation, are united in a cylinder, and perform their

\* See Chap. 18. See also Part I. Chap. 3. where the term *Cruciform* is explained.

† See Chap. 20. See also Part I. Chap. 3. for the explanation of the term *Papilionaceous*.

office *together*. The classic character will be explained in its place.

**CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA.**—The term is compounded of two words, that signify *wife* and *husband*; and alludes to the singular circumstance of this class, in the flowers of which the stamens grow upon the pistillum; so that the male and female parts are united, and do not stand separate, as in other hermaphrodite flowers.

**CLASS XXI. MONOECIA.**—The word here compounded with the numerical term, signifies a *house* or *habitation*.—To understand the application of this title, we must know, that the plants of this class are not *hermaphrodite*, but *androgynous*, i. e. the flowers that have the stamens wanting the pistillum, and those that have the pistillum wanting the stamens. Now the term *Monoecia*, which signifies a *single* house alludes to this circumstance; that in this class the male and female flowers are both found on the *same* plant, whereas in the next they have *distinct* habitations.

**CLASS XXII. DIOECIA.**—This term, which signifies *two* houses, is applied to this class (the plants of which are *male* and *female*) to express the circumstance of the male flowers being on one plant, and the female on another; the contrary of which is the case of the *androgynous* class *Monoecia* last explained.

**CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA.**—The term signifies plurality of marriages. This class produces either upon the same or different plants, hermaphrodite flowers, and also flowers of *one* sex only, be it male or female; or flowers of *each* sex; and the latter receiving impregnation from, or giving it to the hermaphrodites, as their sex happens to be, the parts essential to generation in the hermaphrodite flowers do not confine themselves to the corresponding parts within the same flower, but become of *promiscuous* use: which is the reason of giving this title to the class.

CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA.—The term signifies *concealment of marriages*; this class consisting of such plants as either bear their flowers concealed within the fruit\*, or have them so small, as to be imperceptible.

### CHAP. III.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE TITLES OF THE ORDERS.

THE titles of the orders have been given in Chap. I. It remains to explain them.

CLASS I. to XIII. inclusive. The orders of the first thirteen classes take their denominations from the number of the *Pistillum*, or female part of the plant, which is usually reckoned from the *base* of the *style*, if there be any: but if the style be wanting, the number is fixed from the *stigmata*. The Greek word compounded with the numerical terms in the titles of these orders signifies a *wife*: Monogynia implies *one wife* or *one style*; Digynia, *two styles*; Trigynia, *three*; Tetragynia, *four*; Pentagynia, *five*; Hexagynia, *six*; Decagynia, *ten*; and Polygynia, *many*. These are the titles that occur in the orders of these thirteen classes; and this general explanation of them will be thought sufficient, as from the table given in the first chapter it appears how they are employed in the classes.

CLASS XIV. DIDYNAMIA. Of the three orders of this class, the two first are founded on a distinction in the fruit. The title of the first order *Gymnospermia* is expressive of such plants as have *naked seeds*;

\* The *Ficus*, whose flowers are within the fruit, used to be put in this class, but is since removed to the 23d class Polygamia.

and that of the second *Angiospermia*, of such as have their seed in a vessel or pericarpium. There was a 3d order *Polypetala*, expressive of such plants as have *many petals*: This order seems to have been established in favour of one genus of plants only, the *Melianthus*, the flowers of which are Polypetalous, though those of all the rest of this class are Monopetalous: but it is now included in the second order.

CLASS XV. TETRADYNAMIA. The two orders of this class are founded on a distinction in the Pericarpium. In the first order, *Siliculose*, the Pericarpium is a *Silicula*, little Siliqua: which differs from the Siliqua in being round, and having the apex of the dissepiment, which had been the style, prominent beyond the valves, often so far as to be equal in length to the silicula. In the second order, *Siliquosae*, the pericarpium is a *Siliqua*, which is long and without any remarkable extension of the style.

CLASS XVI. MONADELPHIA. XVII. DIADELPHIA. XVIII. POLYADELPHIA. The orders in these three classes are founded on the number of the stamens in each brotherhood or distinct set of stamens. The titles of the orders being the same that are used for the titles of the early classes of the system, the explanation need not be repeated here.

CLASS XIX. SYNGENESIA. To understand the orders of this class, we must explain what is meant by *Polygamy* in flowers. We have already treated of polygamous plants, and shewn that the term *Polygamous*, as there applied, alluded to the intercommunication of the male or female flowers with the hermaphrodite ones, either upon the same or a distinct plant; but in respect to flowers, the term is applied to a single flower only; for the flowers of this class being compound, a polygamy arises from the inter-communication of the several florets in one and the same flower. Now the polygamy of flowers, in this sense

the word, affords four cases, which are the foundation of the four first orders of this class. 1st Order, *Polygamia aequalis*, equal Polygamy, is when *all* the florets are hermaphrodite. 2d Order, *Polygamia superflua*, superfluous polygamy, when *some* of the florets are hermaphrodite, and others female only; for in this case, as the fructification is perfected in the hermaphrodites, the addition of the females is a superfluity. 3d Order, *Polygamia frustranea*, frustraneous or ineffectual Polygamy, when *some* of the florets are hermaphrodite, and others neuter; for in this case the addition of the neuters is of no assistance to the fructification. 4th Order, *Polygamia necessaria*, necessary polygamy, when *some* of the florets are male, and the rest female; for in this case there being no hermaphrodites, the polygamy arising from the composition of the florets of different sexes is necessary to perfect the fructification. 5th Order, *Polygamia segregata*. The title signifies to be separated, the plants of this order having partial cups growing out of the common calyx which surround and divide the flosculi or florets. 6th Order, *Monogamia*: the title signifies a single marriage, and is opposed to the Polyganiæ of the four other orders; for in this, though the antheræ are united, which is the essential character of the flowers of this class, the flower is simple, and not compounded of many florets, as in the other orders.

CLASS XX. GYNANDRIA. The orders of this class are founded on the number of stamina. The titles have been already explained.

CLASS XXI. MONOECIA. XXII. DIOECIA. These two classes, whose flowers have no fixed character but that of not being hermaphrodite, take in the characters of almost every other class; and the orders have accordingly been disposed under the titles of those classes, to which their respective flowers would have belonged, if the stamina and pistillum had been under the same covers. As the explanation of all these

titles has been given in the last chapter in the explanation of the classes, it need not be repeated here.

CLASS XXIII. POLYGAMIA. In this class the titles of the two first orders are the same with the titles of the twenty-first and twenty-second classes, and are to be understood in the same manner, that is, 1. *Monoecia* when the polygamy is on the same plant, and 2. *Dioecia* when it is on distinct plants. The order *Trioecia* has been established in favour of two genera the *Ceratonia* and *Ficus*, in which the polygamy is on three distinct plants, one producing male flowers, another female, and a third hermaphrodite or androgynous.

CLASS XXIV. CRYPTOGAMIA. The orders of this class are, 1. *Filices*, ferns. 2. *Musei*, mosses. 3. *Algae*, flags\*, and 4. *Fungi*, mushrooms. As the explanation of the character of these orders will come more properly into the chapter that treats particularly of this class, we shall content ourselves here with having interpreted the titles as above.

## CHAP. IV.

### OF THE FIRST CLASS MONANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, furnished with but *one* stamen. The orders are two, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains fourteen genera, distinguished into, 1. *Scitamineae*, such plants as have the flowers placed above the germen, and the pericarpium divided into loculaments; of which there are ten, viz. *Renealmia*, *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Costus*, *Alpinia*, *Maranta*, *Curcuma*, *Myrosma*, *Kaempferia*, and *Thalia*. 2. *Monospermous*, such as have a *single* seed; of which there are four, viz. *Boerhaavia*, *Salicornia*, *Hippuris*, and *Pollichia*.

\* Modern Botanists have divided this order into two, viz. *Hepaticae* and *Algae*. See Chap. xxvii.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains four genera, divided into 1. herbs; of which there are three, viz. Corispernum, Calitricha and Blitum: and 2. grasses; of which there is one genus, viz. Cinna.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF THE SECOND CLASS DIANDRIA.

This class consists of such plants as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, furnished with *two* stamens. The orders are three, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains thirty genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have *regular* monopetalous corollae; of which there are eight, viz. Nyctanthes, Jasminum, Ligustrum, Phillyrea, Olea, Chionanthus, Syringa, and Eranthemum. 2. Such as have *irregular* monopetalous corollae, and the fruit *angiospermous*, the seeds in a vessel; of which there are nine, viz. Veronica, Paderota, Justicia, Dianthera, Gratiola, Pinguicula, Schwenckia, Calceolaria, and Utricularia. 3. Such as have *irregular* monopetalous corollae, and the fruit *gymnospermous*, the seeds naked; of which there are nine, viz. Verbena, Lycopus, Amethystea, Cunila, Ziziphora, Monarda, Rosmarinus, Salvia, and Collinsonia. 4. Such as have polypetalous corollae; of which there is one, viz. Dialium. 5. Such as have the flowers *above* the germen, of which there are three, viz. Morinda, Circaca, and Globba.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Anthoxanthum, and Crypsis.

Order III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. There is but one genus of this order, viz. Piper.

## CHAP. VI.

## OF THE THIRD CLASS TRIANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, furnished with *three* Stamina. The orders are three, *viz.*

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains thirty-five genera, distinguished into, 1. Those whose flowers are seated above the germen, of which there are eleven, *viz.* Valeriana, Melothria, Crocus, Iris, Moraea, Antholyza, Gladiolus, Witsenia, Ixia, Aris-tea, and Dilatris. 2. Those with flowers under the germen; of which there are fifteen, *viz.* Commelina, Wachendorfia, Hippocratea, Loeflingia, Willichia, Tamarindus, Callisia, Rumphia, Cneorum, Xyris, Comocladia, Olax, Rotala, Ortegia, and Polycnemum. 3. Such as have flowers like those of the grasses, with valves of that sort of glume or husk which serves as a calyx; of which there are nine, *viz.* Schoenus, Cy-perus, Scirpus, Eriophorum, Lygeum, Nardus, Kyl-lingia, Fuirena, and Pommereulla.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. This order contains thirty-one genera, divided into four sections. The first includes such genera as have the flowers loose or scattered, and one flower on a peduncle; of which there are fifteen, *viz.* Perotis, Saccharum, Bobartia, Panicum, Cornucopiae, Aristida, Alopecurus, Phleum, Phalaris, Paspalum, Milium, Agrostis, Dactylis, Stipa, and Lagurus. 2. Those genera with flowers scattered and two flowers on a peduncle; of this section there are two, *viz.* Aira and Melica. 3. Those with more than two flowers on a peduncle, scattered, of which there are seven, *viz.* Uniola, Briza, Poa, Festuca, Bromus, Avena, and Arundo. 4. Flowers in a spike on a

subulated receptacle of which there are seven, viz. Secale, Triticum, Hordeum, Rottbollia, Elymus, Lolium, and Cynosurus.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains ten genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with flowers *below*\*; of which there are nine, viz. Holosteum, Polycarpon, Lechea, Montia, Mollugo, Minuartia, Queria, Koenigia and Triplaris. 2. Contains one genus, Proserpinaca, with flowers *above*.

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## CHAP. VII.

### OF THE FOURTH CLASS TETRANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear *hermaphrodite* flowers, furnished with *four* stamens. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fourteenth by this distinction, that the stamens are of *equal* lengths; whereas in those of the fourteenth, which have four stamens likewise, there are two *long* and two *short*: the orders of this class are three, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but one style. This order contains seventy-one genera, distinguished into 1. Those with monopetalous, monospermous, flowers, placed *below*; of which there are two, viz. Protea, and Globularia. 2. Those with monopetalous, monospermous flowers, placed *above*, called in natural orders Aggregatæ; of which there are five, viz. Cephalanthus, Dipsacus, Scabiosa, Knautia, and Allionia. 3. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below a single fruit; of which there are thirteen, viz. Aquartia, Callicarpa, Aegiphila, Banksia, Scoparia, Centunculus, Plantago, Polypremum, Buddleja, Exacum, Penaea, Wither-

\* That is, *below* the germen.

ingia, and Blaeria. 4. Those with monopetalous flowers placed above a single fruit; of which there are nine, viz. Pavetta, Ixora, Petesia, Catesbæa, Mitchella, Hedyotis, Oldenlandia, Manettia and Sanguisorba. 5. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below a double fruit; of which there are two, viz. Houstonia and Scabrita. 6. Those with monopetalous flowers, above a double fruit, called in Natural Orders Stellatæ; of which there are eight, viz. Rubia, Galium, Asperula, Sherardia, Spermacoce, Knoxia, Diodia and Crucianella. 7. Flowers monopetalous, below the fruit, which has four cells with a single seed in each; of this there is one genus, viz. Siphonanthus. 8. Those of flowers with four petals, below; of which there are eleven, viz. Epimedium, Monetia, Skimmia, Rhacomia, Othera, Orixia, Ptelea, Samara, Curtisia, Fagara and Ammannia. 9. Those of flowers with four petals, above; of which there are five, viz. Trapa, Cissus, Cornus, Ludwigia and Santalum. 10. Flowers incomplete (i. e. wanting either the calyx or corolla) below; of which there are ten, viz. Chloranthus, Struthiola, Crameria, Rivina, Embothrium, Salvadoria, Camphorosma, Alchemilla, Dorstenia, and Cometes. 11. Flowers incomplete, above, of which there are five, viz. Sirium, Acaena, Isnardia, Elaeagnus, and Gonocarpus.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have two styles. This order contains eight genera, viz. Aphanes, Cruzita, Bufonia, Hamamelis, Cuscuta, Hypecoum, Gomozia and Galopina.

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have four styles. This order contains seven genera, viz. Ilex, Coldenia, Potamogeton, Ruppia, Sagina, Tillæa and Myginda.

## CHAP. VIII.

## OF THE FIFTH CLASS PENTANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear Hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with five stamens. The orders are six.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style\*. This order contains one hundred and fifty-nine genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below, monospermous; of which there are three, viz. *Mirabilis*, *Weigtea*, and *Plumbago*. 2. Those with monopetalous flowers, placed below, dispermous; of which there are two, viz. *Cerinthe* and *Messerschmidia*. 3. Those with monopetalous flowers placed below, tetraspermous; of which there are twelve, viz. *Echium*, *Heliotropium*, *Pulmonaria*, *Lithospermum*, *Onosma*, *Symphytum*, *Borrago*, *Lycopsis*, *Asperugo*, *Cynoglossum*, *Anchusa*, and *Myosotis*. This and the second section contain those plants which in natural arrangements are called *Asperifoliae*. 4. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed below, pentaspermous; of which there is but one genus, viz. *Nolana*. 5. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed below, angiospermous, the seeds contained in a capsule; of which there are seventy-four, viz. *Coris*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Galax*, *Cortusa*, *Anagallis*, *Lysimachia*, *Cyclamen*, *Dodecatheon*, *Soldanella*, *Primula*, *Androsace*, *Aretia*, *Hottonia*, *Menyanthes*, *Doræna*, *Allemanda*, *Theophrasta*, *Sheffieldia*, *Retzia*, *Spigelia*, *Oriphoriza*, *Convolvulus*, *Lisianthus*, *Patagonula*, *Datura*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Nicotiana*, *Verbascum*, *Chironia*, *Diapensia*, *Phlox*, *Polemonium*, *Ipomoea*, *Brossæa*,

\* The berries of the monopetalous plants of this order are for the most part poisonous.

Azalea, Epacris, Ceropegia, Nerium, Echites, Pergularia, Plumieria, Cameraria, Tabernaemontana, Vinca, Ignatia, Carissa, Jacquinia, Laugeria, Pæderia, Varronia, Cordia, Ehretia, Tournefortia, Rauwolfia, Cerbera, Arduina, Myrsine, Bladhia, Cestrum, Brunfelsia, Randia, Fagraea, Strychnos, Capsicum, Solanum, Physalis, Atropa, Ellisia, Lycium, Menais, Solandra, Sideroxylon, Chrysophyllum, and Ardisia. 6. Plants with monopetalous flowers placed above; of which there are twenty-five, viz. Samolus, Bellonia, Virecta, Macrocnemum, Rondeletia, Cinchona, Portlandia, Roella, Phyteuma, Campanula, Scævola, Trachelium, Matthiola, Morinda, Psycothria, Coffea, Chiococca, Gardenia, Genipa, Lonicera, Triosteum, Plocama, Mussænda, Hamellia, Erithalis. 7. Those with pentapetalous flowers placed below; of which there are twenty-four, viz. Hirtella, Rhamnus, Ceanothus, Celastrus, Euonymus, Leea, Vitis, Elæodendron, Buttnera, Diosma, Pittosporum, Havenia, Claytonia, Roridula, Iter, Sauvagesia, Caroxylon, Brunia, Kuhnia, and Nauclea. 8. Those with pentapetalous flowers placed above; of which there are eleven, viz. Ribes, Escallonia, Hedera, Plectronia, Phylica, Gronovia, Heliconia, Lightfootia, Argophyllum, Lagoecia, and Canocarpus. 9. Those with incomplete flowers placed below; of which there are six, viz. Strelitzia, Achyranthes, Celosia, Chenolea, Illecebrum, and Glaux. 10. Those with incomplete flowers placed above; of which there is but one, viz. Thesium.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* Styles. This order contains seventy-five genera; distinguished into, 1. Those with monopetalous flowers, placed below; of which there are fourteen, viz. Stapelia, Cynanchum, Periploca, Apocynum, Asclepias, Melodinus, Swertia, Gentiana, Cressa, Hydrolea, Porana, Schrebera, Steris, and Falckia. 2. Those with pentapetalous flowers, placed below;

of which there are six, viz. Velezia, Linconia, Nama, Heuchera, Bumalda, and Anabasis. 3. Those with pentapetalous flowers, placed above, with the seeds in a capsule ; of this there is only one, viz. Vahlia. 4. Those plants called in natural arrangements the Umbellatæ\* having pentapetalous flowers, placed above, with two seeds. They are subdivided, (1.) into such as have both an universal and partial involucrum; of which there are thirty, viz. Phyllis, Eryngium, Hydrocotyle, Sanicula, Astrantia, Heracleum, Oenanthe, Echinophora, Caucalis, Artedia, Daucus, Tordylium, Laserpitium, Peucedanum, Ammi, Hasselquistia, Conium, Bunium, Athamanta, Bupleurum, Sium, Selinum, Cuminum, Ferula, Crithmum, Bubon, Cachrys, Ligusticum, Angelica, and Sison. (2.) Those with partial involucra only ; of which there are eight, viz. Ethusa, Coriandrum, Scandix, Chærophyllum, Phellandrium, Imperatoria, Seseli, and Cicuta. (3.) Such as have neither partial nor universal involucra ; of these there are nine genera, viz. Smyrnium, Carum, Thapsia, Pastinaca, Anethum, *Æ*gopodium, Apium, Pimpinella, and Cussonia. 5. Those with incomplete flowers, that is, wanting the Corolla ; of which there are seven, viz. Salsola, Chenopodium, Beta, Hernaria, Gomphrena, Bosea, and Ulmus.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* Styles. This order contains eighteen genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have flowers placed above ; of which there are two genera, viz. Viburnum and Sambucus. 2. Such as have the flowers below ; of which there are sixteen, viz. Semecarpus, Rhus, Cassine, Spathelia, Staphylea, Tamarix, Drypis, Turnera, Sarothra, Alsine, Telephium, Corrigiola, Portulacaria, Pharnaceum, Xylophylia, and Basella.

\* In dry soils the umbelliferous plants are aromatic, warm, resolvent, and carminative, but in moist places poisonous. The virtue is in the roots and seeds.

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* Styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Parnassia and Evolvulus.

ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* Styles, distinguished into, 1. Those with flowers above; of which there is one genus, viz. Aralia. 2. Those with flowers below; of which there are nine genera, viz. Crassula, Gisekia, Linum, Aldrovanda, Drosera, Mahernia, Commersonia, Sibbaldia and Statice.

ORDER VI. POLYGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have more than five Styles. This order contains two genera, viz. Myosurus and Zanthoniza.



## CHAP. IX.

### OF THE SIXTH CLASS HEXANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *six* Stamina. The flowers of this class may be known from those of the fifteenth by this distinction, that the stamens are of *equal* length; whereas in those of the fifteenth, which have six stamens likewise, there are *four long* and *two short*. The orders of this class are five, viz.

ORDER I. MONOCYNIA; comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style. This order contains forty-eight genera, divided into, 1. Such as are furnished with both calyx and corolla; of which there are seventeen genera, viz. Licuala, Bromelia, Pitcairnia, Tillandsia, Burmannia, Tradescantia, Bursera, Frankenia, Loranthus, Hillia, Richardia, Berberis, Leontice, Prinos, Canarina, Nandina, and Achras. 2. Such as have flowers with a spatha, or with a husk;

of which there are fifteen, viz. Haemanthus, Leuco-jum, Galanthus, Narcissus, Pancratium, Amaryllis; Cyrtanthus, Crinum, Pontederia, Agapanthus, Bul-bocodium, Tulbagia, Allium, Aphyllanthes, and Hypoxis. 3. Such as have naked flowers, *i. e.* without the calyx; of these there are thirty-one, viz. Alstroemeria, Gethyllis, Lanaria, Agave, Aloe, Aletris, Polianthes, Convallaria, Hyacinthus, Asphodelus, Hemerocallis, Chlamydia, Lachenalia, Eucomis, Anthericum, Ornithogalum, Scilla, Cyanella, Dracæna, Asparagus, Pollia, Gloriosa, Erythronium, Uvularia, Fritillaria, Lilium, Tulipa, Yucca, Albuca, Lindera, and Massonia. 4. Such as have incomplete flowers; of which there are five, viz. Orontium, Acorus, Calamus, Juncus, and Peplis.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* Styles; of this order there are four genera, viz. Atraphaxis, Gahnia, Oryza, and Erharta.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* Styles. This order contains ten genera, divided, 1. into such as have flowers below; of which there are nine genera, viz. Colchicum, Melanthium, Medeola, Helonias, Trillium, Triglochin, Rumex, Scheuchzeria, and Wurmbea. 2. Those with flowers above; of which there is one genus, viz. Flagellaria.

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Petiveria.

ORDER V. POLYGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Alisma.

## CHAP. X.

## OF THE SEVENTH CLASS HEPTANDRIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *seven* Stamina. The orders of this class are four, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style. This order contains three genera, viz. *Trientalis*, *Disandra*, and *Æsculus*.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* Styles. This order contains one genus, viz. *Limeum*.

ORDER III. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* Styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. *Saururus*, and *Aponogeton*.

ORDER IV. HEPTAGYNIA, containing such plants as have *seven* Styles. Of this order there is only one genus, viz. *Septas*.



## CHAP. XI.

## OF THE EIGHTH CLASS OCTANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *eight* Stamina. The orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style. Of this order there are thirty-three genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with complete flowers; of which there are twenty-six, viz. *Mimusops*, *Tropæolum*, *Bæckea*, *Memecylon*, *Combretum*, *Ophira*, *Gaura*, *Epilobium*, *Oenothera*,

Rhexia, Osbeckia, Grissea, Guarea, Antichorus, Allophyllus, Jambolifera, Lawsonia, Melicocca Ximena. Amyris, Fuchsia, Kœlreuteria, Chlora, Michauxa, Vaccinium and Erica. 2. Those with incomplete flowers ; of which there are seven, viz Cnidia, Lachnaea, Dirca, Daphne, Passerina, Stellera, and Dodonæa.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. Of this order there are five genera, viz. Weinmannia, Moehringia, Codia, Schmiedelia, and Galenia.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. Of this order there are five genera, viz. Paullinia, Cardiospermum, Sapindus, Coccoloba, and Polygonum.

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* styles. Of this order there are four genera, viz. Adoxa, Elatine, Paris, and Haloragis.



## CHAP. XII.

### OF THE NINTH CLASS ENNEANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *nine* Stamina. The orders are three, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style. Of this order there are four genera, viz. Laurus, Tinus, Anacardium, and Cassyta.

ORDER II. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Rheum.

ORDER III. HEXAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *six* Styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. *Butomus*.

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### CHAP. XIII.

#### OF THE TENTH CLASS DECANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *ten* Stamina. The orders are five, viz.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *one* Style. This order contains fifty-six genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with polypetalous irregular flowers; of which there are fourteen, viz. *Sophora*, *Anagyris*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Hymenæa*, *Poinciana*, *Myroxylon*, *Parkinsonia*, *Cæsalpinia*, *Toluifera*, *Cassia*, *Guilandina*, *Dictamnus*, and *Rhodora*. 2. Those with polypetalous and equal flowers; of which there are twenty-nine, viz. *Cynometra*, *Prosopis*, *Adenanthera*, *Hæmatoxylon*, *Trichilia*, *Turraea*, *Melia*, *Swietenia*, *Ekebergia*, *Guajacum*, *Schotzia*, *Ruta*, *Tribulus*, *Fagonia*, *Zygophyllum*, *Quassia*, *Thryallis*, *Limonia*, *Heisteria*, *Quisqualis*, *Monotropa*, *Clethra*, *Pyrola*, *Ledum*, *Dionæa*, *Murraya*, *Chalcas*, *Melastoma*, and *Jussieua*. 3. Those with monopetalous, equal flowers; of which there are nine, viz. *Codon*, *Andromeda*, *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Epigæa*, *Gualteria*, *Arbutus*, *Styrax*, and *Inocarpus*. 4. Those with apetalous or incomplete flowers; of which there are four, viz. *Dais*, *Samyda*, *Bucida*, and *Copaifera*.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* Styles. Of this order there are twelve

genera, viz. *Scleranthus*, *Trianthema*, *Chrysosplenium*, *Royena*, *Hydrangea*, *Saxifraga*, *Tiarella*, *Mitella*, *Cunonia*, *Gysophila*, *Saponaria*, and *Dianthus*.

ORDER III. **TRIGYNIA**, comprehending such plants as have *three* Styles. Of this order there are eleven genera, viz. *Arenaria*, *Stellaria*, *Cucubalus*, *Silene*, *Cherleria*, *Deutzia*, *Gnidella*, *Erythroxylon*, *Malpighia*, *Banisteria*, and *Triopteris*.

ORDER IV. **PENTAGYNIA**, comprehending such plants as have *five* Styles. Of this order there are fourteen genera, viz. *Cotyledon*, *Sedum*, *Penthorum*, *Bergia*, *Oxalis*, *Lychnis*, *Spergula*, *Cerastium*, *Agrostemma*, *Spondias*, *Averrhoa*, *Grielum*, *Suriana*, and *Forskohlea*.

ORDER V. **DECAGYNIA**, comprehending such plants as have *ten* Styles. Of this order there are two genera, viz. *Neurada*, and *Phytolacca*.



## CHAP. XIV.

### OF THE ELEVENTH CLASS DODECANDRIA.

THIS class, notwithstanding its title, which is expressive of twelve stamens, consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with any number of stamens from twelve to nineteen inclusive\*. The orders are five, viz.

ORDER I. **MONOGYNIA**, comprehending such plants as have but *one* Style. This order contains twenty-four genera, viz. *Bocconia*, *Hudsonia*, *Asa-*

\* *Torrentilla* is an exception, belonging to the next class, though it has but sixteen stamens. The characters of the fructification in the next class over-rule the number of the male part expressed in its title.

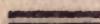
rum, Halesia, Tomex, Rhizophora, Apactis, Garcinia, Cratæva, Triumfetta, Eurya, Peganum, Nitra-  
ria, Vatica, Canella, Portulaca, Cuphea, Lythrum, Ginora, Blakea, Befaria, Bassia, Decumaria, and Gethyllis.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* Styles. Of this order are two genera, viz. Heliocarpus, and Agrimonia.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* Styles. This order contains six genera, viz. Reseda, Euphorbia, Aristotelia, Visnea, Tacca, and Pallasia.

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* Styles; of which there is one genus, viz. Glinus.

ORDER V. DODECAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* Styles. Of which there is one genus, viz. Sempervivum.



## CHAP. XV.

### OF THE TWELFTH CLASS ICOSANDRIA\*.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, of the following characters, viz. 1. A calyx monopetalous and concave. 2. The corolla fastened by its claws to the inner side of the calyx. 3. The stamina twenty or more. As the number of stamina in this class, notwithstanding its title is not limited, an attention must be had to the two first characters, to distinguish the flowers from those of the next class, with which they might otherwise be confounded. The orders are five, viz.

\* This class furnishes the fruits most in esteem.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains eleven genera, viz. *Cactus*, *Philadelphus*, *Psidium*, *Eugenia*, *Myrtus*, *Punica*, *Amygdalus*, *Prunus*, *Chrysobalanus*, *Eucalyptus* and *Plinia*.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. *Crataegus*.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains two genera, viz. *Sorbus* and *Sesuvium*.

ORDER IV. PENTAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* styles. Of this order there are six genera, viz. *Mespilus*, *Pyrus*, *Tetragonia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Aizoon* and *Spiraea*.

ORDER V. POLYGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* styles. This order contains nine genera, viz. *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Fragaria*, *Potentilla*, *Tomentilla*, *Geum*, *Dryas*, *Comarum*, and *Calycanthus*.

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## CHAP. XVI.

### OF THE THIRTEENTH CLASS POLYANDRIA\*.

THIS Class contains such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with many stamens. The distinction between this class and the twelfth may be known by having recourse to the characters of the twelfth class given in the preceding chapter. The orders are seven, viz.

\* The fruits of this class are often poisonous; which makes it necessary carefully to distinguish them from those of the last, which abounds in eatable fruit.

ORDER I. MONOGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have but *one* style. This order contains forty-two genera, distinguished into, 1. Such as have monopetalous flowers, of which there are two, viz. *Marcgravia*, and *Ternstroemia*. 2. Such as have flowers of three petals, of which there is one genus, viz. *Trilix*. 3. Such as have flowers with four petals, of which there are twelve, viz. *Rheedia*, *Mammea*, *Papaver*, *Chelidonium*, *Capparis*, *Actaea*, *Cambodia*, *Callophyllum*, *Sparmannia*, *Vallea*, *Grias*, and *Caryophyllus*. 4. Such as have flowers with five petals, of which there are thirteen, viz. *Loosa*, *Menzelia*, *Vateria*, *Cleyera*, *Cistus*, *Corchorus*, *Sarracenia*, *Tilia*, *Gordonia*, *Apieba*, *Ochna*, *Muntingia*, and *Elaeocarpus*. 5. Such as have flowers with six petals, of which there are four, viz. *Argemone*, *Lagerstroemia*, *Thea*, and *Leccythis*. 6. Such as have flowers with *many* petals, of which there are four, viz. *Sanguinaria*, *Podophyllum*, *Bixa*, and *Nymphaea*. 7. Such as have flowers without any petals, of which there are six, viz. *Sloanea*, *Trewia*, *Prockia*, *Laetia*, *Seguieria*, and *Delima*.

ORDER II. DIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* styles. Of this order there are four genera, viz. *Calligonum*, *Fothergilla*, *Curatella*, and *Paonia*.

ORDER III. TRIGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* styles. This order contains two genera, viz. *Delphinium* and *Aconitum*.

ORDER IV. TETRAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* styles. Of this order there are three genera, viz. *Cimicifuga*, *Tetracera*, and *Caryocar*.

ORDER V. PENTAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* styles. This order contains four genera, viz. *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Reaumuria*, and *Brathys*.

ORDER VI. HEXAGYNIA, comprehending such plants as have *six* styles. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. *Stratiotes*.

ORDER VII. POLYGYNIA, comprehending such

plants as have *many* styles. This order contains twenty genera, viz. *Houtuynia*, *Hydrastis*, *Atragene*, *Clematis*, *Thalictrum*, *Isopyrum*, *Helleborus*, *Caltha*, *Anemone*, *Michelia*, *Trollius*, *Wintera*, *Uvaria*, *Annona*, *Liriodendrum*, *Magnolia*, *Dillenia*, *Ranunculus*, *Illicium* and *Adonis*.

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## CHAP. XVII.

### OF THE FOURTEENTH CLASS DIDYNAMIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with four stamens; *two* of which are longer than the rest: this circumstance would suffice to distinguish it from the fourth class, in which the four stamens are *equal*; however, as the flowers of this class have a particular structure, there are general characters which will nearly serve for the whole class; and these we shall give at length.

#### Characters of the Class DIDYNAMIA.

**CALYX**—A perianthium, monophyllous, erect, tubulous, quinquefid, with segments for the most part unequal and persisting.

**COROLLA**—Monopetalous and erect, the base of which contains the honey, and does the office of a nectarium. The upper lip strait; the lower spreading and trifid. The middle lacinia the broadest.

**STAMINA**—Four filaments, subulate, inserted into the tube of the corolla, and inclined towards the back thereof. The two inner and nearest the shortest. All of them parallel, and rarely exceeding the length of the corolla. The antherae lodged under the upper lip

of the corolla in pairs; in each of which respectively the two antherae approach each other.

**PISTILLUM**—The germen commonly above the receptacle. The style single, filiform, bent in the same manner as the filaments, usually placed within them, a little exceeding them in length, and slightly curved towards the summit. The stigma for the most part emarginate.

**PERICARPIUM**—Either wanting (see the first order) or, if present, usually bilocular (see the second order).

**SEEDS**—If no pericarpium, four, lodged within the hollow of the calyx, as in a capsule; but if there be a pericarpium, more numerous, and fastened to a receptacle placed in the middle of the pericarpium.

The flowers of this class are for the most part almost upright, but inclining a little at an acute angle from the stem, that the corolla may more easily cover the antherae, and that the pollen may fall on the stigma, and not be soaked with the rain. The essential character is in the four stamina; of which the two nearest are shorter, and all four close to each other, and transmitted with the single style of the pistillum through a corolla that is unequal.

The Orders of this class are two, viz.

**ORDER I. GYMNOSPERMIA\***, comprehending such plants as have naked seeds. This order has these farther characters, viz. the seeds four, excepting *Phryma*, which is monospermous; and the stigma bipartite and acute, with the lower lacinia reflected. It contains thirty-six genera distinguished into, 1. Such as have the calyx subquinquefid; of which there are twenty, viz. *Perilla*, *Leonurus*, *Glecoma*, *Bystropogon*, *Hys-*

\* The plants of this order are scented, and are accounted cephalic and resolvent. The virtue is in the leaves. They are the *Labiati* (lip'd plants) of *Tournefort*; and *Verticillata* (plants that flower at the joints) of *Ray*, *Hist. Plant.* 508.

sopus, *Mentha*, *Sideritis*, *Lavandula*, *Teucrium*, *Ajuga*, *Phlomis*, *Betonica*, *Lamium*, *Galeopsis*, *Stachys*, *Nepeta*, *Satureja*, *Ballota*, *Marrubium*, and *Molucella*. And 2. Such as have the calyx bilabiate, divided into two lips, of which there are sixteen, viz. *Scutellaria*, *Thymus*, *Ocimum*, *Plectranthus*, *Pru-nella*, *Cleonia*, *Trichostema*, *Dracocephalum*, *Origanum*, *Clinopodium*, *Thymbra*, *Melittis*, *Melissa*, *Horminum*, *Prasium* and *Phryma*.

ORDER II. **ANGIOSPERMIA**, comprehending such plants as have the seeds in a pericarpium; which circumstance is constant, and distinguishes this order from the last under every form: to this character may be added that of a stigma, commonly obtuse. This order contains seventy-one genera, distinguished into 1. Such as have monopetalous flowers, with the calyx as it were gaping, of which there is but one genus, viz. *Castilleja*. 2. Such as have monopetalous flowers with the calyces bifid; of these there are seven, viz. *Obolaria*, *Orobanche*, *Hebenstrstia*, *Torenia*, *Acanthus*, *Premna* and *Crescentia*, 3. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and calyces trifid, of which there is one genus, viz. *Halleria*. 4. Such as have monopetalous flowers with the calyces quadrifid, of which there are twelve genera, viz. *Selago*, *Lippia*, *La-thraea*, *Bartsia*, *Euphrasia*, *Rhinanthus*, *Melampyrum*, *Schwalbea*, *Barleria*, *Loeselia*, *Gmelina* and *Lantana*. 5. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and calyces quinquefid, of which there are forty-six genera, viz. *Avicennia*, *Tozzia*, *Limosella*, *Broualia*, *Lindernia*, *Vandellia*, *Gesneria*, *Scrophularia*, *Stemodia*, *Celsia*, *Hemimeris*, *Sibthorpia*, *Capraria*, *Digitalis*, *Bignonia*, *Ruellia*, *Buchneria*, *Erinus*, *Petraea*, *Manulea*, *Antirrhinum*, *Columnea*, *Gerardia*, *Pedicularis*, *Mimulus*, *Dodartia*, *Chelone*, *Pentstemon*, *Sesamum*, *Cyrilla*, *Gloxinia*, *Martynia*, *Craniolaria*, *Pedalium*, *Amazonia*, *Linnaea*; *Bontia*, *Cornutia*, *Clerodendron*, *Volkameria*, *Citharexylon*, *Ovieda*, *Millingtonia*,

Vitex, Duranta and Besleria. 6. Such as have monopetalous flowers, and the calyces multifid, of which there are three, viz. Hyobanche, Cymbalaria, and Thunbergia. 7. Such as have flowers with many petals, of which there is one genus, viz. Melianthus.

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## CHAP. XVIII.

### OF THE FIFTEENTH CLASS TETRADYNAMIA\*.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *six* stamens, *two* of which are shorter than the rest, by which last circumstance it may be distinguished from the sixth class, whose flowers have *six equal* stamens. The flowers of this class are of a particular structure, answering to the character following.

#### Characters of the Class TETRADYNAMIA.

CALYX—A perianthium tetraphyllous and oblong; the leaves of which are ovato-oblong, concave, obtuse, conniving, gibbous downwards at the base, the opposite ones equal and deciduous. Within the

\* These are the Cruciformes, (cross-shaped flowers) of Tournefort; and Siliculosae and Siliquosae (plants that have a Silicula and Siliqua) of Ray, Hist. Plant. 777. This class is truly natural, and has been assumed as such by all systematists, though individuals have often added one or more genera to it, contrary to nature. Linnaeus thinks he has given no wrong one, unless it be the Cleome. The distinction into Siliculose and Siliquose is admitted by all. The plants are held to be antiscorbutic and diuretic. The taste in most is watery, mixed with a sharpness. They commonly lose their quality when dried. The essential character of the several genera in this class depends commonly on the situation of the nectariferous Glandule.

calyx of these flowers is a nectarium: which is the reason of the base being gibbous.

**COROLLA**—Called *cruciform*. Four equal petals. The claws *plano-subulate*, *erect*, somewhat longer than the calyx. The limb *plane*. The *laminae* *widening* *outwards*, *obtuse*, the sides *hardly* *touching* one another. The insertion of the petals is in the same circle with the *stamina*.

**STAMINA**—The *filaments* six and *subulate*; of which two that are *opposite* are of the length of the calyx; the other four somewhat longer, but not so long as the corolla, the *antherae* *oblong*, *acuminate*, *thicker* at the base, *erect*, and with their tops *leaning* *outwards*. There is a *nectariferous* *glandule*, which in the different genera has various *appearances*; it is seated close to the *stamina*, and particularly to the two shorter ones, to whose base it is *fastened*; and these have a *light* *curvature* to prevent their pressing upon it, whereby those *filaments* become shorter than the rest.

**PISTILLUM**—The *germen* above the *receptacle* increasing daily in height. The *style* either of the length of the longer *stamina*, or wanting. The *stigma* *obtuse*.

**PERICARPIUM**—A *Siliqua* of two *valves*, often *bilocular*, opening from the base to the top: the *dissepiment* projecting at the top beyond the *valves*, the prominent part thereof having before served as a *style*.

**SEEDS**—Roundish, inclining downwards, alternately plunged lengthways into the *dissepiment*. The *receptacle* *linear*, surrounding the *dissepiment*, and immersed in the *sutures* of the *pericarpium*. The *orders* are two, *viz.*

**ORDER I. SILICULOSAE**, comprehending such plants whose *pericarpium* is a *silicula*. This order contains fourteen genera, distinguished into 1. Those plants in which the *Silicula* is *entire*, not notched at the *apex*, of which there are five, *viz.* *Draba*, *Lunaria*,

Subularia, Myagrum and Vella. 2. Those in which the Silicula is notched at the apex, of which there are nine, viz. Iberis, Alyssum, Clypeola, Peltaria, Cochlearia, Lepidium, Thlaspi, Biscutella and Anastatica.

ORDER II. SILIQUOSAE, comprehending those plants whose pericarpium is a siliqua. This order contains eighteen genera, distinguished into 1. Those where the calyx is close at top, and the foliola approaching lengthways; of which there are ten, viz. Raphanus, Erysimum, Chamira, Cheiranthus, Hesperis, Arabis, Brassica, Turritis, Dentaria and Ricotia. 2. Those where the calyx is open, its foliola diverging at the top, of which there are eight, viz. Crambe, Isatis, Bunias, Cleome, Cardamine, Sinapis, Sisymbrium and Heliophila.



## CHAP. XIX.

### OF THE SIXTEENTH CLASS MONADELPHIA\*.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *one* set of *united* stamens. This class consists of nine orders. The characters of the flowers are as follow.

#### *Character of the Class MONADELPHIA.*

CALYX—A perianthium always present, persisting, and in most genera, double.

\* In this class the calyx is of great moment for distinguishing the genera, and fixes the limits with certainty. They were formerly distinguished by the fruit; which not being found sufficient, recourse was had to the leaves of the plant. The plants of this class are esteemed to be emollient and mucilaginous.

**COROLLA**—Pentapetalous, the petals heart-shaped; the sides of which lap each one over the next, contrary to the motion of the sun.

**STAMINA**—The filaments united below, but distinct upwards if there be more than one\*. The exterior ones shorter than the interior. The antherae incumbent.

**PISTILLUM**—The receptacle of the fructification prominent in the centre of the flower. The germen erect, surrounding the top of the receptacle in a jointed ring. The styles are all united below in one substance with the receptacle, but divided above into as many threads as there are germina. The stigmata spreading and thin.

**PERICARPIUM**—A capsule divided into as many loculaments as there are pistilla. Its figure varies in the different genera.

**SEEDS**—Kidney shaped.

The corolla in this class has been called Monopetalous; but as the petals are all distinct at the base, it is to be styled more properly Pentapetalous, notwithstanding the petals cohere by the union of the stamina. The orders are nine, viz.

**ORDER I. TRIANDRIA**, comprehending such plants as have *three* stamina; of which there are two genera, viz. Aphteria, and Galaxia.

**ORDER II. PENTANDRIA**, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamina. Of this order there are six genera, viz. Lerchea, Waltheria, Symphonia, Hermannia, Melochia, and Erodium.

**ORDER III. HEPTANDRIA**, comprehending such plants as have *seven* stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Pelargonium.

**ORDER IV. OCTANDRIA**, comprehending such

\* The Melochia has five antherae, but it does not appear that there are any distinct filaments. See its character in the Genera Plantarum.

plants as have *eight* stamens; of which there is likewise one genus, viz. *Aitonia*.

ORDER V. ENNEANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *nine* stamens; and of this too there is but one genus, viz. *Dryandra*.

ORDER VI. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamens. Of this order there are three genera, viz. *Connarus*, *Geranium*, and *Hugonia*.

ORDER VII. ENDECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *eleven* stamens; of which there is one genus, viz. *Brownea*.

ORDER VIII. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamens. Of this order there is one genus, viz. *Pentapetes*.

ORDER IX. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamens. Of this order there are twenty-one genera, viz. *Gustavia*, *Gordonia*, *Morisonia*, *Mesua*, *Stewartia*, *Sida*, *Bombax*, *Adansonia*, *Butonica*, *Carolinea*, *Gossypium*, *Lavatera*, *Malacra*, *Malva*, *Malope*, *Urena*, *Alcea*, *Hibiscus*, *Achania*, *Althaea* and *Camellia*.

## CHAP. XX.

## OF THE SEVENTEENTH CLASS DIADELPHIA\*.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, furnished with *two* sets of *united* stamens†. The characters of the fructification are as follow :

## Characters of the Class DIADELPHIA.

CALYX. A perianthium monophylous, campanulate, and withering. The base gibbous, the lower part thereof fastened to the peduncle, the upper obtuse and melliferous. The brim quinquedentate, acute, erect, oblique, unequal. The lowest odd denticle lower than the rest; the upper pair shorter

\* The plants of the class Diadelphia are the Papilionaceous, butterfly-shaped plants, of Tournefort; irregular Tetrapetalous, of Rivinus; and Leguminous of Ray, Hist. Plant. 883. Of all the classes this is the most natural, and has its flowers of the most singular structure. The calyx, though hitherto little attended to, is of great moment for fixing the genera. The legumen was held of consequence by other Systematists, but by Linnaeus it is made of less account. The leaves of these plants are food for cattle, and the seeds also for quadrupeds of the same kind; the latter are accounted flatulent.

† This circumstance implied in the title does not hold through the class, the plants given under the first distinction of the third order having monadelphous stamens; the class is therefore not so properly to be fixed from its title, as by the papilionaceous corolla, and other characters of the fructification. It may be observed likewise, that in the diadelphous flowers of this class, one of the two stamens is not a set of united filaments as in the other, but only a single stamen detached from the united set. See the characters of the fructification.

and farther asunder. The bottom of the cavity moist with a mellious liquor, including the receptacle.

**COROLLA.** Termed papilionaceous, unequal; the petals expressed by distinct names, viz.

**VEXILLUM**, the *standard*, a petal covering the rest, incumbent, greater, plano-horizontal, inserted by its claw in the upper margin of the receptacle, approaching to a circular figure when it leaves the calyx, and nearly entire; along it, and especially towards its extremity, runs a line, or ridge, that rises up, as if the lower part of the petal had been compressed; the part of the petal next to the base approaching to a semicylindric figure, embraces the parts that lie under it. The disk of the petal is depressed on each side, but the sides of it nearest the margin are reflexed upwards. Where the halved tube ends, and the halved limb begins to unfold itself, are two concave impressions prominent underneath, and compressing the wings that lie under them.

**ALAE**, the *wings*, two equal petals, one at each side of the flower, placed under the vexillum; incumbent, with their margins parallel, roundish or oblong, broader upwards, the upper margin straighter, the lower spreading more into a roundness; the base of each wing bisid, the lower division stretching out into a claw, inserted in the side of the receptacle, and about the length of the calyx; the upper shorter and inflexed.

**CARINA**, the *keel*, the lowest petal, often bipartite, placed under the vexillum, and between the alae, boat-shaped, concave, compressed on the sides, set like a vessel afloat, mutilate at the base, the lower part of which runs into a claw of the length of the calyx and inserted in the receptacle, but the upper and side laciniae are interwoven with that part of the alae that is of the same shape. The form of the sides of the carina is much like that of the alae; and so also is their situation, except that they are lower, and stand within them. The line that forms the carina or keel

in this petal runs straight as far as the middle, and then rises gradually in the segment of a circle; but the marginal line runs straight to the extremity, where meeting the carina, they terminate obtusely.

**STAMINA.** Called Diadelphia. The filaments two, of different forms, viz. a lower one that involves the pistillum, and an upper one incumbent on it. The former of these, from the middle downwards, is cylindraceous, membranaceous, and split lengthways on its upper side; but the upper half terminates in nine subulate (awl-shaped) parts that are of the same length with, and follow the flexure of the carina of the corolla, and of which the intermediate or lower radii\* are longer by alternate pairs. The upper filament is subulato-setose (like a bristle,) covering the splitting of the former cylindraceous filament, incumbent on it, answering to it in situation, simple and gradually shorter; its base is detached from the rest, and prepares an outlet for the honey on each side. The antherae reckoned altogether are ten, one on the upper filament, and nine on the lower; each of the radii being furnished with a single one; they are small, all of one size, and terminate the radii.

**PISTILLUM**—Single, growing out of the receptacle within the calyx. The germen oblong, roundish, lightly compressed, straight, of the length of the cylinder of the lower filament which involves it. The style subulate, filiform, ascending, having the same length and position as the radii of the filament among which it is placed, and withering. The stigma downy, of the length of the style from the part turned upwards, and placed immediately under the antherae.

**PERICARPIUM**—A Legumen, oblong, compressed, obtuse, bivalved, with a longitudinal suture both above and below; each suture straight, though the upper one falls near the base, and the lower

\* Rays, meaning the divisions of the filaments.

one rises near the top. The legumen opens at the upper suture.

SEEDS—A few, roundish, smooth, fleshy, pendulous, marked with an embryo that is a little prominent towards the point of insertion. When the ova\* are hatched, the cotyledons† preserve the form of the halved seed.

RECEPTACLE—The proper receptacles of the seeds are very small, very short, thinner towards the base, obtuse at the disk that fastens them, oblong, inserted longitudinally in the upper suture of the legumen only, but placed alternate; so that when the valvulae have been parted, the seeds adhere alternately to each of the valves.

The ordinary situation of the flowers is obliquely pendulous, that is, at an acute angle from the perpendicular. The orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamens; of which there is one genus, viz. *Monnieria*.

ORDER II. HEXANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *six* stamens; of which order there are two genera, viz. *Fumaria* and *Saraca*.

ORDER III. OCTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *eight* stamens. This order contains three genera, viz. *Polygala*, *Securidaca*, and *Dalbergia*.

ORDER IV. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamens. This order contains fifty-two genera, distinguished into, 1. Those with all the stamens united; of which there are seventeen,

\* Eggs, meaning the seeds themselves, which answer to the eggs of animals, and are as it were hatched when the corculum or first principle of the new plant begins to strike root and vegetate. See Part I. Chap. 7.

† Side lobes of the seed. See Part I. Chap. 7. The two seed leaves, which first appear above ground, are these very cotyledons, which are brought up with the plant after the corculum has struck; and it is these seed leaves that are here spoken of.

viz. *Nissolia*, *Pterocarpus*, *Amorpha*, *Erythrina*, *Abrus*, *Spartium*, *Genista*, *Lupinus*, *Anthyllis*, *Piscidia*, *Borbonia*, *Ulex*, *Arachis*, *Ebenus*, *Aspalathus*, *Ononis*, and *Crotalaria*. 2. Those with the stigma downy, without the characters of the former section ; of which there are seven, viz. *Colutea*, *Phaseolus*, *Dolichos*, *Orobus*, *Pisum*, *Lathyrus*, and *Vicia*. 3. Those with the legumen sub-bilocular, and without the marks of the former section ; of which there are are three, viz. *Astragalus*, *Biserrula*, and *Phaca*. 4. Those with the legumen, containing in general but one seed, and without the characters of the former sections ; of which there are three, viz. *Psoralea*, *Trifolium* and *Glycyrrhiza*. Those with the legumen articulated as it were ; of which there are eight, viz. *Aeschynomene*, *Smithia*, *Hedysarum*, *Coronilla*, *Ornithopus*, *Scorpiurus*, *Hippocrepis*, and *Medicago*. 6. Those with the legumen unilocular and polyspermous, without the characters of the former sections ; of which there are fourteen, viz. *Trigonella*, *Glycine*, *Cylista*, *Clitoria*, *Robinia*, *Indigofera*, *Cicer*, *Ervum*, *Liparia*, *Cytisus*, *Mullera*, *Galega*, *Lotus*, and *Geoffroya*.

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## CHAP. XXI.

## OF THE EIGHTEENTH CLASS POLYADELPHIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers furnished with many sets of stamens ; the flowers have no particular character farther than is expressed in the title. The orders are four, viz

ORDER I. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamens in each set. Of this order are two genera, viz. Theobroma and Abroma.

ORDER II. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamens in each set. Of this order there is one genus, viz. Monsonia.

ORDER III. ICOSANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twenty* stamens in each set. Of this order there is but one genus, viz Citrus.

ORDER IV. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamens in each set. This order contains eight genera, viz. Melaleuca, Hopea, Durio, Glabaria, Munchausia, Symplocus, Hypericum and Ascyrum.



## CHAP. XXII.

### OF THE NINETEENTH CLASS SYNGENESIA.\*

THIS Class consists of such plants as have *compound* flowers. We have already paved the way for understanding this class, by the account given of compound flowers in Part I. Chap. 19. and the explanation of the titles of the class and its orders in Chap. 2. and 3. What is farther necessary here, is to give the character of the flowers. Compound flowers admit of a double description, viz. 1. Of the *whole* flower in its aggregate state, which is termed the *flosculose* flower: and 2. Of the *flosculi*, *florets*, of

\* This class of compound flowers is a natural one, if we except the last order, which, upon the systematic principles assumed, could not be refused an admittance into it. Its plants are commonly bitter and stomachic.

which it is composed. We shall begin with the first, which concerns only the calyx and receptacle, those being the only parts that are in common.

### Characters of the FLOSCULOSE Flower.

**CALYX**—The common calyx is a perianthium, which contains the florets and the receptacle. It is either *simple*, *augmented*, or *imbricated*.\* It contracts when the flowers are fallen, but expands and turns back when the seeds are ripe.

**RECEPTACLE**—The common receptacle of the fructification receives many sessile florets on its disk, which is either *concave*, *plane*, *convex*, *pyramidal* or *globose*. The surface of the disk is either *naked*, without other inequality than that of being lightly dotted; *villose*, covered with upright hairs; or *paleaceous*, covered with *paleae*, chaffs or straws, that are linear, subulate, compressed and erect, and serve to part the florets.

### Characters of the FLORETS†.

**CALYX**—A small perianthium, often quinquepartite, seated on the germen, persisting and becoming the crown of the seed.

**COROLLA**—Monopetalous, with a long and very narrow tube. It is seated on the germen, and is either

\* See these terms explained in Part I. Chap. 11.

† The character here given is of an Hermaphrodite floret; but the flowers may also be either Male, Female, or Neuter, as the orders shew: It may not be improper therefore to observe in general upon these classic characters, which the author has drawn with such minute exactness, that they should be understood as collected only from the circumstances that most frequently occur in the class, and liable to variation, not in particular genera only, but even through the whole orders of the class in some cases.

*tubulate*, with the limb campanulate and quinquefid, and the laciniae spreading and turning back; *ligulate*, with the limb linear, plane, turned outwards, and the top whole; *tridentate*; or *quinquedentate*; or *wanting*, having no limb, and often no tube.

**STAMINA**—The filaments five, capillary, very short, inserted in the neck of the corollulae. The antherae, five, linear, erect; and by the union of their sides forming a cylinder, that is tubulate, quinque-dentate, and of the length of the limb.

**PISTILLUM**—The germen oblong, placed under the receptacle of the flower; the style filiform, erect, of the length of the stamina, and perforating the cylinder of the antherae. The stigma bipartite, the laciniae revolute, and spreading asunder.

**PERICARPIUM**—No true one, though in some there is a coriaceous (leathery) crust.

**SEED**—A single one, oblong, often tetragonous, but commonly narrower at the base. It is either crowned, or with the crown wanting. The crown is of two kinds, either a pappus, or a perianthium: If a pappus, it is either sessile, or placed on a stipes; and consists of many radii, that are placed in a round, and are either simple, radiate, or ramoso: when the crown is a perianthium, it is such as is described above under that head.

The essence of a Flosculose flower consists in having the antherae united in a cylinder, and a single seed below the receptacle of the floret\*. The orders of this class are six, viz.

\* That the essence of a flosculose or compound flower does not consist either in the common calyx or receptacle, Linnaeus argues from hence; That the common calyx is wanting in *Echinops*, and the common receptacle in *Milleria*, though both these genera belong to this class; and that on the other hand, the common calyx is found in *Scabiosa*, and the common receptacle in *Dipsacus*, both which plants belong to the class *Tetrandria*, though they have, with the *Gomphrena* and others, been falsely ranged with the compound flowers.

ORDER I. **POLYGAMIA AEQUALIS**, comprehending such plants as have compound flowers, of which the florets are all hermaphrodite. This order contains forty-three genera, distinguished into 1. Such as have all the florets ligulate (the semiflosculosi of Tournefort;) of which there are nineteen, viz. Scolymus, Cichorium, Catananche, Seriola, Hypochaeris, Geropogon, Andryala, Tragopogon, Picris, Leontodon, Scorzonera, Crepis, Chondrilla, Prenanthes, Lactuca, Hieracium, Sonchus, Lapsana and Hyoseris. 2. Those with globular heads; of which there are eleven, viz. Atractylis, Barnadesia, Stockesia, Carlinea, Cnicus, Arctium, Carthamus, Cynara, Carduus, Onopordon and Serratula. 3. Those with the florets tubulate; of which there are thirteen, viz. Ethulia, Ageratum, Cacalia, Chrysocoma, Eupatorium, Santolina, Calea, Athanasia, Spilanthes, Bidens, Staehelina, Pteronia and Tarchonanthus.

ORDER II. **POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA**; comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius female. This order contains thirty-nine genera, distinguished into 1. Tubulose; of which there are nine, viz. Artemisia, Carpesium, Tanacetum, Cotula, Baccharis, Conyza, Gnaphalium, Xeranthemum and Anacyclus. 2. Florets ligulate, sub-bilabiate; of which there is one genus, viz. Perdicium. 3. Radiate; of which there are twenty-nine, viz. Bellis, Matricaria, Chrysanthemum, Unxia, Doronicum, Arnica, Inula, Erigeron, Solidago, Cineraria, Senecio, Tussilago, Aster, Bellium, Tagetes, Helenium, Pectis, Boltonia, Leysera, Sigesbeckia, Eclipta, Anthemis, Achillea, Buphthalmum, Amellus, Tridax, Terbesina, Relhania and Zinnia.

ORDER III. **POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA**, comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk hermaphrodite, and those of the radius neuter. This order contains nine genera, viz. Sclerocarpus, Gorte-

ria, Didelta, Centaurea\*, Zoegea, Rudbeckia, Coreopsis, Helianthus and Osmites.

ORDER IV. **POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA**, comprehending such plants as have the florets of the disk male and those of the radius female. This order contains fourteen genera, most of which are radiate, viz. Filago, Micropus, Milleria, Baltimora, Othonna, Hippia, Osteospermum, Calendula, Arctotis, Erioccephalus, Polymnia, Melampodium, Silphium and Chrysogonum.

ORDER V. **POLYGAMIA SEGREGATA**. This order comprehends such plants as have many partial cups contained in the common calyx, which separate and surround the flosculi. This order contains seven genera, Elephantopus, Sphaeranthus, Echinops, Gundelia, Stoebe and Oedera.

ORDER VI. **MONOGAMIA**, comprehending such plants as have *simple* flowers. This order contains seven genera, viz. Strumpfia, Seriphium, Corymbium, Jasione, Lobelia, Viola and Impatiens.



### CHAP. III.

#### OF THE TWENTIETH CLASS GYNANDRIA.

THIS class consists of such plants as have stamens growing either upon the style itself, or upon a receptacle that stretches out into the form of a style,

\* The Corollulae of the Centaurea are all tubulose, but those of the radius differ from those of the disk, which brings it within the definition of a radiate flower; however, Linnaeus in his description of the Centaurea, in the *Genera Plantarum*, has not called the Corolla radiata, but tubulosa difformis, 'Tubulose of different forms.'

† All the flowers of this class have a monstrous appearance, owing to the uncommon situation of the parts of the fructification.

and supports both the stamens and pistillum. The orders are nine, viz.

ORDER I. DIANDRIA\*, comprehending such plants as have *two* stamens. The flowers of this order have a most singular structure, answering to the following description.

Characters of the Order DIANDRIA, of the Class GYNANDRIA.

The germen is always contort (like a screw.) The petals are five; of which the two inner ones usually approach; and form a galea or helmet; the lower lip of which becomes a nectarium, and serves also for a pistillum and sixth petal. The style grows to the inner margin of the nectarium in such a manner, as to be with its stigma scarce either of them distinguishable. The Filaments are always two, supporting as many antherae; which are narrower downwards; naked, or without tunic, and divisible, like the pulp of a Citrus. These last are covered by little cells, that are open underneath, and grow to the inner margin itself of the nectarium. The fruit is a capsule, that is unilocular, trivalved, and splits in the angles under the carinate, keel-shaped ribs. The seeds are scobiform (like saw-dust) numerous, affixed to a linear receptacle in each valve.

ORDER I. DIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *two* stamens. This order contains eleven genera, viz. Orchis, Satyrium, Ophrys, Serapias, Limodorum, Cypripedium, Epidendrum, Arethusa, Gunnera, Disa and Forstera.

ORDER II. TRIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *three* stamens. This order contains four genera, viz. Sisyrinchium, Ferraria, Salacia and Stilago.

\* This order is a natural one, the genera differing only in respect to the nectarium. This part Linnaeus considers as a mark of distinction for these genera, far preferable to the root, though not received as such by former botanists.

ORDER III. TETRANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *four* stamens. This order contains one genus, viz. *Nepenthes*.

ORDER IV. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *five* stamens. This order contains three genera, viz. *Gluta*, *Ayenia* and *Passiflora*.

ORDER V. HEXANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *six* stamens. This order contains two genera, viz. *Aristolochia* and *Pistia*.

ORDER VI. OCTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *eight* stamens. This order contains only one genus, viz. *Scopolia*.

ORDER VII. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *ten* stamens. This order contains two genera, viz. *Kleinhovia* and *Helicteres*.

ORDER VIII. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *twelve* stamens. This order contains but one genus, viz. *Cytinus*.

ORDER IX. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have *many* stamens. This order contains eight genera, viz. *Xylopia*, *Grewia*, *Pothos*, *Dracontia*, *Calla*, *Arum*, *Ambrosinia* and *Zostera*.



## CHAP. XXIV.

### OF THE TWENTY FIRST CLASS MONOECIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear both male and female flowers on the same plant\*. The orders of this class are eleven, viz.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one stamen. This order contains ten genera, viz. *Clara*,

\* These are the Androgynous Plants. See Part I. Chap. 21.

Zannichelia, Ceratocarpus, Artocarpus, Nipa, Elaterium, Cynomorium, Phyllanche, Casuarina, and Aegopron.

ORDER II. DIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *two* stamina. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Lemna and Anguria.

ORDER III. TRIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *three* stamina. This order contains twelve genera, viz. Omphalea, Typha, Sparganium, Zea, Coix, Tripsacum, Olyra, Carex, Axyris, Tragia, Hernandia, Phyllanthus and Comptonia.

ORDER IV. TETRANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *four* stamina. This order contains ten genera, viz. Urtica, Empleurum, Morus, Buxus, Betula, Centella, Serpicula, Aucuba, Littorella, and Cicca.

ORDER V. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *five* stamina. This order contains seven genera, viz. Nephelium, Xanthium, Ambrosia, Parthenium, Clibadium, Iva, and Amaranthus.

ORDER VI. HEXANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *six* stamina. Of this order there are two genera, viz. Zizania, and Pharus.

ORDER VII. HEPTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *seven* stamina. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. Guettarda.

ORDER VIII. POLYANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with more stamina than seven. This order contains thirteen genera, viz. Begonia, Ceratophyllum, Myriophyllum, Sagittaria, Theligonum, Poterium, Quercus, Juglans, Fagus, Carpinus, Corylus, Platanus, and Liquidambar.

**ORDER IX. MONADELPHIA**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamens. This order contains fifteen genera, viz. *Hura*, *Pinus*, *Cupressus*, *Thuja*, *Acalypha*, *Dalechampia*, *Plukenetia*, *Cupania*, *Croton*, *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Sterculia*, *Hippomane*, *Stillingia*, and *Gnetum*.

**ORDER X. SYNGENESIA**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamens of which the antherae are united. This order contains six genera, viz. *Trichosanthes*, *Momordica*, *Cucurbita*, *Cucumis*, *Bryonia*, and *Sicyos*.

**ORDER XI. GYNANDRIA**, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamens that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. Of this order there are two genera, viz. *Andrachne*, and *Agyneia*.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF THE TWENTY-SECOND CLASS DIOECIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as have no hermaphrodite flowers, but bear male and female flowers on distinct plants\*. The orders of this class are thirteen, viz.

\* There are many plants which have male and female flowers on distinct plants; but which are not admitted in this class, because this circumstance happens to one species only, and not to the whole genus. Instances of this are met with in *Morus*, *Urtica*, *Laurus*, *Croton*, *Rumex*, *Silene*, *Carex*, *Rhus*, *Valeriana*, *Rhemnus* and *Cucubalus*. But it is observable, that in the plants that stand under the first distinction, in the order Mono-gynia of the class Pentandria, which are the *Asperifoliae* (rough-leaved plants) of Ray, and also in the plants of the classes Didynamia, Tetrodynamia, and Diadelphia, there have not been found any species where the sexes are on distinct plants: This may be accounted for from the structure of the flowers in those classes.

ORDER I. MONANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *one* stamen. Of this order there are three genera, viz. *Najas*, *Pandanus*, and *Brosimum*.

ORDER II. DIANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *two* stamens. This order contains ten genera, viz. *Val- lisneria*, *Salix*, *Cecropia*, *Empetrum*, *Osyris*, *Stilago*, *Caturus*, *Excoecaria*, *Restio*, and *Maba*.

ORDER III. TETRANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *four* stamens. This order contains seven genera, viz. *Hippophae*, *Trophis*, *Viscum*, *Montinia*, *Brucea*, *Batis*, and *Myrica*.

ORDER IV. PENTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *five* stamens. This order contains eleven genera, viz. *Pistacia*, *Zanthoxylum*, *Astronium*, *Iresine*, *Antidesma*, *Spinacia*, *Acnida*, *Cannabis*, *Humulus*, *Zanonia*, *Fewillea*, and *Canarium*.

ORDER V. HEXANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *six* stamens. This order contains four genera, viz. *Tamus*, *Smilax*, *Rajania*, and *Dioscorea*.

ORDER VI. OCTANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *eight* stamens. This order contains three genera, viz. *Populus*, *Rhodiola*, and *Margaritaria*.

ORDER VII. ENNEANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *nine* stamens. This order contains two genera, viz. *Mercurialis*, and *Hydrocharis*.

ORDER VIII. DECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *ten* stamens. This order contains four genera, viz. *Carica*, *Kiggelaria*, *Coriaria*, and *Schinus*.

ORDER IX. DODECANDRIA, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *twelve*

stamina. Of this order there are three genera, viz. *Euclea*, *Menispernum*, and *Datisca*.

ORDER X. *POLYANDRIA*, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with *many* stamens. Of this order there are three genera, viz. *Cliffortia*, *Flacourtie*, and *Hedycaria*.

ORDER XI. *MONADELPHIA*, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with one set of united stamens. This order contains seven genera, viz. *Juniperus*, *Taxus*, *Ephedra*, *Cissampelos*, *Napaea*, *Adelia*, and *Myristica*.

ORDER XII. *SYNGENESIA*, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamens of which the antherae are united. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. *Ruscus*.

ORDER XIII. *GYNANDRIA*, comprehending such plants as have their male flowers furnished with stamens that grow out of a kind of style, or imperfect pistillum, the perfect one being in the female flower. Of this order there is but one genus, viz. *Cluytia*.

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## CHAP. XXVI.

### OF THE TWENTY-THIRD CLASS POLYGAMIA.

THIS Class consists of such plants as bear hermaphrodite flowers, and also either male or female flowers, or both. The Orders of this class are three, viz.

ORDER I. *MONOECIA*, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on the same plant. This order contains twenty-five genera, viz. *Musa*, *Holcus*, *Cenchrus*, *Ischaeum*, *Manisuris*, *Aegilops*, *Spinifex*,

Andropogon, Anthistiria, Apluda, Valantia, Ophiocylon, Celtis, Veratrum, Fusanus, Acer, Gouania, Mimos, Brabeium, Terminalia, Clusia, Hermas, Parietaria, Atriplex, and Ailanthus.

ORDER II. DIOECIA, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on two distinct plants. This order contains ten genera, viz. Panax, Diospyros, Crysitrix, Stilbe, Nyssa, Fraxinus, Anthospermum, Arctopus, Gleditsia\*, and Pisonia.

ORDER III. TRIOECIA, comprehending such plants as have the Polygamy on three distinct plants. This order contains two genera, viz. Ficus†, and Ceratonia.

\* In Gleditsia, the hermaphrodites and males are on the same plant, and the females on a distinct one.

† To understand this order, the singular manner of the fructification of the Ficus must be explained. The fruit of the Ficus is not a pericarpium, but a receptacle, the interior sides of which support the flowers, which by this means are inclosed within it. These flowers in the cultivated fig-trees are female only; but there is a sort known by the name of Caprificus, that has male flowers; and another again called Erinosyce, which is androgynous, having both male and female flowers distinct, though lodged within the same receptacle. Here then we have the Trioecious polygamy explained; and if the descriptions of De la Hire may be trusted, there are figs that contain hermaphrodite flowers, which gives us even a fourth habitation for the sexes. Thus much suffices to explain this order; but there is an objection naturally arising from hence to the doctrine of the sexes, the obviating of which will furnish the opportunity of a necessary remark. It will be asked, how it happens, that the fruit of our fig-trees ripen, if the plants are of one sex only, and have no assistance from the male? The answer is this: the fruit is, in all cases, to be distinguished from the seed contained within it; if the male be wanting, the seed will not vegetate when sown, but the fruit may nevertheless swell, and come to an appearance of perfection; and so it is observed to do in the instance in question, and in many others, especially where the fruit is formed of one of the parts less connected with the seed; as calyx, receptacle, &c. though it is more common for it to drop off before it ripens, if not impregnated by the male.

## CHAP. XXVII.

## OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CLASS CRYPTOGAMIA\*.

THIS Class consists of such plants as conceal their fructification, having their flowers either within the fruit, or so small, as not to be perceptible to the naked eye. The fructification in these is also of an uncommon structure. The orders are four, viz.

ORDER I. Filices, Ferns, comprehending such plants as are dorsiferous†. What is known of the fructification of these plants amounts only to the few characters following.

## Characters of the FILICES.

CALYX—A squama growing out of the leaf, opening on one of its sides; and under which there are pendunculate globules; each globule is girt with an elastic ring, which breaks elastically, and sheds a dust, which are the seeds. This order contains seventeen genera, distinguished into, 1. Those plants whose fructifications grow in a spike, of which there are four, viz. Equisetum, Onoclea, Ophioglossum, and

\* The plants of this class are often of dangerous quality.

† Bearing their fruit on the back of the leaf. These have been called also Ephiphylospermous, a Greek compound expressive of the same circumstance; Capillary, as being esteemed good for the hair; and Acaules, without stems; for in these plants, what rises out of the ground is plainly a leaf only: one of the characters of a stem or trunk is to be alike on every side; but in the stalks of ferns, there is manifestly a front and back, the former being flat and channelled, and the latter convex, which shews them to be leaves.

**Osmunda.** 2. Those whose fructifications are on a leaf, and on the under side; of which there are ten genera, viz. *Acrostichum*, *Polypodium*, *Hemionitis*, *Asplenium*, *Blechnum*, *Lonchitis*, *Pteris*, *Adiantum*, *Trichomanes*, and *Dicksonia*. 3. Those whose fructifications are on the root; of which there are three, viz. *Marsilea*, *Pilularia*, and *Isoetes*.

**ORDER II. MUSCI, Mosses.** The characters of the plants comprehended under this title are, Antherae without Filaments; the female flowers distinct, and without any pistillum; and the seeds, consisting only of a naked Corculum, without Cotyledon or Tunic. The genera of this order are eleven, and have been distinguished into 1. Those whose antherae have no calyptra, of which there are three, viz. *Lycopodium*, *Porella*, and *Sphagnum*. 2. Those whose antherae have a calyptra placed on a distinct plant from the female floret, of which there are three, viz. *Splachnum*, *Polytrichum*, and *Mnium*. 3. Those furnished with a calyptra, male and female, placed on the same plant, of which there are five, viz. *Phascum*, *Bryum*, *Hypnum*, *Fontinalis*, and *Buxbaumia*.

**ORDER III. ALGAE, Flags.** The plants comprehended under this order have their root, stem, and leaf all in one. The characters of the fructification of this order are not yet known, excepting the few descriptions given by Michelius. The genera are thirteen, divided into 1. Such as grow on land, of which there are eight genera, viz. *Marchantia*, *Jungermannia*, *Targionia*, *Anthoceros*, *Blasia*, *Lichen*, and *Byssus*. Those which grow in water; of which there are four, viz. *Tremella*, *Ulva*, *Fucus*, and *Confervia*.

**ORDER IV. FUNGI, Mushrooms.** The Genera of this order are given by Linnaeus after the method

of Dillenius\*. The fructification being imperfectly known, no characters can be assigned for this order, farther than the title, which is familiar to every one. The genera are ten, distinguished into 1. Those furnished with a pileus, or cap, of which there are four, viz. *Agaricus*, *Boletus*, *Hydnum*, and *Phallus*. 2. Those that have no pileus, of which there are six, viz. *Clathrus*, *Helvella*, *Peziza*, *Clavaria*, *Lycoperdon*, and *Mucor*.

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## CHAP. XXVIII.

### OF THE APPENDIX.

BESIDES the twenty-four classes explained in the preceding chapters, Linnaeus has, in his *Genera Plantarum*, given an Appendix, which in the *Ordo Generum* prefixed to that work, he calls the twenty-fifth class. It contains the *PALMAE*, comprehending such plants as have a spadix and spatha. This order contains thirteen genera, distinguished according to the form of the leaf, such as fan-shaped, pinnated, bipinnated, &c. The genera are *Chamaerops*, *Borassus*, *Corypha*, *Thrinax*, *Cycas*, *Zamia*, *Phoenix*, *Elais*, *Areca*, *Elate*, *Cocos*, *Caryota*, and *Maurita*.

\* Linnaeus tells us, he preferred the method of Dillenius for the fungi, to that of Michelius: because it was plain to every one; whereas, that of Michelius, though that author has thrown great light upon this tribe, required too nice an inspection.

## CHAP. XXIX.

## OF GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.

HAVING now gone through the explanation of the Classes and Orders of the system, we come to the distinctions of the Genera. These, by the theory of the Sexual System, are to be regulated by the fructification only. The parts of fructification known to the earlier botanists were few, and might be well thought insufficient for distinguishing the vegetable productions of nature: they therefore had recourse to the habit of plants and other circumstances; and by this means a great number of genera were established, which the new system is obliged to reject. Of these we shall give the reader an ample list of instances in Chap. 31st.

The fructification being admitted as the only foundation of the generic distinctions, all vegetables that agree in their parts of fructification are to be put together under one genus; and all such as differ in those parts are to be divided. The characteristic mark of each genus is to be fixed from the number, figure, proportion and situation of all the parts: but as there are few genera wherein all the parts are constant in every one of the species, we ought, wherever it is possible, to fix upon some one single circumstance that is constant, and make it the *essential* character. This in most genera may be had: thus the essence of Brunella, Torenia, Euphrasia, Alyssum, and Crambe, lies in the denticles of the stamina; that of Curcuma, Chelone, Bignonia, and Martynia in a mutilate stamen; the Ranunculus is distinguished by its nectarium, which is a pore in the claws of its petals; Hydrophyllum by the same part, which in that genus is a closed chink in the laciniae of the co-

rolla; and *Helleborus* and *Nigella* also, by their tubulose nectaria; in *Pancratium* the stamens are inserted in the nectarium, which distinguishes it from *Narcissus*; in *Hyoscyamus* there is a covering to the capsules, by which it is known from *Physalis*; the *Reseda* has always a lateral nectarium, but varies in its corolla and pistillum; the *Campanula* has a quinquevalved nectarium, but is inconstant in the corolla and capsule; and lastly, the *Iris* has a stigma of singular construction, but varies in the beard of its corolla.

There is, however, no one part of fructification that can be relied on as a constant characteristic mark for all genera; it being found, that the part which is constant in some genera will be inconstant in others: Thus in *Carica* the flowers of the male plant are monopetalous, and those of the female pentapetalous; in *Myrica* some species have naked seeds, others berries; in *Fraxinus* some have a naked flower, and others a corolla; in *Geranium* some have regular corollae, and others irregular; in *Linum* some are pentapetalous, others tetrapetalous; in *Aconitum* some are tricapsular, and others quinque-capsular; and in *Trifolium* some are monopetalous, others polypetalous, some monospermous, and others polyspermous.

This inconstancy of particular parts in many genera has been another source of error amongst the earlier botanists, who have parted many plants from their congeners on this account: of these mistakes we shall give an ample list in chap. 32.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is wanting in any particular species, we should proceed with caution, least we confound genera that should be distinguished: for want of this caution, the *Erica* and *Andromeda* had been joined, but were parted afterwards on account of the two horns in the anthers of the *Erica*; the *Adonis* had been joined to the *Ranunculus*, but was parted from it again on ob-

serving that it wanted the nectariferous pore; and Aloe and Agave had been blended, till it was observed that in the latter the stamens were inserted in the corolla, and not in the receptacle.

When the characteristic mark of any genus is observed in some species of another genus next of kin to it, a like caution is again necessary on the other hand; lest we should multiply the genera by parting species that should stand together: Thus we find, that in Sedum, Sempervivum, Rhodiola, Crassula, Tillaea, and Cotyledon, the nectaria adhere to the base of the pistillum; in Epilobium and Oenothera, the calyx is tubulose; in Mespilus, Crataegus, and Sorbus, the structure of the flower is alike; and in both Alnus and Betula, there are three florets on the foliole of the amentum\*.

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## CHAP. XXX.

### BY WHAT PARTS OF FRUCTIFICATION THE GENUS MAY WITH THE MOST CERTAINTY BE DE- TERMINED.

THE more constant any part of the fructification is found, through the several species of any genus, the more it may be relied on with certainty as a characteristic mark of that genus: thus in Hypecoum the nectarium is constant, but not the siliqua; the Convallaria is constant in the spotted berry, but not in its corolla; the Lobelia in its corolla, but not in its fruit; the Cassia in its corolla, but not in its siliqua; and the Verbena in its calyx and corolla, but not in its stamens and seeds.

\* The Alnus and Betula are joined by Linnaeus under the title of Betula. The rest of these instances he has kept separate, notwithstanding the doubt raised here concerning the propriety of distinguishing them.

In some genera one part of the fructification is found to be the most constant, and in others another; but there is no part that is not liable sometimes to a variation: thus we find the Pericarpium variable in *Impatiens*, *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Papaver*, *Cistus*, *Fumaria* and *Arbutus*; the calyx in *Nymphaea*, and *Cornus*; the corolla in *Vaccinium*, *Convallaria*, *Andromeda*, *Gentiana* and *Linum*; and the seeds in *Ranunculus* and *Alisma*.

If the *flowers* agree, but the *fruits* differ, the genus ought not to be parted: thus in those extensive genera, the *Cassia*, *Hedysarum*, *Sophora*, *Lavatera*, *Hibiscus*, and *Mimosa*, so great a number of species have been ranged under the same genus, on account of the conformity in the flowers, though there is a variation in the fruit.

That the figure of the flowers is more certain than that of the fruit appears from many examples; as from *Campanula*, *Primula*, *Antirrhinum*, *Alisma*, *Hibiscus*, *Cistus*, &c. but the proportion of the parts is subject to very great variation.

The *number* of the parts is more liable to variation than their *figure*, and is found sometimes to vary even upon the same plant; as in *Ruta*, *Chrysosplenium*, *Monotropa*, *Tetragonia*, *Euonymus*, *Philadelphus*, and *Adoxa*; in the flowers of all which the number of the parts varies from five to four: In these doubtful cases, the natural number must be collected from the primary flower; but in the variations of the number of the parts, there is a proportionable affinity worth remarking. In flowers, the stamens usually vary from ten to eight, and from five to four; the corolla and calyx from five to four, and the whole flower from four to three; and the fruit also usually varies from five to three, and from five to four.

The *situation* of the parts is the most constant, very rarely varying in the same genus.

The *regularity* of the petals is not so much to be depended on as some former botanists\* have thought; for we see in *Geranium* the European species have regular corollae, but the African ones irregular.

The *nectarium* nature has made of the greatest consequence. This part, which had not even a name till Linnaeus had distinguished it, is a decisive mark in all the following genera, viz. in *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Monotropa*, *Fumaria*, *Viola*, *Malpighia*, *Banisteria*, *Adenanthera*, *Commelina*, *Laurus*, *Helxine*, *Dic-tamnus*, *Zygophyllum*, *Swertia*, *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Hydrophyllum*, *Ranunculus*, *Hermannia*, *Berberis*, *Staphylea*, *Passiflora*, *Narcissus*, *Pancratium*, *Mirabilis*, *Nerium*, *Stapelia*, *Asclepias*, *Diosma*, *Campanula*, *Plumbago*, *Hyacinthus*, *Rhododendron*, *Cheiranthus*, *Sinapis*, *Kiggelaria*, *Cluytia*, *Aquilegia*, *Nigella*, *Aconitum*, *Parnassia*, *Epimedium*, *Theobroma*, *Reseda*, *Grewia*, *Helleborus*, *Isopyrum*, *Tropaeolum*, and *Impatiens*.

The *stamina* and *calyx*, being less subject to luxuriancy, are far more certain than the petals.

The *corolla* varies as to its figure in many genera; as in *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Andromeda*, *Nicotiana*, *Menyanthes*, *Primula*, *Veronica*, *Gentiana*, *Hyacinthus*, *Scabiosa*, and *Narcissus*. It varies also as to number, being, in *Ranunculus*, pentapetalous in some species, and polypetalous in others; in *Helleborus*, also, pentapetalous and polypetalous; in *Statice*, pentapetalous and monopetalous; and in *Fumaria*, dipetalous and tetrapetalous: and the number is also sometimes variable in the same species, as is observed in *Carica*, and *Jatropha*.

The structure of the *Pericarpium* was formerly thought to be of great consequence in determining the genera; but there are examples without number that demonstrate the contrary. There are a great many genera that have been established on distinctions

\* *Rivinus*, in particular.

in the pericarpium, and that are now rejected; of these we shall give an ample list in Chap. 33.

The characters of *luxuriant* flowers, whether eunuchs\* or mutilate, cannot be allowed any place in determining the genera; for in full flowers no number of petals can be assigned, and the stamens are generally wanting, the number of which makes a part of the generic character; and in mutilate flowers, as in some species of *Campanula*, *Ipomoea*, and *Ruellia*, the corolla would be excluded from the description, contrary to the nature of the other species of the genus. But as the calyx† in full flowers is scarce ever altered, it may detect the genus; and the lowest series of petals in polypetalous corollae remaining the same in respect to number, the genus may also be often known by that character; as in *Papaver*, *Nigella*, and *Rosa*.

\* Eunuchs are such as have lost the stamens, which is the case of full flowers. Mutilate are those that are incomplete, wanting the corolla or perianthium.

+ Some systematists have distributed the whole body of vegetables by the differences of the calyx; and in such systems the full flowers, as our author observes, are more easily referred to their proper genus than in his own, the calyx not being subject to luxuriancy: instances of this are in *Hepaticæ*, *Ranunculus*, and *Alcea*.

## CHAP. XXXI.

OF THE GENERA, REJECTED BY THE SEXUAL  
SYSTEM, AS NOT ESTABLISHED ON THE  
FRUCTIFICATION.

WE have observed in Chap. 29. that the earlier Botanists had admitted many genera, on distinctions that were not grounded on the parts of fructification, but on the habit of plants, and on other circumstances which are now considered as specific distinctions only: of these we shall here give an ample list. The reader will here take notice, that under the first column are ranged the genera that are abolished; and over against them in the second, the genus to which they are severally to be referred\*, with the specific difference that had given occasion to the false distinction.

## OLD GENERA.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
<i>Limodorum</i>	<i>Orchis</i> with a fibrous root.
<i>Bistorta</i>	<i>Polygonum</i> , with a fleshy root.
<i>Rapa</i>	<i>Brassica</i> , with a gibbose root.
<i>Sisarum</i>	<i>Sium</i> , with a tuberose root.
<i>Hermodactylus</i>	<i>Iris</i> , with a tuberose root.
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	{ <i>Iris</i> , with a double bulb, one over the other.

\* The names and the generic arrangement of vegetables having undergone many alterations during the progress of the improvements made in the science, the new genera to which these false ones are referred in this and the following lists, do not all stand under the titles given to them in the latter editions of the works of Linnaeus: where this happens, we shall explain it by a note, choosing that method rather than to alter the lists themselves, which we have taken from the *Philosophia Botanica*.

## OLD GENERA.

*Xiphium*  
*Lilio Fritillaria*  
*Mesomora*  
*Anacampseros*  
*Psyllium*  
*Bellis Leucanthemum*  
*Pilosella*  
*Suber*  
*Larix*  
*Genistella*  
*Potamopithys*  
*Lupinaster*  
*Dracunculus*  
*Trichomanes*  
*Clymenum*  
*Muscoides*  
*Lentiscus*  
*Faba*  
*Cytisogenista*  
*Colocasia*  
*Cirsium*  
*Coronopus*  
*Coronopus*  
*Ilex*  
*Scorzoneroïdes*  
*Anguria*  
*Alcea* ||  
*Millefolium*  
*Cicutaria*  
*Cedrus*  
*Ranunculoides*  
*Alhagi*  
*Nissolia*  
*Marsilea*  
*Balsamita*  
*Cepa*

## NEW GENERA.

*Iris*, with a tunicated bulb.  
*Fritillaria*, with a squamose bulb.  
*Cornus*, with an herbaceous stem.  
*Sedum*, with an erect stem.  
*Plantago*, with a branching stem.  
3 *Bellis*, with a leafy stem.  
*Hieracium*, with a naked stem.  
*Quercus*, with a fungous bark.  
*Abies* \*, with fasciculate leaves.  
*Genista*, with jointed leaves.  
*Alsinastrum* †, with leaves not starry.  
*Trifolium*, with digitate leaves.  
*Arum*, with pedate leaves.  
*Asplenium*, with pinnate leaves.  
*Lathyrus*, with pinnate leaves.  
3 *Jungermannia*, with leaves many times imbricate.  
3 *Terebinthus* †, with no odd foliole to the leaves.  
*Vicia*, with leaves that have no cirrhus.  
*Spartium*, with leaves simple and triple.  
*Arum*, with leaves not ear-shaped.  
*Carduus*, with leaves without thorns.  
*Cochlearia*, with a pinnatifid leaf.  
*Plantago*, with dentate leaves.  
*Quercus*, with denticulate leaves.  
*Scorzonera*, with dentate leaves.  
*Cucurbita*, with multifid leaves.  
*Malva*, with multifid leaves.  
*Ptarmica*, with leaves minutely divided.  
*Ligusticum*, with a cicuta leaf.  
*Juniperus*, with a cypress leaf.  
*Ranunculus*, with capillary leaves.  
*Hedysarum*, with simple leaves.  
*Lathyrus*, with simple leaves.  
*Jungermannia*, with simple leaves.  
*Tanacetum*, with undivided leaves.  
*Allium*, with fistulous leaves.

\* Now *Piuns*. + Now *Elatine*. † Now *Pistacia*.

|| *Alcea* is still the title of a genus, though of a different one, being applied to the *Malva Rosea*, or *Holyhock*.

## OLD GENERA.

## NEW GENERA.

Aphaca	{ <i>Lathyrus</i> , with no leaves but stipulae only.
Mimosa	<i>Acacia</i> *, with sensitive leaves.
Oxoides	<i>Oxalis</i> , with sensitive winged leaves.
Aurantium	<i>Citrus</i> , with cordate petioles.
Calamintha	<i>Melissa</i> , with branching peduncles.
Cotinus	<i>Rhus</i> , with woolly peduncles.
Virga Sanguinea	<i>Cornus</i> , with a naked cyme.
Corona Imperialis	{ <i>Fritillaria</i> , with a head of leaves on the Racemus.
Stoechas	<i>Lavandula</i> , with bracteae on the spike.
Carex	<i>Cyperoides</i> †, with androgynous spikes.
Chamaepithys	<i>Teucrium</i> , with sparsed leaves.
Acinos	<i>Thymus</i> , with sparsed leaves.
Limonium	<i>Statice</i> , with sparsed leaves.
Chamaedrys	<i>Teucrium</i> , with verticillate leaves.
Thymbra	<i>Satureia</i> , with sparsed leaves.
Volubilis	<i>Ipomoea</i> , with flowers in heads.
Polium	<i>Teucrium</i> , with cymose flowers.
Castanea	<i>Fagus</i> , with flowers in spikes.
Fagopyrum	{ <i>Polygonum</i> , with spiked flowers, and a fibrose root.
Majorana	<i>Origanum</i> , with rounder spikes of flowers.
Malus	<i>Pyrus</i> , with a distinct face.
Cydonia	<i>Pyrus</i> , with a distinct face.
Armeniaca	<i>Prunus</i> , with a distinct face.
Cerasus	<i>Prunus</i> , with a distinct face.
Lauro-Cerasus	<i>Prunus</i> , with a distinct face.
Limon	<i>Citrus</i> , with a distinct face.
Napus	<i>Brassica</i> , with a distinct face.
Absinthium	<i>Artemisia</i> , with the outward face distinct.
Abrotanum	<i>Artemisia</i> , with the outward face distinct.
Bellidiastrum	<i>Doronicum</i> , with a distinct habit.
Euphorbia	{ <i>Tithymalus</i> §, with the habit not branching.
Usnea	<i>Lichen</i> , with the habit capillary.
Coralloides	<i>Lichen</i> , with the habit caulescent.

\* *Mimosa* is now the title of the whole genus, including the *Acacias*.

† *Carex* is now the title of the genus.

§ *Euphorbia* is now the title of the genus.

## OLD GENERA.

Clavaria

Tuber

Fungoides

Lycoperdoides

Amanita

Phallus

Phalloboletus

Polyporus

Erinaceus

Thysselinum

Moly

Acetosa

Colocynthis

## NEW GENERA.

{ *Coralloides* †, with the habit not branching.

Lycoperdon, with a more solid substance.

{ *Elvela*, with a substance smooth on both sides.

Lycoperdon, with a cellular substance.

Agaricus with the pileus on a stipes.

{ *Boletus*, with a volva at the base of the stipes.{ *Boletus*, with a pileus not closed in the sides.

Boletus, with pores not to be distinguished.

Ulex, thick set with spines.

Selenium, with a milky juice.

Allium, with a sweet scent.

Lapathum §, with an acid taste.

Anguria ||, with a bitter fruit.

+ Now *Clavaria*.§ Now *Rumex*.|| Now *Cucumis*.

## CHAP. XXXII.

## OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS GROUNDED ON THE VARIATIONS OF SOME PARTS ONLY OF THE FRUCTIFICATION.

IT has been observed in Chap. 29th that there are few genera, wherein all the parts of fructification are constant in every species; and that this inconstancy of particular parts had been another source of error in former Botanists: We shall here give a list of these mistakes, referring the old genera to the new titles, in the same manner as we did those in the list given in the preceding chapter.

## OLD GENERA.

*Arisarum**Asteriscus**Silybum**Moldavica**Tithymaloides**Trionum**Ficaria**Iva**Lunularia**Leucanthemum**Cardiaca**Paronychia*

## NEW GENERA.

*Arum*, with a hooded spatha.*Buphthalmum*, with a starry leafy calyx.*Carduus*, with a thorny calyx.{ *Dracocephalum*, with the calyx gibbous and bilabiate.{ *Euphorbia*, with the calyx gibbous and irregular.    *Hibiscus*, with an inflated calyx.{ *Ranunculus*, with a triphyllous calyx and polypetalous.    *Teucrium*, with a gibbous calyx.{ *Marchantia*, with the common calyx quadrifid.{ *Chrysanthemum*, with the squamae of the calyx narrow.    *Leonurus*\*, with a quinquedentate calyx.{ *Herniaria*, with the leaves of the calyx hooded.

\* The scarlet *Leonurus* of the Cape is removed to the genus *Phlomis*, on account of its wanting the shining points on the antherae; but the title *Leonurus* is nevertheless applied to the *Cardiaca*.

## OLD GENERA.

Pseudo-Dictam-	{ Marrubium, with a funnel-shaped ca-
nus	
Anemone-Ra-	{ Anemonoides*, with a pentapetalous co-
nunculus	
Linaria	Antirrhinum, with a tailed corolla.
Valerianoides	Valeriana, with a tailed corolla.
Bromelia	Ananas†, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
Opuntia	Melocactus‡, with a polypetalous corolla.
Glaucium	Chelidonium, with a rosaceous corolla.
Polygonatum	Lil. Convallium§, with a tubulose corolla.
Centaurium minus	Gentiana, with a funnel-shaped corolla.
Liliastrum	Hemerocallis, with a hexapetalous corolla.
Borbonia	Laurus, with pentaphylloideous calyx.
Benjoe	Laurus, with an octofid corolla.
Auricula Ursi	Primula, with an hypocrateriform corolla.
Triphylloides	Trifolium, with a monopetalous corolla.
Oxycoccus	Vaccinium, with a tetrapetalous corolla.
Bonarota	Veronica, with a tubulose corolla.
Zannonia	Commelina, with a tripetalous corolla.
Borraginoides	Borrago, with an infundibuliform corolla.
Horminum	{ Salvia, with a galeate galea, and a con-
	cave beard.
Sclarea	{ Salvia, with a falcate galea, and a con-
	cave beard.
Phelypaea	{ Clandestina, with the galea of the co-
	rolla bifid.
Murucuja	Passiflora, with an undivided nectarium.
Sherardia ¶	Verbena, with two stamina.
Stellaris	{ Ornithogalum, with stamina that are not
	flat.
Porrum	Allium, with trifid stamina.
Dodonaea	Ilex, with a trifid flower.
Hypocistis	Asarum, with a quadrifid flower.
Radiola	Lirium, with a quadrifid flower.
Unifolium	Convallaria, with a quadrifid flower.
Bernhardia	Croton, with dioecious flowers.

\* Now Anemone.

† Bromelia is now the title of the genus.

‡ Now Cactus.      § Now Convallaria.

|| Now Lathraea.

¶ The title Sherardia is still in use, but is applied to another Genus.

## OLD GENERA.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Petasites	Tussilago, with fasciculate flowers.
Ananthocyclus	Cotula, with flosculose flowers.
Ceratocephalus	Bidens, with radiate flowers.
Doria	Solidago, with few flowers in the radius.
Medium	Campanula, with fruit quinquelocular.
Speculum Veneris	Campanula, with siliquose fruit.
Cornucopioides	Valeriana, with an irregular flower.
Limontoides	Statice, with a monopetalous flower.
Viscaria	Silene, with a quinquelocular flower.
Tetragonolobus	Lotus, with an angular fruit.

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## CHAP. XXXIII.

OF THE GENERA REJECTED BY THE SYSTEM, AS  
GROUNDED ON A DIFFERENCE IN THE  
FRUIT ONLY.

IT has been observed in Chap. 30th, that a great many genera had been established on account of differences in the pericarpium, but that they have since been abolished: of these the following is a list; in which, as in the preceding lists, it will appear where they are now ranged.

## OLD GENERA.

OLD GENERA.	NEW GENERA.
Clandestina	Anblatum *, with an elastic fruit.
Trollius†	Helleborus, with a multicapsular fruit.
Sesamoides	Reseda, with a multicapsular fruit.
Lycopersicon	Solanum, with a multicapsular fruit.
Ascyrum ‡	Hypericum, with a quinquecapsular fruit.

\* Now Lathraea.

† Trollius and Helleborus are parted again.

‡ The title Ascyrum is still in use for another genus.

## OLD GENERA.

Dortmannia  
Helianthemum  
Androsaemum  
Pavia  
Asarina  
Elatine  
Nelumbo  
Raphanistrum  
Cakile  
Ulmaria  
Persica  
Cassia  
Inga  
Malvaviscus  
Lobelia  
Pereskia  
Sabina  
Bihai  
Alaternus  
Frangula  
Dracunculus  
Onobrychis  
Malvinda  
Cysticarpus  
Impatiens  
Guazuma  
Paliurus

## NEW GENERA.

Rapuntium\*, with a bilocular fruit.  
Cistus, with an unilocular fruit.  
Hypericum, with an unilocular fruit.  
Eesculus, with an unilocular fruit.  
Antirrhinum, with multivalvular fruit.  
 { Antirrhinum, with the fruit bursting on the side.  
Nymphaea, with fruit perforate at the top.  
Raphanus, with articulate fruit.  
Bunias, with articulate fruit.  
Filipendula†, with twisted fruit.  
Amygdalus, with succulent fruit.  
Senna‡, with a succulent fruit.  
Acacia§, with a succulent fruit.  
Hibiscus, with a succulent fruit.  
Rapuntium||, with a drupaceous fruit.  
Cactus, with a leafy fruit.  
Juniperus, with a warded fruit.  
Musa, with a trispermous fruit.  
Rhamnus, with a trispermous fruit.  
Rhamnus, with a dispermous fruit.  
Haemanthus, with monospermous fruit.  
Hedysarum, with monospermous fruit.  
Abutilon¶, with a fruit not inflate.  
Fumaria, with an inflate fruit.  
Balsamina\*\*, with an attenuate fruit.  
Cacao††, with a reticulate fruit.  
Rhamnus, with a shield-shaped fruit.

\* Now Lobelia.      + Now Spiraea.

† Cassia is now the title of the genus, which includes the Cassia Fistula, and many other species; but the Cassia lignea of Sumatra, whose bark so nearly resembles that of the Cinnamomum, is a Laurus, as is the Cinnamomum also; and the two plants are by some supposed to be the same.

§ Now Mimosa.

|| Lobelia is now the title of the genus.

¶ Now Sida.

\*\* Impatiens is now the title of the genus.

†† Now Theobroma.

## OLD GENERA.

Alisma

Securidaca†

Melo

Melopepo

Rapistrum

Radicula

Blattaria

Persea

Cururi

Bursa pastoris

Nasturtium

Valerianella

Anemonoides

Eupatoriophalacrum

Leontodontoides

Attractylis§

Carthamoides

Zazintha

Xeranthemoides

Asteropterus

Acarna

Achyrophorus

Carlinoides

Viticella

Nymphoides

Karatas

Tragopogonoides

Tinus

Opalus

## NEW GENERA.

{ Damasonium \*, with a fruit not corniculate.

Coronilla, with falchion-shaped fruit.

Cucumis, with an ovate fruit.

Cucurbita, with a falcate fruit.

Crambe, with a fruit that does not open.

Sisymbrium, with a siliculose fruit.

Verbascum, with a rounder fruit.

{ Laurus, with a fruit that is berried on every side.

{ Seriana †, with a fruit that bears seeds at the top.

{ Thlaspi, with a fruit that has no margin.

Lepidium, with a margin to the fruit.

Valeriana, with a fruit not pappose.

Anemone, with naked seeds.

Verbesina, with naked seeds.

Hyoseris, with seeds almost naked.

{ Carthamus, with an obsolete crown to the seeds.

Carthamos, with pappose seeds.

Lapsana, with pappose seeds.

Xeranthemum, with a feathered pappus.

Aster, with a feathered pappus.

Cnicus, with a feathered pappus.

Hypochaeris, with a feathered pappus.

Carlina, with an obsolete pappus.

Clematis, with tailed seeds.

{ Menyanthes, with an arillus to the seed.

Bromelia, with no arillus to the seed.

Tragopogon, with bent seeds.

Viburnum, with pear-shaped seeds.

Viburnum, with heart-shaped seeds.

\* Alisma is now the title of the genus.

† Securidaca is still a title, but of a different genus.

‡ Now Paullinia.

§ Attractylis is still a title, but applied to another genus.

## OLD GENERA.

*Persicaria*  
*Emerus*  
*Foeniculum*  
*Lens*  
*Pepo*  
*Falcaria*  
*Cerinthoides*  
*Blaeria*

## NEW GENERA.

*Polygonum*, with triangular seeds.  
*Coronilla*, with cylindrical seeds.  
*Anethum*, with thick seeds.  
*Cicer*, with lens-shaped seeds.  
*Cucurbita*, with seeds not emarginate.  
*Sium*, with slender seeds.  
*Cerinthe*, with four distinct seeds.  
*Sherardia*, with echinate seeds.

## INTRODUCTION

# BOTANY.

## PART THE THIRD.

### CHAP. I.

#### OF VEGETABLES, AND THEIR PARTS.

VEGETABLES are divisible into the seven families or tribes following\*, viz.

1. FUNGI, Mushrooms.
2. ALGAE, Flags; whose root, leaf, and stem are all one.
3. MUSCI, Mosses; whose antherae have no filaments, and are placed at a distance from the female flower, and whose seeds also want their proper tunic and cotyledons.
4. FILICES, Ferns; whose fructification is on the back of the Frondes†.

\* This natural division of vegetables into several tribes being given in the *Philosophia Botanica*, we were unwilling to omit it; but it is necessary to give the reader a caution, lest he confound it with the artificial or systematic distribution of plants explained in the second part of this work; the division here given is drawn from a consideration of the whole vegetable; whereas the systematic or artificial distribution into twenty-four classes is grounded on the fructification only.

† Leaves of the Ferns and Palms so called; see the explanation of the term *Frons* in chap. 4.

5. **GRAMINA**, Grasses\*; which have simple leaves, a jointed culm or stem, a glumose calyx, and a single seed.

6. **PALMAE**, Palms; which have simple stems that are frondose† at the summit, and have their fructification on a spadix issuing from a spatha.

7. **PLANTS**, which include all that do not enter into any of the other divisions. These are

Herbaceous, when they die down to the root every year; for in the perennial kinds, the buds are all produced on the root below the surface of the ground.

Shrubs, when their stems come up without buds‡.

Trees, when their stems come up with buds.

Vegetables, are each primarily divisible into, 1. The root. 2. The herb or plant itself. 3. The fructification. Of these the last has been already treated of in the first book: The two others upon which the specific differences of vegetables more immediately depend, come now under consideration, and will be the subject matter of the ensuing chapters§.

\* This tribe includes the various sorts of corn as well as the grasses.

† See the term **Frons**, explained in chap. 4.

‡ Nature has put no limits between a tree and a shrub, which is only a vulgar distinction. This Linnaeus acknowledges; and argues, that his own distinction, though he thinks it the best, is nevertheless exceptionable; inasmuch as there are seldom any buds upon the large trees in India; all which must therefore by this definition, notwithstanding their great height, be ranked with shrubs.

§ It may not be improper here to obviate an objection that may be made to the method pursued in this work. It may be asked, If the matter of this third Part would not have stood more properly in the first. In answer to this it is admitted, that the order of nature would thereby have been more directly followed: but the design of this work was not so much to follow the order of nature, as to explain the system of Linnaeus; and as the classes, orders and genera, which come first in the system, are grounded on the fructification, the beginning with that part of the vegetable was indispensably necessary.

## CHAP. II.

## OF ROOTS.

THE Root (whose office is to draw up nourishment, and which also produces the herb with its fructification) consists of two parts, viz. Caudex, the stock or body of the root, and Radicula, the Radicle or little root.

CAUDEX, the body of the root both ascends and descends.

The ascending caudex raises itself gradually above ground, serving often as a trunk, and produces the herb or plant\*.

The descending caudex strikes gradually downward into the ground, and puts forth radicles. It has been distinguished according to its various structure into

Perpendicular, when it runs directly downwards.

Horizontal, when it extends itself transversely under the earth.

Simple, when it has no subdivisions.

Ramose, branching; when it is divided into lateral branches.

Fusiform, spindle-shaped; when it is oblong, thick and tapering, as in *Daucus* and *Pastinaca*.

Tuberose, knobbed; when it consists of roundish bodies collected into a fascicle or bunch; as in *Paeonia*, *Hemerocallis*, *Helianthus*, *Solanum* and *Filipendula*.

Repent, creeping; when it runs out to a distance, and puts forth radicles from space to space.

\* Linnaeus infers from hence, that all trees and shrubs are to be considered as roots above ground, and that this is the reason that trees, when inverted, put forth leaves from the descending stem, and roots from the ascending.

Fibrose, when it consists only of fibrose radicles.

Praemorse, bitten off; when the lower part is truncate, and the termination not tapering; as in Scabiosa, Plantago, and Valeriana.

RADICULA, the Radicle, is the fibrose part of the root, which terminates the descending caudex, and enables the root to draw nourishment for the support of the vegetable.

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### CHAP. III.

#### OF THE HERB.

THE HERB is a part of the vegetable arising from the root, and terminated by the fructification. It comprehends,

1. The TRUNK, which serves to multiply the herb, and leads immediately from the root to the fructification. It is clothed with the leaves, and terminated by the fructification. See Chap. 4.

2. The LEAVES, whose office is to transpire and attract air like the lungs in animals, and to afford shade. See Chap. 5, 6, 7.

3. The FULCRA, props; which serve as stays to strengthen the plant; but may however be taken off without destroying it. See Chap. 9.

4. The HYBERNACULA, Winterings\*; each of which is a compendium of the herb upon its root before it begins to grow. See Chap. 9.

\* These are the bulbs and buds.

## CHAP. IV.

## OF THE TRUNK.

TRUNCUS, the Trunk, is that which produces the leaves and fructification: It is of seven kinds, viz. Caulis, Culmus, Scapus, Pedunculus, Petiolus, Frons and Stipes.

1. CAULIS, a stem, is the proper trunk of the herb, and serves to elevate the leaves and fructification: It is either Simple or Compound.

Simple stems are such as proceed in a continued series towards their summits: and these may be, *integri*, entire; or *ramose*, branchy.

*Integri*, entire; when they are most simple, having scarce any branches. These may be,

*Nudi*, naked; when they are destitute of leaves; as in *Euphorbia*, *Cactus*, *Stapelia*, *Ephedra* and *Cuscuta*.

*Foliate*, leafy; when they are furnished with leaves.

*Flexuose*, bending different ways, when the direction of the stem changes at every point; as in *Ptelea*.

*Volubiles*, twining; when they ascend spirally by the branch of some other plant: These wind either to the left, according to the motion of the sun (as it is commonly phrased) as in *Humulus*, *Helxine*, *Lonicera* and *Tamus*; or to the right, contrary to the sun's motion; as in *Convolvulus*, *Basella*, *Phaseolus*, *Cynanche*, *Euphorbia* and *Eupatorium*.

*Recline*, reclined; when they bend in an arch toward the earth.

*Procumbent*, lying upon the ground; when their direction is horizontal.

*Repent*, creeping; when by lying upon the ground they put forth roots at certain intervals; as in *Hedera* and *Bignonia*.

Sarmentose\*; when they are *repent* and *sub-nude*†.

Parasitic‡; when they grow not out of the ground, but on some other plant.

Teretes, round; when they are cylindric.

Ancipites, double-edged; when they have two opposite angles; and also Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous, Pentagonous, Polygonous, having two, three, four, five, or many angles, which are all species of *ancipites*; also,

Triquetrous, three-square; when they have three plane sides; and,

Triangular, Quadrangular, Quinquangular, Multangular; when they have three, four, five, or many sides or angles.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are cut in with broad and deep grooves or channels.

Striate, streaked; when they are marked with very thin hollow lines.

Glabri, smooth; when they have a smooth surface.

Villose, hairy, or shaggy; when there is a down of soft hairs upon them.

Scabrous, rough; when they are covered with little projecting points.

Hispid§; when they are covered with stiff bristles.

Ramosè, branchy; when they are furnished with lateral branches: And these are,

Ascending; when the branches incline upwards.

Diffuse; when the branches are spreading.

Distich, in two rows; when the branches are produced in a horizontal situation.

\* From *Sarmentum*, a long shoot, such as those of a vine,

† Almost naked or bare of leaves.

‡ Supporting themselves on others like parasites.

§ The word expresses a greater degree of roughness.

Brachiate, having arms; when the branches are opposite, and each pair is crossed by the pair next above or below it.

Ramosissimi, very branchy, when the branches are many, and without order.

Fulcate, propt; when the branches descend to the root; as in *Ficus*.

Proliferous, when they send forth branches only from the centre of the apex; as in *Pinus*.

The rest as in entire stems.

**COMPOUND** stems are such as are subdivided into Ramuli, small branches, and diminish as they ascend. These are either,

Dichotomous, forked; when the division is always in two parts.

Subdivided; when they are divided into branches irregularly or without order; or,

Articulate, jointed; when they are distinguished from space to space by knots or joints, as in *Piper*.

2. **CULMUS**, a straw, is the proper stem or trunk of a grass, and serves to elevate and support both the leaves and the fructification: It admits of most of the distinctions already given for a caulis or stem; besides which it may be either,

Enodis, without knots; when it is continuous, and not intercepted by joints.

Articulate, jointed; when it is connected by various joints.

Squamose, scaly, when it is covered with imbricate scales.

3. **SCAPUS**, a Stalk, is an universal trunk, raising the fructification but not the leaves; as in *Narcissus*, *Pyrola*, *Convallaria* and *Hyacinthus*.

4. A **PEDUNCLE**, or footstalk of a flower, is a partial trunk, raising the fructification but not the leaves.

Pedicellus, is a partial peduncle.

The determination of peduncles respects place and manner.

Determination in respect to place, shews where the base of the peduncle is inserted into the plant: and in this respect peduncles are,

Radical, belonging to the root; when they come out immediately from the root.

Cauline, belonging to the stem; when they are placed on the stem.

Rameous, belonging to the branches; when they come out upon the branches.

Axillary\*, coming out from the wings; that is, either between the leaf and the stem, or between the branch and the stem.

Terminal, when they terminate the branches or stem.

Solitary, when there comes out but one from the same place.

Sparsed, scattered; when they are numerous, and come out without order.

Determination in respect to manner, shews how the flowers are borne and connected on the summits of the peduncles: And in this respect peduncles have the following variations :

Uniflorous, Biflorous, Triflorous, or Multiflorous peduncles, are such as bear one, two, three, or many flowers, according to the number of the fructifications on a single peduncle.

Fasciculus, a bunch, is a collection of flowers that are erect, parallel, forming a flat or even surface, and close to one another; as in *Dianthus barbatus*†. This is now introduced under the following term :

Capitulum, a little head, is composed of a number of flowers collected almost into a globular form; as in *Gomphraena*.

Spica, a Spike, has sessile flowers that are alternate, and dispersed about a common peduncle that is

\* From Axilla, an arm-pit.

† Sweet William.

simple. It is called *Spica secunda*, a single-rowed spike, when the flowers are all turned one way: and *Spica disticha*, a double-rowed spike, when the flowers stand two ways.

A *Corymbus*\*, is a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper peduncle†, or partial footstalk, raised to a proportionable height; as in *Spiraea opulifolia* and *Ledum*.

A *Panicle*, is a fructification dispersed on peduncles variously subdivided. It is a diffuse panicle, when the pedicelli are divaricate, spreading asunder; and a coarctate or confined one, when they stand close to each other.

A *Thrysus*, is a panicle contracted into an ovate form; as in *Syringa* and *Petasites*.

A *Racemus*‡ consists of a peduncle that has short lateral branches; as in *Vitis* and *Ribes*.

*Verticillus*, a whorl, expresses a number of flowers that are subsessile§, and are produced in rings round the stems.

5. A *Petiole*, or footstalk of a leaf, is a species of trunk that fastens the leaves but not the fructification; which circumstance distinguishes it from a peduncle, which is the footstalk of a flower, as has been explained above. There are some cases where the fructification and leaves are borne on the same footstalks; as in *Turnera* and *Hibiscus*; but these instances are very rare.

\* *Corymbus*, in its ancient and proper signification, meant a bunch of ivy berries; but it is now used as a botanical term for all fructifications that are produced in the same manner.

† In the *Philosophia Botanica* it is not peduncle, but petiolus; which seems to be a mistake, this term being applied to leaves only.

‡ *Racemus*, anciently signified a bunch of grapes.

§ With no footstalks, or with very short ones.

6. **FRONS\***, is a species of trunk composed of a branch and leaf blended together; and is frequently united with the fructification; it belongs properly to the Palms and Filices.

7. **STIPES†**, is used to express the base or trunk of a Frons, and is applied only to the Palms, Filices and Fungi.

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## CHAP. V.

### OF SIMPLE LEAVES.

LEAVES are to be considered in three respects, viz. 1. as Simple. 2. Compound. 3. Determinate. We shall in this Chapter treat only of the simple.

SIMPLE leaves are such as have only a single leaf on a petiole. They differ in respect to Circumscription, Angles, Sinus, Apices, Margin, Superficies and Substance.

CIRCUMSCRIPTION considers the form of the circumference of leaves where there are no angles or sinuations: In which respect leaves are,

Orbiculate, round; when the longitudinal and transverse diameters are equal, and the circumference circular.

Subrotund, roundish; when the figure is nearly orbiculate.

Ovate, egg-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse; and the base is circum-

\* There is no expression answerable to this term in our language. See the Notes at page 43.

+ The word in its proper signification means a trunk or stock of any plant. But the sense in which the term is received in Botany is as here explained: It is used also to express the thread or fine trunk that supports the pappus in downy seeds. See Part I. Chap. 7.

scribed with the segment of a circle, but the apex is narrower.

Oval; or Elliptic; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the circumscription of both upper and lower extremity is narrower than the segment of a circle.

Parabolic, in the form of a Parabola\*; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure, contracting from the base upwards, becomes Semi-ovate, half egg-shaped.

Spatulate, resembling a Spatula†; when the figure is roundish, but lengthened out by the addition of a linear base that is narrower.

Cuneiform, wedge-shaped; when the longitudinal diameter exceeds the transverse, and the figure gradually contracts downwards.

Oblong, when the longitudinal diameter is twice, thrice, &c. the length of the transverse, and the circumscription of each of the extremities is narrower than the segment of a circle.

ANGLES are the prominent parts of an horizontal leaf. In respect to these a leaf is,

Lanceolate, spear-shaped; when the figure is oblong, narrowing gradually at each end towards the extremity.

Linear; when it is every where of the same breadth, though sometimes narrowing at the extremities only.

Acerose, chaffy; when it is linear and persisting; as in *Pinus*, *Abies*, *Juniperus* and *Taxus*.

Subulate, awl-shaped; when it is linear below, but gradually contracting towards the top.

Triangular, three-cornered; when the disk is surrounded by three prominent angles.

Quadrangular, Quinquangular, &c. four-cornered,

\* A geometric Curve so called.

† A surgeon's instrument so called.

five-cornered, &c.; when four or five prominent angles lie round the disk.

Deltoid, shaped like a Delta\*; when the figure is a Rhombus; that is, having four angles, of which the two lateral ones are less distant from the centre than those at the extremities.

Rotund, round; when it has no angles.

SINUS, a hollow, is a term used to express those openings or cavities in leaves which distinguish them into parts: In respect to these, leaves are said to be,

Reniform, kidney-shaped; when they are roundish, and hollowed at the base, without any angle.

Cordiform, heart-shaped; when they are ovate, and hollowed at the base, and the hinder or lower part has no angles.

Lunulate, moon-shaped; when they are round, and hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.

Sagittate, arrow-shaped, when they are triangular, hollowed at the base, and are furnished with angles at the lower part.

Hastate, javelin-shaped; when they are triangular, the base and sides hollowed, and the angles spreading.

Panduraeform, pandure-shaped†; when they are oblong, broader above than below, and contracted in the sides.

Fissa, cloven; when they are divided by linear sinusses, and have their margins straight; and from the number of such divisions they are called Bifid, Trifid, Quadrifid, Multifid, &c. cut into two, three, four, five, or many segments.

\* A Greek letter so called. The figure of the Delta is a triangle, which does not exactly answer to the character here given of a deltoid leaf.

† A musical instrument of the lute kind, but now disused: The shape of it, as given by Mersennus, Harm. Instr. b. 1. does not answer to that of the leaves here explained; the figure of which comes nearer to that of the body of the Violoncello or Violin.

Lobate, lobed; when they are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex; and from the number of these they are called Bilobe, Trilobe, Quadrilobe or Quinquelobe; consisting of two, three, four or five lobes.

Palmate, handed; when they are cut longitudinally into many parts nearly equal; the divisions extending themselves downward, almost to the base where the segments cohere.

Pinnatifid, cut into wings; when they are divided transversely into laciniae that are oblong and horizontal.

Lyrate, lyre-shaped; when they are divided transversely into laciniae, of which the upper ones are larger, and the lower ones farther asunder.

Laciniate, jagged; when they are variously divided into parts, and those parts in like manner indeterminately subdivided.

Sinuate, hollowed; when they have broad and spreading openings in the sides.

Partite, divided; when they are separated down to the base; and from the number of the divisions they are Bipartite, Tripartite, Quadripartite, Quinquepartite, or Multipartite; divided into two, three, four, five, or many parts.

Integra, entire; when they are without divisions, and have no sinus or opening. This stands opposed to all the kinds of divided leaves before described.

**APEX**, Tip, is the extremity in which the leaf terminates. Leaves, in respect to their apices, are called,

Truncate, lopped; when they end in a transverse line.

Praemorse, bitten in the fore part; when they are very obtuse, and are terminated by unequal notches or incisions.

Retuse, blunted; when they terminate in an obtuse sinus.

Emarginate, nicked; when they terminate in a notch.

Obtuse, blunt; when they terminate as it were within a segment of a circle.

Acute, sharp; when they terminate in an acute angle.

Acuminate, pointed; when they terminate in a subulate apex.

Cirrhose, clasped; when they terminate in a clasper or tendril; as in *Gloriosa*, *Flagellaria* and *Nissolia*.

The **MARGIN** of a leaf is the outermost boundary of its sides, exclusive of its disk. Leaves in respect to their margin, are,

Spinose, thorny or prickly; when the margin of the leaf runs into points that are hard, stiff and pungent.

Inerm, unarmed or smooth; which is opposed to spinose.

Dentate, smoothed or indented; when the margin ends in horizontal points, that are of the consistence of the leaf, and are separated by intermediate spaces.

Serrate, sawed; when the margin is cut into sharp imbricate angles, that point toward the extremity of the leaf: If they point toward the base, the leaf is said to be retrosum serrate, sawed backwards.

Duplicato-serrate, doubly sawed; when there is a twofold serrature, the less upon the greater.

Crenate, notched; when the margin is cut into angles, that point toward neither of the extremities: And these are obtusely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

Duplicato-crenate, doubly notched; when the notches are twofold, the less upon the greater.

Repand, bending back again; when the margin is terminated with angles and interjacent sinusses, that are both inscribed with the segments of circles\*.

\* A serpentine edge.

Cartilagineous, gristly; when the edge of the leaf is strengthened by a tough border, the substance of which differs from that of the leaf.

Ciliate, lashed or fringed; when the margin is surrounded on all sides with parallel bristles.

Lacera, rent or ragged; when they are variously cut on the margin into unlike segments.

Erose, gnawed; when the leaf is sinuate, and has other very small obtuse sinusses or hollows on its margin.

Integerrima, very entire; when the outmost margin is entire, and quite free from notches.

SUPERFICIES, Surface, is the outside, or what covers the disk of the leaf, and respects both the supine\* disk or face of the leaf, and prone disk or back of it. Leaves, in respect to their surface, are,

Viscid, clammy; when they are smeared over with a juice that is not fluid but tenacious, sticky.

Tomentose, downy; when they are covered with a nap of interwoven hairs, scarce perceptible, that gives them a whiteness.

Lanate, woolly; when they are covered as it were with a spider's web; as in *Salvia* and *Sideritis*.

Pilose, hairy; when their surface is covered with distinct hairs that rise to some length.

Hirsute, rough with hair; when they are hairy in a greater degree.

Villose, shaggy; when they are covered with a coarser hair or shag.

Hispid, rough; when the disk is covered with a stiffish sort of bristles that are frangible.

Scabrous, rugged; when the disk is covered with tubercles, little knobs.

Aculeate, prickly; when the disk is beset with points that are sharp and stiff.

\* Supine is what lies on its back or face upwards; and prone, the contrary: These terms are therefore well applied to the upper and under disk or face of a leaf.

Striate, streaked; when the surface is cut in, or scored longitudinally with parallel lines.

Pappillose, nipply; when it is covered with vesicles, little bladders.

Punctate, dotted; when it is besprinkled with hollow points or dots.

Nitid, bright; when the smoothness of the leaves causes them to shine.

Plicate, plaited; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in angles towards the margin; as in *Alchemilla*.

Undulate, waved; when the disk of the leaf rises and falls in convexities towards the margin.

Crisp, curled, when the circumference of the leaf becomes larger than the disk admits of, and is hereby forced to undulate. All curled leaves are monsters.

Rugose, wrinkled; when the veins of the leaves contract into a narrower compass than the disk, so that the substance between them is obliged to rise; as in *Salvia*.

Concave, hollow; when the margin of the leaf contracts, and becomes less than the circumscriptio of the disk, by which means the disk is depressed.

Venose, veiny; when the vessels are branched all over the leaves, and their anastomose\* or joinings are plain to the naked eye.

Nervose; when they have simple unbranched vessels, that extend themselves from the base to the apex.

Coloured; when they change their green for some other colour; as in *Amaranthus tricolor* †.

Glabra, smooth; when the surface is void of all inequality.

The SUBSTANCE of a leaf respects the conditions of its sides: In this respect leaves are,

\* A term in Anatomy, expressing the mouths or orifices of veins and arteries; or in other words, the part where they unite, and the blood is discharged from the one into the other.

† Three-coloured,

Teretes\*, round like a pillar; when they are for the most part cylindric.

Semicylindric, like a halved cylinder; when they are round on one side, and flat on the other.

Tubulose, like a tube or pipe; when upon cutting them they appear to be hollow within.

Carnose, fleshy or succulent; when they are filled with a pulp.

Compressed, flattened; when they are so compressed by their opposite marginal sides, that the substance of the leaf becomes greater than the disk.

Plane, level; when they have both surfaces every where parallel.

Gibbous, bunched; when by the plenty of pulp both the surfaces are rendered convex.

Convex, rounding; when the disk rises higher than the sides.

Deprest, pressed down; when the sides rise higher than the disk.

Canaliculate, channelled; when a deep furrow runs along it, and sinks it almost to a half cylinder.

Ancipites, double-faced; when the disk is convex, and there are two prominent longitudinal angles.

Ensiform, sword-shaped; when they are ancipites, and grow narrower from the base to the apex.

Acinaciform, faulchion or scymitar-shaped; when they are fleshy and compressed, with one edge convex, and narrow, and the other straighter and broader.

Dolabriform, hatchet-shaped; when their figure is roundish, compressed and obtuse, gibbous outwardly with a sharp edge, and taper round the lower part.

Linguiform, tongue-shaped; when they are linear,

\* Round one way and long the other: our language has no distinct term to express roundness in this sense; the figure is by Mathematicians called a cylinder, from a Greek word signifying to roll, a body of this figure being the best adapted to that sort of motion.

fleshy, obtuse, convex underneath, and often with a cartilaginous margin.

Triquetrous, three-cornered; when they are subulate; and have three flat longitudinal sides.

Sulcate, furrowed; when they are scored longitudinally with numerous angles or ridges, and as many hollows or channels betwixt them.

Carinate, keeled; when the prone part of the disk is prominent longitudinally.

Membranaceous; when they have no perceptible pulp between the two surfaces.

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## CHAP. VI.

### OF COMPOUND LEAVES,

A LEAF is said to be compound, when there are more than one upon a petiole or footstalk.

COMPOUND leaves are to be considered in respect to Structure and Degree.

By the STRUCTURE of a compound leaf is to be understood the insertion of the folioles or lesser leaves of which it is compounded; and in this respect leaves are called,

Compound; when a single petiole furnishes more than one leaf.

Articulate, jointed; when one leaf grows out at the top of another.

Digitate, fingered; when the apex of a single petiole connects many folioles: And they are termed Binate, Ternate, or Quinate, growing two, three, or five together, according to the number of folioles, of which the digitate leaf consists.

Pinnate, winged; when the sides of a single petiole connects many folioles,

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Pinnate, with an odd one; when it is terminated by an odd foliole.

A cirrhose pinnate leaf; when it terminates in a cirrhus or clasper.

An abrupt pinnate leaf; when it is terminated neither by a foliole nor cirrhus.

Oppositely pinnate; when the folioles stand opposite to each other.

Alternately pinnate; when the folioles are produced alternately.

Interruptedly pinnate; when the petiole common to all the folioles is articulate, jointed.

Decurrently pinnate; when the folioles are decurrent, running down; that is, extend themselves downwards along the petiole.

Conjugate; when the pinnate leaf consists of two folioles only.

DEGREE, in a compound leaf, respects the subdivision of the common petiole. In respect to which leaves are,

Decompound; when a petiole once divided connects many folioles.

Bigeminate; when a dichotomous petiole connects four folioles on its apices.

Biternate, or Duplicato-Ternate; when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate; as in *Epimedium*.

Bipinnate, or Duplicato-pinnate; when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

Pedate, foot-shaped or branching; when a bifid petiole connects many folioles on its inside only; as in *Passiflora* and *Arum*.

Supra-decompound; when many folioles are borne on a petiole, that has been any number of times subdivided.

Tr ternate, or Triplicato-Ternate; when a petiole bears three folioles that are each of them ternate.

Tripinnate, or Triplicato-pinnate; when a petiole bears many folioles, each of which is bipinnate.



## CHAP. VII.

### OF DETERMINATE LEAVES.

By the DETERMINATION of leaves is to be understood their character, expressed from some circumstance foreign to their own particular structure or configuration; as from their place, situation, insertion, or direction.

By the PLACE of a leaf is meant the part where it is fastened to the plant. In respect to which, leaves are called,

Seminal, seed leaves; which before were the cotyledons, and are the first which appear.

Radical, root leaves; such as proceed from the root.

Cauline, stem leaves; such as grow on the stem.

Rameous, branch leaves; such as grow on branches.

Axillary\*, such as are placed at the coming out of the branches.

Floral, flower leaves; such as are placed at the coming out of the flower.

By SITUATION is meant the disposition of the leaves on the stem of the plant. In respect to which leaves are called,

Stellate, starry; or verticillate, whorled; when the stalk is surrounded in whorles by more than two leaves: And these again receive the denomination of Tern, Quatern, Quine, Sene, &c. according to the number of leaves of which the star or whorl is composed; as in Nerium, Brabejum and Hippuris.

\* From Axilla, an arm-pit.

Opposite, when the caudine leaves come out in pairs facing each other, and each pair is crossed by the next, so that they point four different ways.

Alternate; when they come out singly, and follow in a gradual order.

Sparsed, scattered; when they come out in plenty about the plant without order.

Confert, crowded; when they come out in quantities, so as almost to cover the branches, and leave hardly any space between them.

Imbricate; when they are confert and erect, so as to lie over one another, each covering a part of the following one.

Fasciculate, bundled; when many come out from the same point; as in *Larix*.

Distich, in two rows; when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only; as in *Abies* and *Diervilla*.

In respect to their **INSERTION** (which is usually at the base) leaves are called,

Peltate, shield-fashioned; when the petiole is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into the base or margin; as in *Nymphaea*, *Hernandia* and *Colocasia*.

Petiolate; when there is a petiole fastened to the leaf at the margin of the base.

Sessile, squat; when the leaf has no petiole, but is fastened immediately to the stem.

Decurrent, running down; when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf; as in *Verbesina*, *Carduus* and *Sphaeranthus*.

Amplexicaul, embracing the stalk; when the base of the leaf embraces the sides of the stem cross-wise on both sides; or Semiamplexicaul, half embracing the stalk; which only differs from Amplexicaul, in that it is in a less degree.

Perfoliate; when the base of the leaf is continued

across the stem till it meets again, so as to embrace it all round; as in *Bupleurum*.

Connate, growing together; when two opposite leaves join, and are united in one; as in *Lonicera* and *Eupatorium*.

Vaginant, forming a *Vagina* or sheath; when the base of the leaf forms a cylindric tube that invests the branch.

In respect to their DIRECTION leaves are called,

Adverse; when their sides are not turned towards heaven, but towards the earth; as in *Amomum*.

Oblique; when the base of the leaf looks towards heaven, and the Apex or tip towards the horizon; as in *Protea* and *Fritillaria*.

Inflex, bending inwards; when the leaf is bowed upwards towards the stem.

Adprest; when the disk of the leaf lies close to the stem.

Erect, upright; when the angle they form with the stem is extremely small.

Patent, spreading; when they make an acute angle with the stem.

Horizontal; when they stand at right angles with the stem.

Reclined, or, as some term it, Reflex; when they are bowed downwards, so that the apex or tip is lower than the base.

Revolute, rolled back; when they are rolled downwards.

Dependent, hanging down; when they point directly to the ground.

Radicant, rooting; when the leaves strike root.

Natant, floating; when they lie on the surface of the water; as in *Nymphaea* and *Potamogeton*.

Demerse, sunk; when they are hid beneath the surface of the water.

## CHAP. VIII.

## OF THE FULCRA OF PLANTS.

**FULCRUM**, a prop, is a term used to express those small parts of plants, of which the chief use is to strengthen and support them.

Fulcra are of seven kinds, viz. **Stipula**, **Bractea**, **Spina**, **Aculeus**, **Cirrhus**, **Glandula** and **Pilus**; all which we shall explain in their order.

**STIPULA**, is a scale or small leaf, stationed on each side of the base of the petioles or peduncles when they are first appearing; as in papilionaceous flowers; and also in *Tamarindus*, *Cassia*, *Rosa*, *Melianthus*, *Liriodendron*, *Armeniaca*, *Persica*, *Padus*, and others.

**BRACTEA**, a floral leaf, is so called when it differs in shape and colour from the rest; as in *Tilia*, *Fumaria bulbosa*, *Stoechas* and *Horminum*.

**Spina**, a thorn, is a kind of sharp weapon or armature, protruded from the wood of the plant; as in *Prunus*, *Rhamnus*, *Hippophae*, *Celastrus* and *Lycium*: it will often disappear by culture; as in *Pyrus*.

**ACULEUS**, a prickle, is the same sort of armature, proceeding from the cortex of the plant only; as in *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Ribes* and *Berberis*.

**CIRRHUS**, a clasper or tendril, is a filiform spiral band, by which a plant fastens itself to any other body; as in *Vitis*, *Bannisteria*, *Cardiospermum*, *Pinus* and *Bignonia*.

**GLANDULA**, a white gland, is a kind of pap or teat, serving for the excretion of some humour: its situation is commonly on the petioles, the serratures of the leaves, or the tender stipulae.

**PILUS**, a hair, is a sort of bristle, serving as an excretory duct to the plants.

## CHAP. IX.

## OF THE HYBERNACULA OF PLANTS.

THE HYBERNACULUM, winter-lodge, is that part of a plant which incloses and protects the embryo or future shoot from external injuries. It is of two kinds, viz. Bulbus, a bulb; and Gemma, a bud.

A BULB, is an hybernacle, placed on the descending caudex: It is of various kinds, viz. a squamose bulb, when it consists of imbricate lamellae; (thin plates or scales) as in *Lilium*: a solid bulb, when it consists of a solid substance; as in *Tulipa*: a tunicate bulb, when it consists of many tunics or coats; as in *Cepa*: and an articulate or jointed bulb, when it consists of lamellae that are linked together; as in *Lathraea*, *Martynia*, and *Adoxa*.

GEMMA, a bud, is an hybernacle placed on the ascending caudex: It consists either of stipulae, of petioles, of the rudiments of leaves, or of cortical squamae (scales of the bark).

Buds are of various kinds. In the generality of plants, they are foliifero-floriferous, producing both leaves and flowers; but in *Alnus* they bear leaves only; in *Populus*, *Fraxinus*, and some species of *Salix*, they bear leaves and flowers distinctly; in *Corylus* and *Carpinus* leaves and female flowers; in *Pinus* and *Abies*, leaves and male flowers; and in *Daphne*, *Ulmus*, *Cornus* and *Amygdalus*, leaves and hermaphrodite flowers. In *Dentaria*, *Ornithogalum*, *Lilium* and *Saxifraga*, the buds are deciduous.

In several plants, there are no buds; as in *Philadelphia*, *Frangula*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, *Jatropha*, *Hibiscus*, *Bahobab*, *Justicia*, *Cassia*, *Mimosa*, *Gleditsia*, *Erythrina*, *Anagyris*, *Medicago*, *Nerium*, *Vi-*

burnum, Rhus, Tamarix, Hedera, Erica, Malpighia, Lavatera, Solanum, Asclepias, Ruta, Geranium, Petiveria, Pereskia, Cupressus, Thuya and Sabina.

In cold countries there are but few plants without buds; and in hot countries but few that have any.

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## CHAP. X.

### OF THE HABIT OF PLANTS.

By the HABIT, or external face of plants, is to be understood a certain conformity between vegetables that belong to the same genus, or are near of kin to each other\*. This conformity may be in respect to various circumstances; as Placentation, Radication, Ramification, Intorsion, Gemmation, Foliation, Stipulation, Pubescence, Glandulation, Lactescence, Inflorescence, &c. As each of the terms here enumerated will furnish us with a separate chapter, we shall forbear the explanation of them in this.

\* This definition of the habit of plants, which we have taken from the *Philosophia Botanica*, seems to agree better with the old state of botany, when plants were actually ranged according to their external face, than with the modern system that ranges them by the fructification: For plants that by the system are neither of the same genus, nor have any systematic affinity, will often have a great conformity in their habit; whilst those of the same genus shall have their habits distinct. The habit of plants was the invention of the earlier botanists, who knew no better rule for the distribution of vegetables: And indeed Linnaeus himself is induced to admit that it is often a good guide: and that Caspar Bauhin and others had in many cases discovered the affinity of plants by the habit, when systematists had failed in attempting the same by their artificial rules: nor does he think even the fructification, which is the invention of the moderns, sufficient for detecting all the classes of vegetables, though he considers it as the primary guide to the natural method so much sought after by those who have cultivated this science.

## CHAP. XI.

## OF PLACENTATION.

BY PLACENTATION\* is meant the disposition of the Cotyledons at the time when the seed is beginning to grow. Plants in respect to Placentation, are termed,

1. ACOTYLEDONES, without cotyledons, when this part is wanting; as in Mosses.

2. MONOCOTYLEDONES, with a single cotyledon †; and these are either,

Perforate; as in Grasses.

Unilateral; as in Palms; or,

Reduced; as in Cepa.

3. DICOTYLEDONES, having two cotyledons; and these are either,

Immutate, unchanged; as in the class Didynamia; and in plants, whose pericarpium is a legumen, pomum or drupa.

Plicate, folded; as in Gossypium.

Duplicate, doubled: as in Malva; and in the class Tetrodynamia.

Obvolute, rolled up; as in Helxine.

Spiral, turned like a skrew; as in Salsola, Salicornia, Ceratocarpus, Basella, and all oleraceous plants ‡; or,

Reduced; as in umbellate plants.

\* The Cotyledons of the seed in vegetables answer the purpose of the Placenta in the animal economy; and hence the disposition of the Cotyledons is called Placentation.

† Linnaeus observes, that the Monocotyledones are properly Acotyledones; the Cotyledons remaining within the seed.

‡ Pot herbs. The Oleraceous plants make an order in the *Fragmenta Methodi Naturalis* of Linnaeus; consisting of

4. POLYCOTYLEDONES, with many Cotyledons ;  
as in *Pinus*, *Cupressus* and *Linum*.

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## CHAP. XII.

### OF RADICATION.

BY RADICATION is meant the disposition of the root of the plant ; which is to be considered in respect to the ascending and descending caudex and the radicles, as has been shewn in Chap. 2. where the principal characters of roots have been explained. Roots are further distinguished into,

BULBOSE, consisting of a bulb ; and these are either,

Squamose, scaly ; as in *Lilium*.

Tunicate, coated ; as in *Cepa*.

Duplicate, double ; as in *Fritillaria* : or,  
Solid ; as in *Tulipa*.

TUBEROSE, knobbed ; and these are either,

Palmate, handed ; as in *Orchis*.

Fasciculate, bundled ; as in *Paeonia* ; or,

Pendulous, hanging ; as in *Filipendula* and *Elaeagnus*.

ARTICULATE, jointed ; as in *Lathraea*, *Oxalis*,  
*Martynia* and *Dentaria*.

FUSIFORM, spindle-shaped ; as in *Pastinaca*, *Daucus* and *Raphanus*.

GLOBOSE, globe-shaped ; as in *Bunium* ; and in  
some species of *Ranunculus* and *Chaerophyllum*.

*Spinacia*, *Blitum*, *Beta*, *Galenia*, *Atriplex*, *Chenopodium*, *Rivinia*, *Petiveria*, *Herniaria*, *Illecebrum*, *Polycnemum*, *Axyris*, *Achyranthes*, *Amaranthus*, *Gomphrena*, *Celosia*, *Ceratocarpus*, *Corispermum*, *Callitricha*, *Salsola*, *Salicornia* and *Anabasis*.

## CHAP. XIII.

## OF RAMIFICATION.

RAMIFICATION is the manner in which a tree produces its branches, with the situation of which that of the leaves is also connected\*.

Some plants have no branches, though they have leaves which are placed on the stem. This is the case with *Dictamnus*, *Paeonia*, *Epimedium*, and *Podophyllum*.

Leaves opposite or alternate are generally a mark of great difference in plants: a few genera, however, must be excepted, which have some species with opposite leaves, and others with alternate; as in *Euphorbia*, *Cistus*, *Lantana*, *Antirrhinum*, *Lilium* and *Epilobium*.

In *Antirrhinum*, *Jasminum*, *Veronica*, and *Borrago*, the lower leaves at the branches are opposite, and the upper ones at the flowers alternate.

In *Potentilla supina*, and in *Potamogeton*, the lower leaves are alternate, and the upper ones on the branches opposite.

In *Nerium*, the lower leaves are opposite, and the upper ones tern.

\* The doctrines delivered here under the head of Ramification do not answer to the title, the greater part respecting rather the situation of the Leaves than that of the Branches: They might, with more propriety, have been collected under a head of Foliation; but as the term Foliation is meant to express the habit of plants, in respect to the position of leaves in the bud before they disclose themselves, as will be shewn in Chap. 16. these doctrines could not have stood under the same head, without a confusion in the use of the term; and this seems to be the reason why Linnaeus, whom we follow, has given them in this place.

In *Ruscus*, the lower leaves are tern, and the upper ones alternate.

In *Coreopsis alternifolia*, and in *Antirrhinum chalepense*, the lower leaves are quatern, and the upper ones alternate.

The natural situation of the leaves, in plants that are much branched, is best concluded from the radical leaves.

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## CHAP. XIV.

### OF INTORSION.

INTORSION, winding, is the flexion or bending of any part of a plant towards one side.

CAULES volubiles, twining stems, wind either, Sinistrorum, to the left; as in *Tamus*, *Dioscorea*, *Rajania*, *Menispermum*, *Cissampelos*, *Hippocratea*, *Lonicera*, *Humulus*, and *Helxine*; or,

Dextrorum, to the right; as in *Phaseolus*, *Dolichos*, *Clitoria*, *Glycine*, *Securidaca*, *Convolvulus*, *Ipomaea*, *Cynanche*, *Periploca*, *Ceropegia*, *Euphorbia*, *Tragia*, *Basella*, *Eupatorium*, and *Tournefortia*.

CIRRHI volubiles, twining claspers, wind to the right and back again. Most leguminose plants have Cirrhi of this kind: in *Smilax*, and in most species of *Piper*, the petioles are cirriferous.

COROLLAE bend to the left\*, in *Asclepias*, *Nerium*, *Vinca*, *Rauwolfia*, *Periploca*, and *Stapelia*; and to the right in *Pedicularis*.

In *Trientalis* there is this singularity, that the petals are all imbricate, one side of each folding over the next towards the right.

\* Supposing yourself placed in the centre, and looking towards the South.

In **Gentiana**, the imbrication of the petals before they are unfolded is contrary to the sun.

**PISTILLA**, incline to the left in **Cucubalus** and **Silene**.

**GERMINA** are twisted to the left in **Helicteres** and **Ulmaria**.

**FLOWERS**, in respect to Intorsion, have, A Resupination\*; which is, when the upper lip of the corolla looks towards the ground, and the under lip towards Heaven; as in the European **Violae**, **Ajuga orientalis**, **Ocymum**, and some species of **Satyrium**; or,

An Obliquity; as in the species of **Hyssopus** called **Lopanthus**, **Nepeta sibirica**, and some species of **Pedicularis**.

**SPICAE**, spikes, are,

Spiral; as in **Claytonia**, and in some **Asperifolious** plants†; or incurvate, crooked; as in **Saururus**, **Mimosa**, **Petiveria**, **Papaver**, **Sedum rubrum**, and **Lilium Martagon**.

In several plants there is found a contorsion of the fibres, which answers the end of an Hygrometer‡. Thus in **Avena**, there is an **Arista**, or beard that is twisted like a rope; in some **Geraniums**, the arillus of the seed has a spiral tail; and in **Mnium**, the peduncles are twisted contrary ways above and below.

\* Resupination, is when any thing is thrown on its back, or lies face upwards.

+ The **Asperifoliae** belong to the class **Pentandria**. See Part 2. Chap. 8.

‡ An instrument for measuring the degree of dryness or moisture of the air. The fibres of the plants here instanced being affected by the quality of the air, the spiral part twists or untwists as the weather varies; and by observing this, the dryness or moisture of the air may be discovered.

## CHAP. XV.

## OF GEMMATION.

**GEMMATION** is the construction of the gem or bud, which is formed either of leaves, stipulae, petioles, or squamae. Those that are formed of leaves will be considered in the next chapter, under the head of Foliation; the rest are distinguished into,

**PETIOLAR** buds, which are either,

Opposite; as in *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Syringa*, *Hypericum*, *Coriaria*, *Buxus*, *Jasminum*, *Vaccinium*, *Arbutus*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Daphne*, *Laurus*, *Myrica*, *Linnaea*, *Diervilla*, *Lonicera*, *Euonymus*, *Fraxinus*, *Acer*, *Esculus*, *Bignonia*, *Opulus*, *Sambucus*, and *Psidium*; or

Alternate; as in *Salix*, *Spiraea*, *Genista*, *Solanum*, *Hippophae*, *Berberis*, *Ilex*, *Ribes*, *Juglans*, *Pistacia*, and *Plumbago*.

**STIPULACEOUS** buds; which are either,

Opposite; as in *Cephalanthus* and *Rhamnus catharticus*; or,

Alternate; as in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus*, and *Morus*.

**STIPULACEO-PETIOLAR** buds; which are

Alternate; as in *Sorbus*, *Crataegus*, *Prunus*, *Mespilus* germ. *Pyrus*, *Malus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Amygdalus*, *Cerasus*, *Padus*, *Melianthus*, *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Vitis*, *Rubinia*, *Cytisus*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, and *Staphylea*.

**ANOMALOUS**, or irregular buds; as in *Abies*, *Pinus*, and *Taxus*.

In many plants the buds are wanting, as has been shewn in Chap. 9.

## CHAP. XVI.

## OF FOLIATION.

By FOLIATION is to be understood the complicate or folded state the leaves are in, whilst they remain concealed within the buds of the plant\*. Leaves, in respect to the manner of their complication, are either,

INVOLUTE, rolled in; when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides; as in *Lonicera*, *Diervilla*, *Euonymus*, *Rhamnus catharticus*, *Pyrus Malus*, *Populus*, *Plumbago*, *Viola*, *Commelina annua*, *Plantago*, *Alisma*, *Potamogeton natans*, *Nymphaea*, *Saururus*, *Aster annuus*, *Humulus*, *Urtica*, *Hepatica*, *Sambucus*, *Ebulus*, and *Staphylea*.

REVOLUTE, rolled back; when their lateral margins are rolled spirally backwards on both sides; as in *Rosmarinus*, *Teucrium marum*, *Dracocephalon*, *Digitalis*, *Nerium*, *Andromeda*, *Ledum*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Rumex*, *Persicaria*, *Polygonum*, *Parietaria*, *Primula*, *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, *Othonna*, *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Ptelea*, and some species of *Salix*.

OBVOLUTE, rolled against each other; when their respective margins alternately embrace the strait margin of the opposite leaf; as in *Dianthus*, *Lychnis*, *Saponaria*, *Epilobium oppositif.* *Dipsacus*, *Scabiosa*, *Valeriana*, *Marrubium*, *Phlomis*, *Salvia*, and *Prasium*.

CONVOLUTE, rolled together; when the margin of one side surrounds the other margin of the same leaf,

\* Linnaeus claims the invention of the distinctions given in this chapter, preceding Botanists, not having (as he says) attended to the foliation in buds.

in the manner of a cawl or hood; as in *Canna*, *Amomum*, *Calla*, *Arum*, *Piper*, *Hydrocharis*, *Commelina lutea*, *Prunus Armeniaca*, *Dodecatheon*, *Crepis*, *Lactuca*, *Hieracium*, *Sonchus sibir.* *Tragopogon*, *Orobus*, *Vicia*, *Lathyrus*, *Solidago*, *Aster*, *Fingicula*, *Vaccinium*, *Pyrola*, *Berberis*, *Brassica Armoracia*, *Sympytum*, *Cynoglossum*, *Potamogeton perfol.* *Eryngium*, *Menyanthes*, *Saxifraga*, *Aralia*, *Dictamnus*, *Epimedium*, and many grasses.

**IMBRICATE**; when they are parallel, with a strait surface, and lie one over the other; as in *Syringa*, *Ligustrum*, *Phillyrea*, *Nyctanthes*, *Linnaea*, *Cephalanthus*, *Coriaria*, *Hypericum*, *Valantia*, *Justicia*, *Portulaca*, *Laurus*, *Daphne*, *Hippophae*, *Ruscus*, *Cyanus perennis*, *Mespilus germ.* *Campanula*, *Polygonum* and *Sium*.

**EQUITANT**, riding; when the sides of the leaves lie parallel, and approach in such a manner, as the outer embrace the inner; (which is not the case with the Conduplicate explained in the next head) as in *Hemerocallis*, *Iris*, *Acorus*, *Carex*, *Poa*, and some grasses.

**CONDUPPLICATE**, doubled together; when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other; as in *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Corylus*, *Carpinus*, *Tilia*, *Padus*, *Cerasus*, *Amygdalus*, *Cotoneaster*, *Frangula*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, *Juglans*, *Pistacia*, *Rhus*, *Fraxinus*, *Sorbus*, *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla vulg.* *Comarum*, *Bignonia*, *Cytisus*, *Robinia*, *Pisum*, *Melianthus*, *Pastinaca*, *Heracleum*, *Laserpitium*, *Poterium*, and most diadelphious plants.

**PLICATE**, plaited; when their complication is in plaits lengthways, like the plicate leaves, explained in Chap. 5. as in *Crataegus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Fagus*, *Vitis*, *Acer*, *Opulus*, *Viburnum*, *Ribes*, *Althaea*, *Malva*, *Humulus*, *Urtica*, *Passiflora*, and *Alchemilla*.

**RECLINATE**, inclined; when the leaves are reflexed downwards towards the petiole; as in *Podophyllum*, *Aconitum*, *Hepatica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Anemone*, and *Adoxa*.

**CIRCINAL**, compassed; (in rings) when the leaves are rolled in, spirally, downwards; as in *Filices*, and some *Palms*.



## CHAP. XVII.

### OF STIPULATION.

By **STIPULATION** is meant the situation and structure of the Stipulae at the base of the leaves.

The Stipulae in different plants are found to be as various as the leaves. They are,

**WANTING** in the *Asperifoliae*\*, the class *Didynamia*, the *Stellatae*†, *Siliquosae*‡, *Liliaceae*§, *Orchideae*||, and in most compound flowers.

**PRESENT** in the *Papilionaceae*¶, *Lomentaceae*\*\*, and in the class *Icosandria*.

\* *Pentandria Monogynia*.

† *Tetrandria Monogynia*.

‡ *Tetradynamia Siliquosae*.

§ *Lilium*, *Fritillaria*, *Tulipa*, and *Erythronium*, are *liliaceous* plants; which make an order in the *Methodi naturalis fragmenta*. See *Phil. Bot.* p. 28.

|| *Orchis*, *Satyrium*, *Serapis*, *Herminium*, *Neottia*, *Ophrys*, *Cypripedium*, *Epidendrum*; *Limodorum* and *Arethusa*, are the *Orchideae*; which are another order in the *Methodi naturalis frag.* See *Phil. Botanica*, p. 27.

¶ *Class Diadelphia*.

\*\* *Sophora*, *Cercis*, *Bauhinia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Cassia*, *Poinciana*, *Tamarindus*, *Guilandina*, *Adenanthera*, *Haematoxylon*, *Caesalpinia* and *Mimosa*. These are an order in *M. N. frag.* See *Phil. Botan.* p. 34. They are called *Lomentaceous*, from *Lomentum*, which signifies *Bean Meal*.

**GEMINAE**, two together, or with a single one on each side in most plants.

**SOLITARY**, in *Melianthus*, on which the stipula is on the inside; and *Ruscus*, on which it is on the outside.

**DECIDUOUS**, in *Padus*, *Cerasus Amygdalus*; and also\* in *Populus*, *Tilia*, *Ulmus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Carpinus*, *Corylus*, *Betula*, *Alnus*, *Ficus* and *Morus*.

**PERSISTING**, in the class *Diadelphus*, and in *Icosandria Polygynia*.

**ADNATE**, growing close to the plant in *Rosa*, *Rubus*, *Potentilla*, *Comarum* and *Melianthus*.

**SOLUTE**, free or loose, in most plants.

**INTRAFOLIACEOUS**, on the inside of the leaves, in *Ficus* and *Morus*.

**EXTRAFOLIACEOUS**, on the outside of the leaves, in *Alnus*, *Betula*, *Tilia*, and the class *Diadelphus*.

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## CHAP. XVIII.

### OF PUBESCENCE.

**PUBESCENCE**, downiness†, is an armature, by which plants are defended from external injuries. Pubescence is of the following kinds, viz.

**SCABRITIES**, roughness; which is composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye‡, that are scattered over the surface of the plant. This is distinguishable into,

\* The genera here instanced are the same with those enumerated in the 15th chapter, as having stipulaceous buds that are alternate, which are those referred to by Linnaeus in this place.

† The term Downiness is not to be taken here in too strict a sense, as the following explanations shew.

‡ Guettardus was the first who carefully examined this kind of Pubescence.

1. Scabrities **GLANDULOSA**, a glandulose roughness when it consists of little glands, which are either,  
 Miliary, like grains of millet.  
 Vesicular, composed of bladders.  
 Lenticular, resembling lentils.  
 Globular, globe-shaped; as in *Atriplex* and *Che-nopodium*.  
 Secretory, serving for secretion.  
 Catenulate, consisting of little chains; or,  
 Utricular, like little bottles.

2. Scabrities **SETACEA**, a bristly roughness; when it consists of bristles, which are either,  
 Cylindric, like a cylinder.  
 Conic, like a cone.  
 Hamose, hooked.  
 Glanduliferous, bearing glands.  
 Furcate, forked.  
 Securiform, hatchet-shaped; as in *Humulus*.  
 Aggregate and starry; as in *Alyssum* and *Helic-teres*; or,  
 Aggregate and simple; as in *Hippophae*.

3. Scabrities **ARTICULATA**, a jointed roughness; when it is in joints, which are either,  
 Simplices, simple.  
 Nodose, knotty.  
 Caudate, tailed.  
 Ramose, branching; as in *Verbascum*; or,  
 Plumose, feathery.  
**LANA**, wool, is a protection to many plants against the scorching heats; as in *Sideritis canariensis*, *Sal-via canariensis*, the *Salvia* called *Æthiopis*, *Marrubi-um*, *Verbascum*, *Stachys*, the *Carduus* called *Eri-cep-halus*\* and *Onopordum*.

\* There is a genus, intituled *Erioccephalus*, but the plant here meant is the *Carduus Eriophorus* of Lin. Species Plant. p. 823, which is the *Carduus capite rotundo tomentoso* of Casp. Bauhin: it was formerly called *Corona fratrūm*.

**TOMENTUM**, down, is a defence for plants against winds; it has commonly a whitish or hoary appearance; as in *Tomex*, *Medicago* and *Halimus*.

**STRIGAE\***, with their stiff bristles, are of use to prevent plants from being bruised or destroyed by vermin; as in *Cactus*, *Malphigia*, *Hibiscus* and *Rubus*.

**HAMI**, hooks, fasten themselves to animals as they pass by; these are either,

Triglochid, three-pointed; as in *Lappula*; or,

Incurvate, crooked; as in *Arctium*, *Marrubium*, *Xanthium* and *Petiveria*.

**STIMULI**, stings, keep off naked animals by their venomous punctures; as in *Urtica*, *Jatrophia*, *Acalypha*, and *Tragia*.

**ACULEI**, prickles, keep off particular animals; as in *Volkameria*, *Pisonia*, *Caesalpina*, *Mimosa*, *Parkinsonia*, *Capparis*, *Erythryna*, *Robinia*, *Solanum*, *Cleome*, *Smilax*, *Convulvulus*, *Aralia*, *Duranta*, *Xylon*, *Drypis*, *Euphorbia*, *Tragacantha*, and *Tragopogon*. In *Hugonia* the Aculei are spiral or cirrhose; (from *cirrus*, a clasper or tendril.)

**FURCAE**, forks, are a defence against animals in general, as in *Berberis*, *Ribes*, *Gleditsia*, *Mesembryanthemum*, *Osteospermum*, *Ballota*, *Barleria*, *Fagonia* and *Poterium*.

**SPINAE**, thorns, serve to keep off cattle. These are either,

On the branches; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Citrus*, *Hippophae*, *Gmelina*, *Rhamnus*, *Lycium*, *Catesbea*, *Celastrus*, *Ulex*, *Asparagus*, *Spartium*, *Achronia*, *Ximenia*, *Ononis*, *Stachys*, *Alyssum*, and *Cichorium*.

\* Linnaeus seems to have omitted the definition of this term. It signifies properly a row, or ordinate disposition of things of any sort; and appears by the instances here given to be applied to thorns or prickles that come out in rows, or in some regular order. No English word occurs that is exactly expressive of the term in this sense.

On the leaves; as in *Aloe*, *Agave*, *Yucca*, *Ilex*, *Hippomane*, *Theophrasta*, *Carlina*, *Cynara*, *Onopordum*, *Morina*, *Acanthus*, *Gundelia*, *Juniperus*, *Salsola*, *Polygala*, *Ruscus*, *Borbonia*, *Statice*, *Ovieda* and *Cliffortia*.

On the calyx; as in *Carduus*, *Cnicus*, *Centaurea*, *Moluccella* and *Galeopsis*; or,

On the fruit; as in *Trapa*, *Tribulus*, *Murex*, *Spinacia*, *Agrimonia* and *Datura*.

## CHAP. XIX.

### OF GLANDULATION.

**GLANDULATION** respects the secretory vessels; which are either **Glandules**, **Follicles**, or **Utricles**.

**GLANDULES** are either,

**Petiolar**, when they are on the petioles; as in *Ricinus*, *Jatropha*, *Passiflora*, *Cassia* and *Mimosa*.

**Foliaceous**, when they are produced from the leaves: and these are either from the serratures, as in *Salix*; from the base, as in *Anagyrdalus*, *Cucurbita*, *Elaeocarpus*, *Impatiens*, *Padus*, and *Opulus*; from the back, as in *Urena*, *Tamarix*, and *Croton*; or from the surface, as in *Pinguicula* and *Drosera*.

**Stipular**, when they are produced from the stipulae; as in *Bauhinia* and *Armeniaca*.

**Capillary**, like hairs; as in *Ribes*, *Antirrhinum quadrifolium*, *Scrophularia*, *Cerastium*, and *Silene*; or,

**Pores only**; as in *Tamarix* and *Silene viscaria*.

**FOLLICLES\***, are vessels distended with air; as in *Utricularia*, at the root of which there are roundish vessels that are inflate, and have two horns; and in

\* The word signifies a little ball filled with wind.

Aldrovanda also, at the leaves of which there are pot-shaped follicles that are semicircular.

UTRICLES\*, are vessels filled with a secreted liquor. Thus in Nepenthes, the extremity of the leaves terminates in a thread, and this thread terminates in a cylinder, the top of which is closed with a lid that opens on the edge: in Saracenia also, the leaves are hooded almost like those of Nepenthes, but sessile at the root; and in Marcgravia, from the centre of the umbel there are vessels produced, which resemble the ringent corolla of the Galeopsis, but without the under lip.

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## CHAP. XX.

### OF LACTESCENCE.

LACTESCENCE, milkiness, is when a copious juice flows out on any injury done to the plant. The colour of the liquor is either,

WHITE; as in Euphorbia, Papaver, Asclepias, Apocynum, Cynanchum, Campanula, Lobelia, Jassione, Acer, Selinum, Rhus, Cactus mammillaris, and the semiflosculose flowers of Tournefort†.

YELLOW; as in Chelidonium, Bocconia, Sanguinaria, and Cambogia; or,

RED; as in Rumex sanguinea.

\* The word signifies a little bottle.

† Sonchus, Lactuca, &c. These make one of the classes of Tournefort's Inst. R. II.

## CHAP. XXI.

## OF INFLORESCENCE.

INFLORESCENCE, is the manner in which the flowers are fastened to the plant by the peduncle. Plants, in respect to inflorescence, are distinguished into,

VERTICILLATE, with the flowers in whorls; as in *Marrubium*.

CORYMBIFEROUS, bearing the flowers in Corymbs; as in siliquose plants\*.

SPICATE, with the flowers in spikes; as in *Phytolacca*, *Arum*, *Phoenix*, *Piper*, &c.

PANICULATE, with the flowers in panicles; as in sundry of the grasses.

AXILLARY flowers, are such as come out from the wings of the leaves or branches, which is the most common case.

OPPOSITIFOLIOUS, such as come out opposite to the leaves; as in *Piper*, *Saururus*, *Phytolacca*, *Dulcamara*, *Vitis*, *Cissus*, *Corchorus*, *Geranium*, *Ranunculus aquatilis*, and the annual species of *Cistus*.

INTERFOLIACEOUS, such as come out between the opposite leaves, but are placed alternately; as in *Asclepias*.

LATERIFOLIOUS, such as come out at the side of the base of the leaf; as in *Claytonia*, *Solanum*, and the *Asperifoliae*. (*Pentandria monogynia*.)

PETIOLAR, when the peduncle is inserted in the petiole; as in *Hibiscus* and *Turnera*.

\* *Myagrum*, *Anastatica*, &c. The siliquose plants make an order in the Meth. nat. frag. See *Phil. Bot.* p. 34. where the plants here meant are enumerated.

CIRRIFEROUS, such as bear cirri; as in *Cardiospermum* and *Vitis*.

SUPRA-AXILLARY, such as come out above the wings, as in the *Asperifoliae*, and in *Potentilla monspeliensis*.

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## CHAP. XXII.

### OF SPECIFIC DISTINCTIONS.

WE have treated of generic differences in the five last chapters of the second part of this work; we come now to treat of the Specific ones. For this a foundation has been laid in the preceding chapters of this third part, by the explanation of those parts of the vegetable on which the difference of the species most commonly depends, but it is necessary to observe, that the fructification which we treated of in the first part, as preparatory to the distinctions of the classes and genera, has its influence likewise in many cases upon the species, as will appear in the course of this chapter.

Generic differences we have shewn to depend on the form of the fructification, and to be confined to that alone: specific differences take their rise from any circumstance wherein plants of the same genus are found to disagree, provided such circumstance is constant, and not liable to alteration by culture or other accidents. Hence Linnaeus asserts the species to be as many as there were different forms of vegetables produced at the creation, and considers all casual differences as varieties of the same species.

Towards the end of the last century, the desire of increasing the number of plants had so seized the botanists of that time, that new species were established on too slight differences, to the great detriment

of the science; and the same eagerness led them also to set down as new genera what should have been species only. This, evil was in some measure unavoidable, while there were no fixed principles for the regulation of the science in this respect. A remedy to it was first attempted by Vaillant; afterwards by Jussieu, Haller, Royenus, Gronovius, and others; and lastly by Linnaeus, whose aphorisms have brought the work much nearer to perfection. Something indeed seems still wanting to complete these doctrines; but perhaps more is not to be expected till this branch of natural philosophy receives further assistance from experiment.

We shall treat in this chapter of those circumstances by which species are distinguished with certainty, reserving the varieties for the chapter following.

The ROOT often affords a real specific difference\*, and is sometimes the chief distinction; as in *Scilla*, where the species are scarce to be distinguished, but by the bulbs being tunicate, solid or squamose; and in *Orchis*, where the species are known by the roots being fibrose, round or testiculate; but as access cannot always be conveniently had to this part of the plant, it is better to fix the specific distinction on some other circumstance, if the case will admit of it.

The TRUNK often furnishes a sure mark of distinction. Thus in *Hypericum* †, *Convallaria* ‡, and

\* In *Fumaria bulbosa*, the greater and less sorts with a hollow root, and the greater and less sorts with a root not hollow, appear by the whole habit of the plants to be varieties only, as will be observed in the next chapter.

† *Hypericum hirsutum* (Lin. spec. plant 786) caule acripi. *Hypericum quadrangulum* (Lin. spec. plant. 785.) caule quadrangulo.

‡ *Convallaria polygonatum* (Lin. spec. plant. 315.) caule acripi.

*Convallaria multiflora* (Lin. spec. plant. 316. caule tereti.

**Hedysarum**\*, there are many species distinguishable by the angles of the stem; and in **Lupinus**, the species are not easy to be known, except by the same part being simple or compound. In **Eriocaulon**, the most remarkable difference is in the culmus, which is quinangular, hexangular, decangular, &c. In **Pyrola**, some species are distinguished by a triquetrous scapus. In **Citrus**, the **Aurantium** is distinguished from its congeners by its petioles, which are winged or increased by a membrane on each side; and in **Gomphrena**, there is a species† distinguished by its peduncles which are diphyllous, being furnished with two opposite folioles that are placed under the head of the flowers.

The LEAVES exhibit most natural and also most elegant specific differences. These have been so amply treated of already, that it would be only repetition to particularize or exemplify the numerous cases that occur of such distinctions.

**FULCRA** are generally a good mark of distinction, and must be carefully attended to by the Botanist for the determination of the species; as we shall shew by many examples, where the difference consists principally in those parts of the plant. Thus,

**Aculei** are remarkable in **Rubus**.

**Spines** in **Prunus**.

**Bracteae** in **Eumaria**, **Dracocephalon**, and the Indian species of **Hedysarum**; to which must be added the **Coma**, which is a bushy head, composed of bracteae that are of a large size, and terminate the stem in **Corona imperialis**, **Lavandula** and **Salvia**.

**Glandules** furnish the essential mark in **Padus**, **Urena**, **Mimosa**, **Cassia**, and many other genera, which it would be impossible to distinguish without

\* **Hedysarum triquetrum** (Lin. Spec. plant. 746.) caule triquetro.

† **Gomphrena globosa** (Lin. Spec. plant.)

being acquainted with this part. They are found on the serratures at the base of the leaves in *Helicocarpus*, *Salix*, and *Amygdalus*; on the back of the leaves in *Padus*, *Urena*, and *Passiflora*; and on the *Aculei* in *Bauhinea aculeata*, where by the apex of the *Aculei* a liquor is secreted. The *Amygdalus* is distinguished from *Persica* only by the glandules of the serratures; nor could the species of *Urena* be ever fixed without examining the glandules of the leaves. The *Convolvulus* with a tuberculate calyx, is so variable in the shape of its leaves, that it seems divisible into many species, yet is kept together by the glandules; and there is a species of *Monarda*, distinguishable from its congeners by the glandules that are sprinkled over the corolla.

*Stipulae* are of great consequence in many extensive genera, where the species are liable to confusion. Thus in one species of *Melianthus* the *stipulae* are solitary; in the other they are in pairs; and the *Cassia auriculata* is rendered distinct from all its congeners by the shape of its *Stipulae*, which are reniform and barbate.

*HYBERNACLES* afford likewise a certain specific difference.

That *Gems* or buds often differ greatly in the same genus is proved by *Rhamnus*; in which the various species, viz. *Cervispina*, *Alaternus*, *Paliurus*, and *Frangula*, have all a difference in their buds; and in that extensive and intricate genus the *Salix*, the species are, by the structure and foliation of the buds, distinguished with great certainty.

Bulbs also distinguish the species, as is proved by *Scilla*, where they afford a real, and almost the only distinction; and by their situation in the axillae of the leaves, they determine *Dentaria*, *Lilium*, *Ornithogalum*, *Saxifraga* and *Bistorta*.

*INFLORESCENCE* affords the truest, and in most genera the most elegant distinction. Thus in *Spiraea*,

the flowers are in some species *duplicato-racemose*; in others *corymbose*; and in others again *umbellate*; without which characters there would be no certainty of the species.

The *Peduncle* or flower-stalk, which is the foundation of the characters of *Inflorescence*, varies as to the manner of its supporting the flowers; and is said to be,

*Flaccid*, wanting firmness; when it is so weak as to be bowed down by the weight of the flower itself.

*Cernuus*, nodding; when it is incurvate at the apex, so that the flower inclines to one side, or towards the ground, and cannot preserve an erect posture, by reason of the strict curvature of the peduncle; as in *Carpesium*, *Bidens radiata*, *Carduus nutans*, *Scabiosa alpina*, *Helianthus annuus*, and *Cnicus sibiricus*.

*Bearing fastigiate flowers*; when the pedicelli\* or partial foot-stalks elevate the fructification into a fascicle, so that they are of an equal height at the top, as if they had been shorn off horizontally; as in *Dianthus* and *Silene*.

*Patulus*, spreading; when it is branched out every way, so that the flowers stand remote from each other. This stands opposed to *coarctate*, close.

*Bearing conglomerate flowers*; when it is branched and bears the flowers in close compact heaps, and is therefore opposed to a diffuse panicle.

*Articulate, jointed*; when it is furnished with a joint; as in *Oxalis*, *Sida*, and *Hibiscus*.

*Coming out in pairs*; as in *Capraria*, and *Oldenlandia biflora*.

*Tern, or three from the same axilla*; as in *Impatiens triflora*.

\* In this, and some other places, the *Philosophia Botanica* has *Petiole* for *Pedicellus*; but the latter is the proper term for the partial footstalk of a flower. See Chap. 4.

Flexuose, bending divers ways, or undulate, waved; as in *Aira flexuosa*.

Remaining on the plant after the fructification is fallen; as in *Jambolifera*, *Ochna*, and *Justicia*.

Incrassate, thickened towards the flower; as in *Cotula*, *Tragopogon*, and most cernuous flowers.

The parts of **FRUCTIFICATION** often furnish most certain and constant specific differences. Linnaeus tells us he was once of a contrary opinion; and held, that as the flower was of short duration, and its parts commonly very minute, recourse should not be had to the fructification for specific differences, till all other ways had been tried and found ineffectual; but as the fructification contains more distinct parts than all the rest of the plant taken together, and certitude is found throughout nature to depend mostly on her minuter parts, he has since readily admitted this distinction.

In *Gentiana*, the species cannot any way be distinguished, if the flower is not admitted as a specific character; but they are easily distinguished by their corollae, which vary in being campaniform, rotate, infundibuliform, quinquefid, quadrifid, octofid, &c.

In *Hypericum*, the species are distinguished by the flowers being trigynous (with three styles) or Pentagynous, (with five styles.)

In *Geranium*, the African species are distinguishable from their European congeners, by the corolla being irregular, and also by the connexion of their stamens.

In *Lichen*, the fructification is distinguishable into **Taberculum**, a little knob, which is a fructification consisting of rough points collected like a heap of dust; **Scutellum**, a small buckler, which is a concave orbiculate fructification, the margin of which is elevated on every side; or **Pelta**, a little shield, which

is a plane fructification fastened for the most part to the margin of the leaf\*.

In Mosses, the capitulum or little head is a capsule containing seeds in the form of fine dust.

In Grasses, spicula, a little spike, is a partial one; the arista is tortile, twisted, when it has a twisted joint in the middle. Articulus, a joint, is the part of the columns that lies between two geniculi, or knots.

A radiate compound flower consists of disk and radius. The radius is composed of irregular corollulae in the circumference; and the disk of smaller corollulae, that are for the most part regular.

A decompound flower contains within the same calyx lesser calyces, that are each of them common to many flowers; as in *Sphaeranthus*.

The Corolla is said to be equal, when its parts are equal in figure, magnitude and proportion; unequal, when the parts answer in proportion, though not in magnitude, so that the flower comes not to be regular; regular, when it is equal in respect to the figure, magnitude, and proportion, of the parts; irregular, when the parts of the limb differ in figure, magnitude, or proportion. Rictus, a gaping or grinning, is the gap or opening between the two lips of the corolla. Faux, the gorge or gullet, is the opening of the tube of the corolla. Palatum, the palate, is a gibbosity or bunching out in the faux of the corolla. Calcar, a spur, is a nectarium extending in a cone in the hinder part of the corolla. The Corolla, is urceolate, pitcher-shaped, when it is inflate and gibbous

\* The terms explained here, and in the following paragraphs, respect such circumstances of the parts of fructification as concern rather the specific differences than the classic or generic ones; and we have therefore followed Linnaeus in subjoining them to this head, notwithstanding that some few of them have been already mentioned and explained in the first part of this work.

on all sides, after the manner of that vessel ; cyathiform, shaped like a drinking-glass, when it is cylindric, but widening a little towards the upper part ; conniving, when there is a convergency of the points of the several lobes of the limb ; or, lacera, rent, when the limb is finely cut.

The Anthera, is versatile (easy to turn,) and incumbent, (lying flat) when it is fastened on at its side ; and erect, when it is fastened on at its base.

The Pericarpium is inflate, puffed, when it is hollow like a bladder, and not filled up with seeds ; prismatic, prism-shaped, when it is a linear polyedron with plane sides ; turbinate, top-shaped, when it tapers towards the base, as in *Pyrus* ; contort, twisted, when it turns spirally, as in *Ulmaria*, *Helicteres*, and *Thalictrum* ; acinasiform, faulchion-shaped, when the fruit is compressed like a blade, one of the longitudinal angles being obtuse, and the other acute ; echinate, prickly like an *Echinus*, (hedgehog) when it is beset on all sides with spines or aculei ; torose\*, brawny, when it is here and there gibbous with brawny swellings or prominences ; as in *Lycopersicon* and *Phytolacca*.

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## CHAP. XXIII.

### OF VARIETIES.

THE collecting of VARIETIES under their proper species, is a work no less necessary than that of collecting the several species under their proper genus. We have observed in the last chapter, that such differences as are only incidental to vegetables, and are

\* *Torus* signifies properly the rise or swelling out of the strong muscles of an arm.

not found constant and unchangeable in them, are to be considered as varieties only. These varieties are grounded chiefly on the following circumstances, viz. Sex, Magnitude, Time of flowering, Colour, Scent, Taste, Virtues and Uses, Duration, Multitude, Pubescence, Leaves, and monstrous flowers. Of all which we shall treat in their order.

The **SEX** of plants in the class Dioecia affords a variety of all others the most natural; for the male and female flowers in this class being upon different plants, these last are distinguished by the fructification, though the species is the same in both. But it must be observed, that this kind of variety holds only in the class Dioecia; for in the genera that belong to any of the hermaphrodite classes, the same circumstance, whenever it happens, becomes a specific distinction: Thus in *Rumex*, which belongs to the class Hexandria, the *Acetosa* and *Acetosella*, being dioecious plants, that is, having their male and female flowers on distinct roots, these species are thereby distinguished from the rest of the genus.

**MAGNITUDE** is no specific difference, but a variety, being liable to alteration from the soil or climate.

The **TIME** of flowering is a treacherous mark of a distinct species; and unless supported by other distinctions, can only be considered as a variety.

**COLOUR** is found so changeable in the same species, that it must be considered as a variety only.

In Flowers the colour is most variable; as in *Tulipa*, *Hepatica*, *Cyanus*, *Campanula*, *Aquilegia*, *Viola*, *Galega*, *Fumaria*, and others, which it would be tedious to enumerate: the most usual change is from blue or red to white. The trifling distinctions which have been made by *Anthophili* (florists) in some of the genera we have here instanced, from the colours of the corollae, and to which they have

given such pompous names\*, are held by Linnaeus to be below the notice of the true Botanist: and he warns him from catching the infection of such idle amusement.

Fruits are observed to change their colour as they ripen; the pericarpium, when it is a berry, changing from green to red, and from red to white; and in ripe fruits, the colour, whether white, red, or blue, admits of variation; as in *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, *Cerasus*, and others†.

Seeds rarely vary in their colour; though there are instances of it in *Papaver*, *Avena*, *Phaseolus*, *Pisum*, and *Faba*‡.

Roots are also little subject to alteration in colour; yet a variation is observed in the roots of *Daucus* and *Raphanus*§.

* <i>Phoebus</i> ,	<i>Triumphus Florae</i> ,
<i>Apollo</i> ,	<i>Pompa Florae</i> ,
<i>Astraea</i> ,	<i>Splendor Asiae</i> ,
<i>Daedalus</i> ,	<i>Corona Europae</i> ,
<i>Cupido</i> ,	<i>Gemma Hollandiae</i> .

† *Solanum Guinæense* fructu nigerrimo (B.)

*Solanum annum* baccis luteis (Dillen.)

*Solanum judaicum* baccis aurantiis (Dillen.)

*Rubus vulgaris* major fructu albo (Raj.)

*Ribes vulgare* acidum albas baccas ferens (J. B.)

‡ *Papaver hortense* nigro semine (C. B.)

*Papaver hortense* semine albo (C. B.)

*Avena vulgaris* et alba (C. B.)

*Avena nigra* (C. B.)

*Phaseolus vulgaris* fructu violaceo (Tournef.)

*Phaseolus vulgaris* fructu ex rubro et nigro variegato (Tourn.)

*Phaseolus* fructu albo venis nigris et lituris distincto (Tourn.)

*Pisum maximum* fructu nigra linea maculato (H. R. P.)

*Pisum hortense* flore fructuque variegato (C. B.)

*Faba* ex rubicundo colore purpurascente.

§ *Daucus sativus* radice alba (Tourn.)

*Daucus sativus* radice lutea (Tourn.)

Leaves are rarely found to quit their green, but they are coloured in Amaranthus, and frequently become spotted; as in Persicaria, Ranunculus, Orchis, Hieracium and Lactuca\*.

The whole plant is often found to vary in its colour; as in Eryngium, Abrotanum, Artemisia, Atriplex, Amaranthus, Portulaca, and Lactuca†.

SCENT in plants is, of all other circumstances, the least to be depended on; and therefore all species grounded on a distinction in the scent only are to be rejected, and referred to varieties.

TASTE in plants is a circumstance variable from soil or culture; and not to be depended upon as a real difference. The distinctions of gardeners in fruit of the same species, is considered by Linnaeus as a variety too minute even to enter the province of Botany; and therefore the various names‡, which

\* *Daucus sativus radice aurantii coloris* (Tourn.)

*Daucus sativus radice atro-rubente* (Tourn.)

*Raphanus niger* (C. B.)

\* *Persicaria cum maculis ferrum equinum referentibus.*  
(Tourn.)

*Ranunculus hederaceus atra macula notatus.*

*Orchis palmata palustris maculata* (C. B.)

*Hieracium alpinum maculatum* (Tourn.)

*Lactuca maculosa* (C. B.)

† *Eryngium latifolium planum caule ex viridi palescente*  
*flore albo* (Tourn.)

*Abrotanum cauliculis albicantibus* (Tourn.)

*Artemisia vulgaris major caule ex viridi albicante* (Tourn.)

*Atriplex hortensis rubra* (C. B.)

*Amaranthus sylvestris maximus* *Novaes Angliae* *spicis* *purpureis* (Tourn.)

*Portulaca sativa foliis flavis* (Moris.)

*Lactuca capitata rubra* (B.)

‡ *Poma Paradisiaca*

*Prasomila*

*Rubelliana*

*Borstorphiana*

*Appiana*

*Melimela*

*Pyra Falerna*

*Favonia*

*Bona Christiana*

*Crustamina*

*Picena*

*Libraria*

have been given to these distinctions, are to be neglected as impertinent in this science, though for the purposes of gardening they have their use.

The **VIRTUES** and **USES** of plants furnish no specific difference; and the distinctions therefore of physical writers are not always to be depended on.

The **DURATION** of plants is no sure mark of distinct species, being often owing rather to the place than to the nature of the plant. In warm regions, plants that are annual with us will become perennial or arborescent; as is found in *Tropaeolum*, *Beta*, *Majorana*, *Malva arborea*, &c. And on the contrary, cold regions will occasion perennial plants to become annual; as is observed in *Ricinus*, *Mirabilis*, &c.\*

**MULTITUDE** or quantity is an accidental circumstance in plants, and cannot conclude any thing, whether the increase be of the plant itself, or of its roots, stems, leaves, or fructification.

**PUBESCENCE** is an uncertain mark; as by culture and change of soil plants are subject to lose as well their spines as their hair or down.

**LEAVES**, though they for the most part furnish most elegant specific differences, as has been observed in the last chapter, are yet subject to luxuriation in the same species, which must be carefully distinguished. This may respect their opposition and composition, and also their being crisp (curled) or bullate (bladdery.)

In respect to opposition, opposite leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern, or quine, growing by threes, fours, or fives; and then the stem also from quadrangular, square, will become polygonous, of many sides†.

\* *Ricinus* and *Mirabilis* are naturally perennial plants, and are only killed by frost in cold countries.

† *Lysimachia lutea major* foliis ternis (Tourn.)

*Lysimachia lutea major* foliis quaternis (Tourn.)

In respect to composition, digitate leaves will frequently gain an addition of one or more folioles\*.

Crisp, curled leaves, are a very frequent variety. In *Tanacetum*, *Mentha*, *Ocymum*, and *Matricaria*, which are scented plants, there is a singularity observable, that when the leaves are curled, the scent is heightened by the crispature†.

Bullate, bladdery leaves, are generally produced from such as are rugose, wrinkled; and this is owing to the increase of the substance of the leaf within its vessels, which occasion it to swell and rise: In the *Saponaria concava Anglicana*, a bullate leaf is produced in a singular manner from the defect of wrinkles; for here the margin of the leaf contracting itself, the leaves become hollow like a spoon‡.

Plants are sometimes found to vary from broad leaved to narrow leaved; but this variation is less frequent§.

*Lysimachia lutea major foliis quinis* (Tourn.)

*Anagallis caerulea foliis binis ternisve ex adverso nascen-*  
tibus (Raj.)

*Anagallis Phoenicea foliis amplioribus ex adverso qua-*  
ternis (T.)

*Salicaria trifolia caule hexagono* (Tourn.)

\* *Trifolium quadrifolium hortense album* (C. B.)

† *Malva crispa* (J. B.)

*Mentha crispa Danica* (Park.)

*Tanacetum foliis crispis* (C. B.)

*Matricaria crispa*.

*Ocymum latifolium maculatum vel crispum* (C. B.)

‡ *Ocymum foliis bullatis* (C. B.)

*Brassica undulata* (Renealm.)

*Lactuca capitata foliis magis rugosis* (B.)

*Lactuca capitata major foliis rugosis et contortis* (B.)

*Lactuca capitata omnium maxima verrucosa* (B.)

§ *Heracleum hirsutum foliis angustioribus* (C. B.)

*Lycopus foliis in profundas lacinias incisis* (Tourn.)

*Brassica angusto apii folio* (C. B.)

*Veronica Austriaca foliis tenuissime laciatis* (Tourn.)

MONSTROUS flowers, such as the multiplicate, full, or proliferous, derive their origin from natural ones, and therefore are to be considered only as a variety from luxuriance.

Upon the whole, the change of soil is found to have a great effect on the nature of plants; and to this many of the varieties above-mentioned must be imputed; as in *Buxus*, *Xanthium*, *Acanthus*, *Cinara*, *Prunella*, *Myosotis*, *Crista galli* and *Cerinthe*\*; which would all return to their old conditions if the soil were changed again. And in like manner the improvements which are made by culture in the plants cultivated for sale, as in *Vitis*, *Malum*, *Pyrus*, *Amygdalus*, *Persica*, *Asparagus*, *Cerasus*; and in grain, pulse, and fruit of all kinds are not to be esteemed as lasting: for all these, if left to themselves in a poor soil, would run off again, and resume the qualities they had when they grew wild.

The soil has some effect also upon the leaves; for though it is less common for the leaves to differ on the same plant, as they do in some species of *Lepidium*, *Tithymalus*, *Rudbeckia*, and *Hibiscus*†; yet

*Sambucus laciniato folio* (C. B.)

*laciniatis foliis* (C. B.)

*Valeriana sylvestris foliis tenuissime divisis* (F. B.)

\* *Buxus arborescens* (C. B.) *Buxus humilis* (Dod.)

*Xanthium* (Dod.) *Xanthium Canadense majus* (Tourn.)

*Acanthus mollis* (C. B.) *Acanthus aculeatus* (C. B.)

*Cinara aculeata* (C. B.) *Cinara non aculeata* (C. B.)

*Brunella* (Dod.) *Brunella caeruleo magno flore* (C. B.)

*Myosotis foliis hirsutis* (H. C.) *et foliis glabris* (H. C.)

*Crista galli faemina* (J. B.) *et mas:* (J. B.)

*Cerinthe flore ex rubro purpurascente* (C. B.) *et flavo flore asperior* (C. B.)

† *Tithymalus heterophyllum* (Plum: Pluk: Alm: 112: f. 6.)

*Rudbeckia follis inferioribus trilobis, superioribus indi- visis* (Hort. Upsal.)

*Hibiscus foliis inferioribus integris, superioribus trilobis.* (Hort. Cliff.)

*Lepidium foliis caulinis pinnato-multifidis, ramis cordatis amplexicaulibus integris* (H. C.)

it is observed, that watery soils are apt to produce a division in the lower leaves of the plant, and even to render capillary such as are produced under the water; as in some species of *Ranunculus* and *Sisymbrium*\*; and also in *Cicuta*, *Sium*, *Phellandrium*, *Oenanthe*, &c. And on the contrary, that montaneous plants usually have their upper leaves more divided, their lower ones more entire; as in *Pimpinella*, *Petroselinum*, *Anisum*, and *Coriandrum*.

Varieties may generally be explained and reduced under their proper species with ease, by conferring the variable marks of the variety with the natural plant: But there are some few which are attended with difficulty, and require judgment and experience, as in some species of *Helleborus*† *Gentiana* ‡, *Fumaria* §, *Valeriana* ||, *Scorpiurus* ¶, and Medi-

\* *Ranunculus aquaticus* folio rotundo et capillaceo (C. B.)  
*Sisymbrium* foliis simplicibus dentatis serratis (H. C.)

† *Helleborus aconiti* folio, flore globoso croceo (Amm: Ruth. 101.) *Trollius humilis* flore patulo (Buxb. cent. 1. p. 15. l. 22.) Varietas *Hellebori* *Trollii* (Flor. Suec. 475.) nectariis longitudine corollae.

‡ *Gentiana* corolla hypocateriformi. Tubo villis clauso, calycis foliis alternis majoribus (Fl. Lap. 94.) Varietas *gentianae* fauce barbata (Fl. Suec. 203.) flore quadrifido et calycinis laciniis alternis duplo latioribus.

§ *Fumaria* bulbosa radice cava et non cava major et minor.

|| *Valeriana arvensis* praecox humilis, semine compresso (T.)  
*Valeriana arveensis* praecox humilis, foliis serratis (T.)  
*Valeriana arvensis* serotina altior, semine turgidiore (Mor.)  
*Valeriana* semine umbilicato nudo rotundo (Moris.)  
*Valeriana* semine umbilicato nudo oblongo (Moris.)  
*Valerianella* semine umbilicato hirsuto majore (Moris.)  
*Valerianella* Cretica, fructu vesicario (Tourn. Cor.)  
*Valerianella* semine stellato (C. B.)

¶ *Scorpioides* siliqua campoide hispida (J. B.)  
*Scorpioides* siliqua cochleata et striata *Ullissiponensis* (T.)  
*Scorpioides* *Bupleuri* folio siliquis levibus (Park.)  
*Scorpioides* siliqua crassa. (Boelii Ger.)

cago\*. In respect to the Fumaria in question, it is known to be one species only, by the minuteness of its perianthium, the scale of its bud, the structure of its leaves, the situation of the branch, the place of the bracteae, the corolla, siliqua, seeds, and stigma; but it varies in the division of its bracteae, and in the root being more or less hollow. And that the Valerians here spoken of are all the same species, though they differ so greatly in the fruit, and often in having their leaves more cut, is also proved from their dichotomous stems and annual roots, and from the structure of their leaves, corollae and seeds. Nor should the species of Scorpiurus and Medicago, here instanced, be either of them parted, although there is so remarkable a diversity in the fruit of the individuals. In the Medicago† in particular, the forms of the real snails, which nature has imitated in these plants, are scarce more diversified than is the fruit of this mimic species; so that the Botanist, who is studious of varieties, would hardly find any end to his labour, of pursuing nature through the various shapes which she has so wantonly adopted.

The whole order of the Fungi, to the scandal of the science, is still a chaos, botanists not being able in these to decide with certainty what is a species, and what a variety.

\* *Medicago leguminibus cochleatis, stipulis dentatis, caule diffuso* (H. C.)

+ <i>Medicago scutellata</i>	<i>hirsuta</i>
<i>orbiculata</i>	<i>lupulina</i>
<i>echinata</i>	<i>spinosa</i>
<i>turbinata</i>	<i>rugosa</i>
<i>coronata</i>	<i>polycarpos</i>
<i>deliata</i>	<i>dicarpos</i>
<i>ciliaris</i>	<i>Arabica</i>
<i>tornata</i>	<i>Cretica</i>

## EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES,

WITH SOME HINTS CONCERNING THE MANNER OF  
STUDYING THE SCIENCE OF BOTANY BY  
THE HELP OF THIS BOOK.

THE first table is divided into three columns ; the first of which contains the names of the genera admitted by Linnaeus, alphabetically disposed ; the second, the English names, where there are any, that have been commonly received ; and the last, the names of the classes and orders, to which the genera respectively belong.

The second table is likewise divided into three columns ; the first of which contains the generic names that are now out of use, alphabetically disposed ; the second, the English names that have been given to them ; and the third, the names of the Linnaean genera, under which they are respectively to be sought in the first table.

By the help of these tables, the reader will be enabled to find the class and order of any plant he may propose to examine, after he has informed himself of its botanic name : For if the name given him be not the same admitted by the author we have followed, and consequently not to be met with in the first table, he will probably find it in the second, which will refer him to the first.

By these tables, properly used, in conjunction with the book itself, it is conceived that the reader may arrive not only at an acquaintance with the principles of the science, but even at a practical knowledge of the distinctions of vegetables, much sooner than he could by reading the descriptions, and inspecting the figures given by old writers, whose col-

lections are either without method, or disposed according to such systems as have been exploded; for by what we have laid before them, he will be enabled to consult the productions of nature, and compare them with what is delivered in the book; or, in other words, to mix the practice with the theory; without which the study of this science would be dry and tasteless, and the progress made in it of little advantage. As we cannot but recommend this useful amusement to the reader in the strongest manner, so we shall attempt to assist him farther, by a few hints for the methodizing of his endeavours.

The first thing he would aim at, is to get a thorough knowledge of the distinctions of the twenty-four classes. In order to this, the first part of this book should be previously perused, as the parts of fructification are therein explained; without which the classes could not be understood. Then let him gather some of the ordinary flowers, such as the blossoms of the fruit-garden or kitchen ground, or the ornamental flowers of his borders, and bring them by turns into his closet for examination, choosing first the larger kinds, and such as naturally expand and discover the stamina and pistillum; and when he has accustomed himself to know the parts of fructification in these easier kinds, he may then try such as require being stript of their covers, or dissected with a penknife, to discover their inner parts, or whose minuteness requires the assistance of a magnifying glass for the observing them properly. The double flowers should be avoided, as being unnatural. Having fixed on the flower he would first examine, he will, by the help of the tables, be informed of the class it belongs to; then turning to the chapter of the second part of the book, which treats of that class, let him carefully read over the character there given of the

class, and compare his flower therewith: a frequent practice of this will soon make him retain the names of the classes, and their several distinctions.

When he has arrived thus far, he may begin to try his strength, by deciding always first himself upon the class, before he turns to the book; and he will be now qualified to begin the study of the orders; which he may pursue after the same method as he did the classes, finding the orders first out by the tables, reading their characters, and comparing them with the flower, till he has gained a clear notion of their several distinctions; after which, he should in like manner attempt to declare the order himself.

The subdivisions also of the orders, though they are not made part of the systematic distribution of vegetables, yet are well worth his attention; as in some of the extensive orders it would be more troublesome to detect the genus of any flower, if the genera contained in the order were parcelled out under such convenient distinctions. By these divisions, the reader will be led to decide on any plant within a very few genera. And here we must take leave of him, and refer the rest of the work to his own industry; for though we have laid down the principles of both generic and specific distinctions, the former in the second, and the latter, in the third part of this work, yet it was impossible to include even the characters of the genera in a work of this compass, much less to have entered upon an enumeration or description of the several species.

## M



# TABLE I.

GENERAL. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Abroma</i>		Polyadelphia, Pentandria
<i>Abrus</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Acaena</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Acalypha</i>		Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Acanthus</i>	Bears Breech	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Acer</i>	Maple	Polygamia, Monœcia
<i>Achania</i>		Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Achillea</i>	Milfoil	Syngenesia, Polyg. sup.
<i>Achras</i>	Sapota	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Achryanthes</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Acnida</i>		Dioecia, Monadelphia
<i>Aconitum</i>	Woolfsbane	Polyandria, Trigynia
<i>Acorus</i>	Sweet Rush	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Acrostichum</i>	ie	Cryptogamia, Filices.
<i>Actæa</i>	Herb Christopher	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Adansonia</i>	Æthiopian Sourgourd	Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Adelia</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Adenanthera</i>	Bastard Flower-fence	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Adianthum</i>	Maiden Hair	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Adonis</i>	Bird's Eye	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Adoxa</i>	Tuberous Moschate or Octandria, Hollow Root	Tetragynia
<i>Ægilops</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Ægiphila</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Ægopodium</i>	Herb Gerard, Gout-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Ægopron</i>		Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Æschynomene</i>	Bastard sensitive plant	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Æsculus</i>	Horse Chesuut	Heptandria, Monogynia
<i>Æthusa</i>	Lesser Hemlock, or Fools Parsley	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Agapanthus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Agaricus</i>	Agaric	Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Agave</i>	American Aloe	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Ageratum</i>	Bastard Hemp	Agri-Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
	mony	

## GENERA.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Agrimonia</i>	<i>Agrimony</i>	<i>Dodecandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Agrostemma</i>	<i>Campion, or wild Lich- nis</i>	<i>Decandria, Pentagynia</i>
<i>Agrostis</i>		<i>Triandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Agyneia</i>		<i>Monoezia, Gynandria</i>
<i>Ailanthus</i>		<i>Polygamia, Monoecia</i>
<i>Aira</i>		<i>Triandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Aitonia</i>		<i>Monadelphia, Octandria</i>
<i>Ajuga</i>	<i>Bugle</i>	<i>Didynamia, Gymnosp.</i>
<i>Aizoon</i>		<i>Icosandria, Pentagynia</i>
<i>Albuca</i>		<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Alcea</i>	<i>Hollyhock, or Rose- mallow</i>	<i>Monadelphia, Polyandria</i>
<i>Alchemilla</i>	<i>Ladies Mantle</i>	<i>Tetrandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Aldrovanda</i>		<i>Pentandria, Pentagynia</i>
<i>Aletris</i>		<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Alisma</i>	<i>Water Plantain</i>	<i>Hexandria, Polygynia</i>
<i>Allamanda</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Allionia</i>		<i>Tetrandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Allium</i>	<i>Garlic</i>	<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Allophylus</i>		<i>Octandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Aloe</i>		<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Alopecurus</i>	<i>Fox-tail Grass</i>	<i>Triandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Alpinia</i>		<i>Monandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Alsine</i>	<i>Chickweed</i>	<i>Pentandria, Trigynia</i>
<i>Alstroemeria</i>		<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Althaea</i>	<i>Marshmallow</i>	<i>Monadelphia, Polyandria</i>
<i>Alyssum</i>	<i>Madwort</i>	<i>Tetradynamia, Silicul- sa</i>
<i>Amaranthus</i>	<i>Amaranth, or Flower- gentle</i>	<i>Monoezia, Pentandria</i>
<i>Amaryllis</i>	<i>Lilly Daffodil</i>	<i>Hexandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Ambrosia</i>		<i>Monoezia, Pentandria</i>
<i>Ambrosinia</i>		<i>Gynandria, Polyandria</i>
<i>Amellus</i>		<i>Syngenesia, Polyg. su- perflua</i>
<i>Amethystea</i>		<i>Diandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Ammannia</i>		<i>Tetrandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Ammi</i>	<i>Bishop's weed</i>	<i>Pentandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Amomum</i>	<i>Ginger</i>	<i>Monandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Amorpha</i>	<i>Bastard Indigo</i>	<i>Diadelphia, Decandria</i>
<i>Amygdalus</i>	<i>Almond</i>	<i>Icosandria, Monogynia</i>

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS
<i>Amyris</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Anabasis</i>	Berry-bearing wort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Anacardium</i>	Acajou, or Cashew-nut	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Anacyclus</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. superflua
<i>Anagallis</i>	Pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Anagyris</i>	Stinking Bean	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Anastatica</i>	Trefoil	Tetradynamia, Silicul.
<i>Anchusa</i>	Rose of Jericho	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Andrachne</i>	Bugloss	Monoecia, Gynandria
<i>Andromeda</i>	Bastard Orpine	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Andropogon</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Androsace</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Andryala</i>	Downy Sow-thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Anemone</i>	Wind Flower	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Anethum</i>	Dill	Pentandria, Dygynia
<i>Angelica</i>		Pentandria, Dygynia
<i>Anguria</i>		Monoecia, Diandria
<i>Annona</i>	Custard Apple	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Anthemis</i>	Chamomile	Syngenesia, Polyg. superflua
<i>Anthericum</i>	Spiderwort (Phalangi- um)	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Anthistiria</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Anthocerus</i>		Cryptogamia, Algæ
<i>Antholyza</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Anthospermum</i>	Amber Tree	Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Anthoxanthum</i>	Vernal Grass	Diandria, Digynia
<i>Anthyllis</i>	Kidney Vetch, or Ladie's Finger	Diandria, Decandria
<i>Antidesma</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Antirrhinum</i>	Snap Dragon, or Calves Snout	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Apactis</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Apeiba</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Aphanes</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Aphyllanthes</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Aphyteia</i>		Monadelphia, Triandria
<i>Apium</i>	Parsley	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Apluda</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Apocynum</i>	Dog's-bane	Pentandria, Digynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Aponogetum</i>		Heptandria, Tetragynia
<i>Aquartia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Aquilegia</i>	Columbine	Polyandria, Pentagynia
<i>Aquilicia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Arabis</i>	Bastard Tower Mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Arachis</i>	Ground Nut	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Aralia</i>	Berry-bearing	Angelica Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Arbutus</i>	Strawberry-tree	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Arctium</i>	Burdock	Syngenesia, Polyg. <i>æqu.</i>
<i>Arctopus</i>		Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Arctotis</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. <i>ne-cessaria</i>
<i>Ardisia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Arduina</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Areca</i>		Appendix, Palmæ
<i>Arenaria</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Arethusa</i>		Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Aretia</i>		Pentandria, Mouogynia
<i>Argemone</i>	Prickly Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Argophyllum</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Aristea</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Aristida</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Aristolochia</i>	Birthwort	Gynandria, Hexandria
<i>Aristotelia</i>		Dodecandria, Trigynia
<i>Arnica</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. <i>su-perflua</i>
<i>Artedia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Artemisia</i>	Mugwort	Syngenesia, Polyg. <i>su-perflua</i>
<i>Artocarpus</i>	Bread fruit	Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Arum</i>	Wake Robin, or Cuckow Pint	Gynandria, Polyandria
<i>Arundo</i>	Reed	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Asarum</i>	Asarabacca	Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Asclepias</i>	Swallow-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Ascyrum</i>	St Peter's wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandr.
<i>Aspalathus</i>	African Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Asparagus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Asperugo</i>	Small wild Bugloss, or Great Goose Grass	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Asperula</i>	Woodroof	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Asphodelus</i>	Asphodel, or King's Spear	Hexandria, Monogynia

## . GENERA. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Asplenium</i>	Spleenwort, or Milt-waste	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Aster</i>	Starwort	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Astragalus</i>	Liquorice Vetch, Milk Vetch	or Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Astrantia</i>	Black Masterwort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Astronium</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Athamanta</i>	Spignel	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Athanasia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Atractylis</i>	Distaff Thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Atragine</i>		Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Atraphaxis</i>		Decandria, Digynia
<i>Atriplex</i>	Orach	Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Atropa</i>	Deadly Nightshade	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Aucuba</i>		Monoecia, Tetrandria
<i>Avena</i>	Oats	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Averrhoa</i>		Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Avicennia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Axyris</i>		Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Ayenia</i>		Gynandria, Pentandria
<i>Azalea</i>	American upright Ho-neysuckle	Pentandria, Monogynia
<b>B</b>		
<i>Baccharis</i>	Plowman's Spikenard	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Baeckeago</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Ballota</i>	Black Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Baltimora</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. Nec.
<i>Banisteria</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Banksia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Barleria</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Barnadesia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Bartsia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Basella</i>	Malabar Nightshade	Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Bassia</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Batis</i>		Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Bauhinia</i>	Mountain Ebony	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Befaria</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Begonia</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Bellis</i>	Daisy	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Bellium</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Bellonia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia

GENERALA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDER S.
Berberis	Berberry, or Piperidge	H xandria, Monogynia
	Bush	
Bergia		Decandria, Pentagynia
Besleria		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Beta	Beet	Pentandria, Digynia
Betonica	Betony	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Betula	Birch	Monoecia, Triandria
Bidens	Water Hemp	Agrimony Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
Bignonia	Trumpet Flower	Didynamia, Angiosper.
Biscutella	Buckler Mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliculosa
Bisserula		Diadelphia, Decandria
Bixa	Anotta	Polyandria, Monogynia
Bladhia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Blæria		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Blakea		Dodecandria, Monogynia
Blasia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Blechnum		Cryptogamia, Filices
Blitum	Strawberry Spinage, or Blite	Monandria, Digynia
Bobartia		Triandria, Digynia
Bocconia		Dodecandria, Monogynia
Boerhavia	Hogwood of the Americans	Monandria, Monogynia
Boletus		Cryptogamia, Fungi
Boltonia		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Bombax	Silk Cotton Tree	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Bontia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Borassus		Appendix, Palmæ
Borbonia		Diadelphia, Decandria
Borrago	Borage	Pentandria, Monogynia
Bosea	Yerva mora, or Golden Rod Tree	Pentandria, Digynia
Brabejum	African Almond	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Brassica	Cabbage	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
Brathys		Polyandria, Pentagynia
Briza		Triandria, Digynia
Bromelia	Ananas, or Pine Apple	Hexandria, Monogynia
Bromus		Triandria, Digynia
Brossæa		Appendix, Palmæ
Brossimum		Diocia, Monandria
Browallia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Brownæa		Monadelphia, Endecan.

## GENERAL.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Brucea</i>		Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Brunia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Brunsfelsia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Bryonia</i>	Bryony	Monoezia, Syngenesia
<i>Bryum</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Bubon</i>	Macedonian Parsley	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Buchnera</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Bucida</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Buddleja</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Bufonia</i>		Tetrandria, Digynia
<i>Bulbocodium</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Bumalda</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Bunias</i>		Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Bunium</i>	Pignut, or Earth-nut	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Buphthalmum</i>	Ox Eye	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Bupleurum</i>	Hare's Ear	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Burmannia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Bursaria</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Butomus</i>	Flowering Rush, or Water Gladiolus	Enneandria, Hexagynia
<i>Buonica</i>		Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Buxbaumia</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Buxus</i>	Box	Monoezia, Tetrandria
<i>Byssus</i>		Cryptogamia, Algæ
<i>Butneria</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Bystropogon</i>		Didynamia, Gymnosp.

## C

<i>Cacalia</i>	Alpine Colt's-foot	Syngenesia, Polyg. aequ.
<i>Cachrys</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Cæsalpinia</i>	Brasileto	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Cactus</i>	Melon Thistle	Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Calamus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Calea</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. aequ.
<i>Calceolaria</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Calendula</i>	Marigold	Syngenesia, Polyg. ne- cessaria
<i>Calla</i>		Gynandria, Polyandria
<i>Callicarpa</i>	African Arum	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Calligonum</i>	Johnsonia	Polyandria, Digynia
<i>Callisia</i>		Triandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Callitricha</i>	Water Chickweed	Monandria, Digynia
<i>Calodendron</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Calophyllum</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Caltha</i>	Marsh Marigold	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Calycanthus</i>		Icosandria, Polygynia
<i>Cambogia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Camellia</i>		Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Cameraria</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Campanula</i>	Bell-flower	Pentandria, Mono <sup>g</sup> ynia
<i>Camphorosma</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Canarina</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Canarium</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Caniella</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Canna</i>	Indian flowering Reed	Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Cannabis</i>	Hemp	Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Capparis</i>	Caper bush	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Capraria</i>	Sweet weed	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Capsicum</i>	Guinea pepper	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Cardamine</i>	Lady's smock	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Cardiosper-</i> <i>mum</i>	Heart-seed, or heart- pea	Octandria, Trigynia
<i>Carduus</i>	Thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Carex</i>		Monoezia, Triandria
<i>Carica</i>	Papaw	Dioecia, Decandria
<i>Carissa</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Carlina</i>	Carlina thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Carolinea</i>		Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Caroxylon</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Carpesium</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Carpinus</i>	Hornbeam	Monoezia, Polyandria
<i>Carthamus</i>	Bastard Saffron	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Carum</i>	Carui, or caraway	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Caryocar</i>		Polyandria, Tetragynia
<i>Caryophyllus</i>	Clove tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Caryota</i>		Appendix, Palmæ
<i>Cassia</i>	Wild senna	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Cassine</i>	Casioberry bush	Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Cassyta</i>		Enneandria, Monogynia
<i>Castilleja</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Casuarina</i>		Monoezia, Monandria
<i>Catananche</i>	Candy Lion's foot	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Catesbæa</i>	Lilly thorn	Tetrandria, Monogyni

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Caturus</i>		<i>Dioecia, Diandria</i>
<i>Caucalis</i>	Bastard parsley	<i>Pentandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Ceanothus</i>	New Jersey tea	<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cecropia</i>		<i>Dioecia, Diandria</i>
<i>Cedrela</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Celastrus</i>	Staff tree	<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Celosia</i>	Cock's comb	<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Celsia</i>		<i>Didynamia, Angiosper.</i>
<i>Celtis</i>	Nettle tree	<i>Polygamia, Monoecia</i>
<i>Cenchrus</i>		<i>Polygamia, Monoecia</i>
<i>Centaurea</i>	Centaury	<i>Syngenesia, Polyg. fru- stranea</i>
<i>Centella</i>		<i>Monoecia, Tetrandria</i>
<i>Centunculus</i>		<i>Tetrandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cephalanthus</i>	Button wood	<i>Tetrandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cerastium</i>	Mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Decandria, Pentagynia</i>
<i>Ceratocarpus</i>		<i>Monoecia, Monandria</i>
<i>Ceratonia</i>	Carob tree, or St John's bread	<i>Polygamia, Polyoecia</i>
<i>Ceratophyl- lum</i>	Horned Pondweed	<i>Monoecia, Polyandria</i>
<i>Cerbera</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cercis</i>	Judas tree	<i>Decandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cerinthe</i>	Honeywort	<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Ceropegia</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Cestrum</i>	Bastard Jasmine	<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Chærophyl- lum</i>	Wild chervil	<i>Pentandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Chalcas</i>		<i>Decandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Chamærops</i>	Dwarf palm, or pal- metto	<i>Appendix, Palmæ</i>
<i>Chamira</i>		<i>Tetradynamia, Siliquosa</i>
<i>Chara</i>		<i>Cryptogamia, Algæ</i>
<i>Cheiranthus</i>	Stock July flower	<i>Tetradynamia, Siliquosa</i>
<i>Chelidonium</i>	Celandine	<i>Polyandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Chelone</i>		<i>Didynamia, Angiosper.</i>
<i>Chenolca</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Chenopodium</i>	Goose-foot, or wild Orach	<i>Pentandria, Digynia</i>
<i>Cherleria</i>		<i>Decandria, Trigynia</i>
<i>Chiococca</i>		<i>Pentandria, Monogynia</i>
<i>Chionanthus</i>	Snowdrop tree, or fringe tree	<i>Diandria, Monogynia</i>

## GENERA.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Chironia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Chlamydia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Chlora</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Chloranthus</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Chondrilla</i>	Gum succory	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Chrysanthemum</i>	Corn marigold	Syngenesia, Polyg. supe.
<i>Chrysitrix</i>		Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Chrysobalanus</i>	Cocoa plumb	Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Chrysocoma</i>	Goldy locks	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Chrysogonium</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Chrysophyllum</i>	Star-apple	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Chrysoplenium</i>	Golden saxifrage	Decandria, Digynia
<i>Cicca</i>		Monoezia, Tetrandria
<i>Cicer</i>	Chich pease	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Cichorium</i>	Succory, or endive	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Cicuta</i>	Water hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Cimicifuga</i>		Polyandria, Tetragynia
<i>Cinchona</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Cineraria</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. supe.
<i>Cinna</i>		Monandria, Digynia
<i>Circæa</i>	Enchanter's nightshade	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Cissampelos</i>		Dioecia, Monadelphia
<i>Cissus</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Cistus</i>	Rock rose	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Citharexylon</i>	Fiddle wood	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Citrus</i>	Citron	Polyadelphia, Icosandria
<i>Clathrus</i>		Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Clavaria</i>		Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Claytonia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Clematis</i>	Virgin's bower	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Cleome</i>	Bastard Mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Cleonia</i>		Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Clerodendrum</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Clethra</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Cleyera</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Clibadium</i>		Monoezia, Pentandria
<i>Cliffortia</i>		Dioecia, Polyandria
<i>Clinopodium</i>	Field basil	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Clitoria</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<b>Clusia</b>	Balsam tree	Polygamia, Monoecia
<b>Clutia</b>		Dioecia, Gynandria
<b>Clypeola</b>	Treacle mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliculosa
<b>Cneorum</b>	Widow-wail	Triandria, Monogynia
<b>Cnicus</b>	Blessed thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. aequ.
<b>Coccoloba</b>		Octandria, Trigynia
<b>Cochlearia</b>	Scurvy-grass, or spoon-wort	Tetradynamia, Siliculosa
<b>Cocos</b>	<b>Cocoa-nut</b>	Palmæ
<b>Codia</b>		Octandria, Digynia
<b>Codon</b>		Decandria, Monogynia
<b>Coffea</b>	Coffee-tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
<b>Coix</b>	Job's tears	Monoecia, Triandria
<b>Colchicum</b>	Meadow saffron	Hexandria, Trigynia
<b>Coldenia</b>		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
<b>Collinsonia</b>		Diandria, Monogynia
<b>Columnea</b>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<b>Colutea</b>	Bladder senna	Diadelphia, Decandria
<b>Comarum</b>	Marsh Cinquefoil	Icosandria, Polygynia
<b>Combretum</b>		Octandria, Monogynia
<b>Cometes</b>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<b>Commelina</b>		Triandria, Monogynia
<b>Commersonia</b>		Pentandria, Pentagynia
<b>Comocladia</b>		Triandria, Monogynia
<b>Comptonia</b>		Monoecia, Triandria
<b>Conferva</b>		Cryptogamia, Algæ
<b>Conium</b>	Hemlock	Pentandria, Digynia
<b>Connarus</b>		Monadelphia, Decandr.
<b>Conocarpus</b>	Button tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
<b>Convallaria</b>	Lilly of the valley	Hexandria, Monogynia
<b>Convolvulus</b>	Bindweed	Pentandria, Monogynia
<b>Conzya</b>	Fleabane	Syngenesia, Polyg.super.
<b>Copaifera</b>		Decandria, Monogynia
<b>Corchorus</b>	Jew's mallow	Polyandria, Monogynia
<b>Cordia</b>	Sebesten	Pentandria, Monogynia
<b>Coreopsis</b>	Tickseeded sunflower	Syngenesia, Polyg.frustr.
<b>Coriandrum</b>	Coriander	Pentandria, Digynia
<b>Coriaria</b>	Myrtle-leaved sumach	Diocia, Decandria
<b>Coris</b>	Heath low pine	Pentandria Monogynia
<b>Corispermum</b>	Tickseed	Monandria, Digynia
<b>Cornucopiae</b>		
<b>Cornus</b>	Dog-wood, or Cornelian cherry	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<b>Cornutia</b>		Didynamia, Angiosper.

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Coronilla</i>	Jointed podded colutea	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Corrigiola</i>		Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Cortusa</i>	Bear's ear sanicle	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Corylus</i>	Hazel, or nut-tree	Monoezia, Polyandria
<i>Corymbium</i>		Syngenesia, Monogamia
<i>Corynocarpus</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Corypha</i>		Palmae
<i>Costus</i>		Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Cotula</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Cotyledon</i>	Navelwort	Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Crambe</i>	Sea cabbage	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Crameria</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Craniolaria</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Crassula</i>	Lesser orpine	Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Cratægus</i>	Wild service	Icosandria, Digynia
<i>Crateva</i>	Garlick pear	Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Crepis</i>	Bastard hawkweed	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Crescentia</i>	Calabash tree	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Cressa</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Crinum</i>	Asphodel lilly	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Crithmum</i>	Samphire	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Crocus</i>	Saffron	Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Crotalaria</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Croton</i>	Bastard ricinus	Monoezia, Monadelphia
<i>Crucianella</i>	Petty madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Cruzita</i>		Diandria, Digynia
<i>Crypsis</i>		Tetrandria, Digynia
<i>Cucubalus</i>	Berry-bearing chick-weed	Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Cucumis</i>	Cucumber	Monoezia, Syngenesia
<i>Cucurbita</i>	Gourd	Monoezia, Syngenesia
<i>Cumaruna</i>	Tonkay bean	Diadelphiia, Octandria
<i>Cuminum</i>	Cumin	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Cunila</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Cunonia</i>		Decandria, Digynia
<i>Cupania</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Cuphea</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Cupressus</i>	Cypress	Monoezia, Monadelphia
<i>Curatella</i>		Polyandria, Digynia
<i>Curcuma</i>	Turmerick	Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Curtisia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Cuscuta</i>	Dodder	Tetrandria, Digynia
<i>Cussonia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Cyanella</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Cycas</i>	Sago Palm	Palmæ
<i>Cyclamen</i>	Sowbread	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Cylista</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Cymbaria</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Cynanchum</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Cynara</i>	Artichoke	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Cynoglossum</i>	Hounds tongue	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Cynometra</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Cynomorium</i>		Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Cynosurus</i>	Dog's tail grass	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Cyperus</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Cypripedium</i>	Ladies slipper	Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Cyrilla</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Cyrtanthus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Cytinus</i>		Gynandria, Dodecandria
<i>Cytisus</i>	Base trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria

## D

<i>Dactylis</i>	Cock's foot grass	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Dais</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Dalbergia</i>		Diadelphia, Octandria
<i>Dalechampia</i>		Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Daphne</i>	Mezereon, or spurge-laurel	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Datisca</i>	Bastard hemp	Dioecia, Dodecandria
<i>Datura</i>	Thorn apple	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Daucus</i>	Carrot	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Decumaria</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Delphinium</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Delima</i>	Larkspur	Polyandria, Trigynia
<i>Dentaria</i>	Toothwort	Tetrodynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Deutzia</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Dialium</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Dianthera</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Dianthus</i>	Pink, or clove July flower	Decandria, Digynia
<i>Diapensia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Dicksonia</i>		Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Dictamnus</i>	Fraxinella, or white dittany	Decandria, Monogynia

GENERALA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Didelta		Syngenesia, Polyg. frustr.
Digitalis	Fox glove	Didynamia, Angiosper.
Dilatris		Triandria, Monogynia
Dillenia		Polyandria, Polygynia
Diodia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Dionæa	Venus' fly-trap	Decandria, Monogynia
Dioscorea		Dioecia, Hexandria
Diosma	African Spirea	Pentandria, Monogynia
Diospyrus	Indian date plumb	Octandria, Monogynia
Dipsacus	Teazel	Polygamia, Dioecia
Dirca	Leatherwood	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Disa		Gynandria, Diandria
Disandra		Heptandria, Monogynia
Dodartia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Dodecatheon	Meadia	Pentandria, Monogynia
Dodonæa		Octandria, Monogynia
Dolichos		Diadelphia, Decandria
Doræna		Pentandria, Monogynia
Doronicum	Leopard's bane	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Dorstenia	Contrayerva	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Draba	Whitlow grass	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
Dracæna		Hexandria, Monogynia
Dracocephalum	Dragon's head	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Dracontium	Dragons	Gynandria, Polyandria
Drosera	Sundew	Pentandria, Pentagynia
Dryandra		Monadelphia, Enneandria
Dryas		Icosandria, Polygynia
Drypis		Pentandria, Trigynia
Duranta		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Durio		Polyadelphia, Polyandria

## E

Ebenus	Ebony of Crete	Diadelphia, Decandria
Echinophora	Prickly parsnip	Pentandria, Digynia
Echinops	Globe thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. segregata
Echites		Pentandria, Monogynia
Echium	Viper's bugloss	Pentandria, Monogynia
Eclipta		Pentandria, Monogynia
Ehretia		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.

## GENERAL.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Ekbergia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Elæagnus</i>	Wild olive	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Elæocarpus</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Elæodendron</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Elais</i>		Palmæ
<i>Elate</i>		Palmæ
<i>Elaterium</i>		Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Elatine</i>		Octandria, Tetragnynia
<i>Elephantopus</i>	Elephant's foot	Syngenesia, Polyg. se- gregata
<i>Ellisia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Elymus</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Embothrium</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Empetrum</i>	Black-berried heath, or crow berries	Dioecia, Triandria
<i>Empleurum</i>		Monoecia, Tetrandria
<i>Epacris</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ephedra</i>	Shrubby horse-tail	Dioecia, Monadelphia
<i>Epidendrum</i>	<i>Vanilia</i> , or <i>Vanelloe</i>	Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Epigæa</i>	Trailing Arbutus	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Epilobium</i>	Willow herb, or French willow	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Epimedium</i>	Barrenwort	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Equisetum</i>	Horse-tail	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Eranthemum</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Erharta</i>		Hexandria, Digynia
<i>Erica</i>	Heath	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Erigeron</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. supe.
<i>Erinus</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Eriocaulon</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Eriopephalus</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Eriophorum</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Erithalis</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Erodium</i>		Monadelphia, Pentandria
<i>Ervum</i>	Bitter vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Eryngium</i>	Eryngo, or sea holly	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Erysimum</i>	Hedge mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Erythrina</i>	Coral tree	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Erythronium</i>	Dog's-tooth violet	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Erythroxylon</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Escallonia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ethulia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.

GENERALA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ODERs
<i>Eucalyptus</i>		Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Euclea</i>		Dioecia, Dodecandria
<i>Eucomis</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Eugenia</i>		Icosandria, Monagynia
<i>Evolvulus</i>		Pentandria, Tetragynia
<i>Euonymus</i>	Spindle tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Eupatorium</i>	Hemp agrimony	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Euphorbia</i>	Burning thorny plant or Spurge	Dodecandria, Trigynia
<i>Euphrasia</i>	Eyebright	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Eurya</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Exacum</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Exoecaria</i>		Dioecia, Triandria

## F

<i>Fagara</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Fagonia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Fagræa</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Fagus</i>	Beech	Monocelia, Polyandria
<i>Falckia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Ferraria</i>		Gynandria, Triandria
<i>Ferula</i>	Fennel giant	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Festuca</i>	Fescue grass	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Fevillea</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Ficus</i>	Fig	Polygamia, Trioecia
<i>Filago</i>	Cotton weed	Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Flacourtie</i>		Dioecia, Polyandria
<i>Flagellaria</i>		Hexandria, Trigynia
<i>Fontinalis</i>	Water Moss	Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Forskohlea</i>		Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Forstera</i>		Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Fothergilla</i>		Polyandria, Digynia
<i>Fragaria</i>	Strawberry	Icosandria, Polygynia
<i>Frankenia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Fraxinus</i>	Ash	Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Fritillaria</i>	Fritillary	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Fuchsia</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Fucus</i>	Wrack, or sea-weed	Cryptogamia, Algæ
<i>Fuirena</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Fumaria</i>	Fumitory	Diadelphia, Hexandria
<i>Fusanus</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia

## GENERAL. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

## G

<i>Gahnia</i>		Hexandria, Digynia
<i>Galanthus</i>	Snowdrop	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Galax</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Galaxia</i>		Monadelphia, Triandria
<i>Galega</i>	Goat's rue	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Galenia</i>		Octandria, Digynia
<i>Galeopsis</i>	Hedge nettle	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Gallium</i>	Lady's bedstraw, or cheese rennet	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Galopina</i>		Tetrandria, Digynia
<i>Garcinia</i>	Mangostan	Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Gardenia</i>	Cape Jasmine	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Garidella</i>	Fennel-flower of Crete	Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Gaultheria</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Gaura</i>	Yellow Virginian loose- strife	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Genipa</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Genista</i>	Single-seeded broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Gentiana</i>	Getian, or fellwort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Geoffroya</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Geranium</i>	Crane's bill	Monadelphia, Decandria
<i>Gerardia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Geropogon</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Gesneria</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Gethyllis</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Geum</i>	Aven's, or herb-bennet	Icosandria, Polygynia
<i>Ginora</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Gisekia</i>		Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Glabraria</i>		Polyadephia, Polyandria
<i>Gladiolus</i>	Corn-flag	Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Glaux</i>	Sea milkwort, or black saltwort	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Glechoma</i>	Ground ivy, or gill	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Gleditsia</i>	Three-thorned acacia	Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Glinus</i>		Dodecandria, Pentagynia
<i>Globba</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Globularia</i>	Blue daisy	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Gloriosa</i>	Superb lilly	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Gloxinia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Gluta</i>		Gynandria, Pentandria

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Glycine	Carolina kidney-bean tree	Diadelphia, Decandria
Glycyrrhiza	Liquorice	Diadelphia, Decandria
Gmelina		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Gnaphalium	Cudweed	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Gnetum		Monoecia, Monadelphia
Gnidia		Octandria, Monogynia
Gomozia		Tetrandria, Digynia
Gomphrena	Globe amaranth	Pentandria, Digynia
Gonocarpus		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Gordonia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Gorteria		Syngenesia, Polyg. fru- stranea
Gossypium	Cotton	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Govana		Polygamia, Monoecia
Gratiola	Hedge Hyssop	Diandria, Monogynia
Grewia		Gynandria, Polyandria
Grias		Polyandria, Monogynia
Grielum		Decandria, Pentagynia
Grislea		Octandria, Monogynia
Gronovia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Guarea		Octandria, Monogynia
Guajacum	Lignum vitæ, or pock- wood	Decandria, Monogynia
Guettarda		Monoecia, Heptandria
Guilandina	Bonduc, or Nickar tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Gundelia		Syngenesia, Polyg. Se- gregata
Gunnera		Gynandria, Diandria
Gustavia		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Gypsophila		Decandria, Digynia

## H

Hæmanthus	Blood flower	Hexandria, Monogynia
Hæmatoxylum	Logwood	Decandria, Monogynia
Haloragis		Octandria, Tetragynia
Hallesia		Dodecandria, Monogynia
Halleria	African-fly honey- suckle	Didynamia, Angiosper.

## GENERAL.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

<i>Hamamelis</i>	Witch hazel	Tetrandria, Digynia
<i>Hamellia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Hasselquistia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Havenia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Hebenstretia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Hedera</i>	Ivy	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Hedycaria</i>		Dioecia, Polyandria
<i>Hedyotis</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Hedysarum</i>	French honeysuckle	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Heisteria</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Helenium</i>	Bastard sunflower	Syngenesia, Polyg. sup.
<i>Helianthus</i>	Sunflower	Syngenesia, Poly. frustr.
<i>Heliconia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Helicteres</i>	Skrew tree	Gynandria, Decandria
<i>Heliocarpus</i>		Dodecandria, Digynia
<i>Heliophila</i>		Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Heliotropium</i>	Turnsole	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Helonias</i>		Hexandria, Trigynia
<i>Helleborus</i>	Black hellebore	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Helvella</i>		Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Hemerocallis</i>	Day lilly, or lilly As- phodel	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Hemimeris</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Hemionitis</i>	Mule's fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Heracleum</i>	Cow parsnep	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Hermannia</i>		Monadelphia, Pentandria
<i>Hermas</i>		Polygamia, Monocia
<i>Hernandia</i>	Jack in a box	Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Herniaria</i>	Rupturewort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Hesperis</i>	Dame's violet, rocket or Queen's Julyflower	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Heuchera</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Hibiscus</i>	Althea frutex, or Sy- rian mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Hieracium</i>	Hawkweed	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Hillia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Hippia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Hippocratea</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Hippocrepis</i>	Horseshoe vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Hippomane</i>	Manchineel	Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Hippophae</i>	Bastard Rhamnus, or sea buckthorn	Dioecia, Tetrandria

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Hippurus</i>		Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Hiraea</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Hirtella</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Holcus</i>	Indian millet	Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Holosteum</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Hopea</i>		Polyadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Hordeum</i>	Barley	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Horminum</i>	Pyrenæan clary	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Hottonia</i>	Water milfoil, or wa- ter violet	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Houstonia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Houtuynia</i>		Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Hugonia</i>		Monadelphia, Decandria
<i>Humulus</i>	Hop	Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Hudsonia</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Hura</i>	Sandbox tree	Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Hyacinthus</i>	Hyacinth	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Hydnum</i>		Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Hydrangea</i>		Decandria, Digynia
<i>Hydrastis</i>	Yellow root	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Hydrocharis</i>	Frog's bit	Dioecia, Enneandria
<i>Hydrocotyle</i>	Water Navelwort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Hydrolea</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Hydrophyl- lum</i>	Water leaf	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Hymenæa</i>	Locust tree, or cour- baril	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Hyobanche</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Hyoscyamus</i>	Henbane	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Hyoseris</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Hypecoum</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Hypericum</i>	St John's-wort	Polyadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Hypnum</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Hypochæris</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Hypoxis</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Hyssopus</i>	Hyssop	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
I		
<i>Jambolifera</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Jaquinia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Jasione</i>	Scabious, with rampion heads, or sheep sca- biou	Syngenesia, Monogynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Jasione</i>	Scabious, with rampion heads, or sheep scabious	<i>Syngenesia</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Jasminum</i>	Jasmine	<i>Diandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Jatropha</i>	Cassava	<i>Monoecia</i> , <i>Monadelphia</i>
<i>Iberis</i>	Candy tuft, or Sciatic cress	<i>Tetradynamia</i> , <i>Siliculos.</i>
<i>Ignatia</i>		<i>Pentandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Ilex</i>	Holly	<i>Tetrandria</i> , <i>Tetragynia</i>
<i>Illecebrum</i>	Mountain knot grass	<i>Pentandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Illicium</i>		<i>Polyandria</i> , <i>Polygynia</i>
<i>Impatiens</i>	Balsam, or female balsamine	<i>Syngenesia</i> , <i>Monogamia</i>
<i>Imperatoria</i>	Masterwort	<i>Pentandria</i> , <i>Digynia</i>
<i>Indigofera</i>	Indigo	<i>Diadelphia</i> , <i>Decandria</i>
<i>Inocarpus</i>		<i>Decandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Inula</i>	Elecampane	<i>Syngenesia</i> , <i>Polyg. super.</i>
<i>Ipomea</i>	Quamoclit	<i>Pentandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Iresine</i>		<i>Dioecia</i> , <i>Pentandria</i>
<i>Iris</i>	Flower de Luce	<i>Triandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Isatis</i>	Woad	<i>Tetradynamia</i> , <i>Siliquosa</i>
<i>Ischænum</i>		<i>Polygamia</i> , <i>Monoecia</i>
<i>Isnardia</i>		<i>Tetrandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Isoetes</i>		<i>Cryptogamia</i> , <i>Filices</i>
<i>Isopyrum</i>		<i>Polyandria</i> , <i>Polygynia</i>
<i>Itea</i>		<i>Pentandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Iva</i>	Jesuit's bark tree	<i>Monoecia</i> , <i>Pentandria</i>
<i>Juglans</i>	Walnut	<i>Monoecia</i> , <i>Polyandria</i>
<i>Juncus</i>	Rush	<i>Hexandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Jungermau</i>		<i>Cryptogamia</i> , <i>Algæ</i>
<i>Juniperus</i>	Juniper	<i>Dioecia</i> , <i>Monadelphia</i>
<i>Jussieua</i>		<i>Decandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Justicia</i>	Malabar nut	<i>Diandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Ixia</i>		<i>Triandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Ixora</i>		<i>Tetrandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>

## K

<i>Kaempferia</i>		<i>Monandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Kalmia</i>	Dwarf laurel of Amer.	<i>Decandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>
<i>Kiggelaria</i>		<i>Dioecia</i> , <i>Decandria</i>
<i>Kleinhovia</i>		<i>Gynandria</i> , <i>Decandria</i>
<i>Knautia</i>		<i>Tetrandria</i> , <i>Monogynia</i>

## GENERAL. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

Knoxia

Koelreuteria

Koenigia

Kuhnia

Kyllingia

Tetrandria, Monogynia

Octandria, Monogynia

Triandria, Trigynia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Triandria, Monogynia

## L

Lachenalia

Lachnaea

Lactuca

Lætia

Lagerstroemia

Lagœcia

Lagurus

Lainium

Lanaria

Lantana

Lapsana

Laserpitium

Lathraea

Lathyrus

Lavandula

Lavatera

Laugieria

Laurus

Lawsonia

Leea

Lechea

Lecythis

Ledum

Lemma

Leontice

Leontodon

Leonurus

Lepidium

Lerchea

Leucojum

Leysera

Lichen

Lettuce

Wild, or bastard Cumin  
Hare's tail grass  
Dead nettle, or Arch-  
angel

American Viburnum

Nipplewort

Laserwort

Chichling vetch

Lavender

Bay

Marsh Cistus, or wild  
Rosemary

Duck meat

Lion's leaf

Dandelion

Lion's tail

Dittander, or pepper  
wort

Greater Snow drop

Liverwort

Hexandria, Monogynia

Octandria, Monogynia

Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.

Polyandria, Monogynia

Polyandria, Monogynia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Triandria, Digynia

Didynamia, Gymnosp.

Hexandria, Monogynia

Didynamia, Angiosper.

Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.

Pentandria, Digynia

Didynamia, Angiosper.

Diadelphia, Decandria

Didynamia, Angiosper.

Monadelphia, Polyandria

Didynamia, Monogynia

Octandria, Monogynia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Triandria, Trigynia

Polyandria, Monogynia

Decandria, Monogynia

Monoecia, Diandria

Hexandria, Monogynia

Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.

Didynamia, Gymnosp.

Tetradynamia, Siliculo.

Monadelphia, Pentandria

Hexandria, Monogynia

Syngenesia, Polyg. super.

Cryptogamia Algæ

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Licuala</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Lightfootia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ligisticum</i>	<i>Lovage</i>	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Ligustrum</i>	<i>Privet</i>	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Lilium</i>	<i>Lily</i>	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Limeum</i>		Heptandria, Digynia
<i>Limodorum</i>		Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Limonia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Limosella</i>	<i>Least water plantain</i>	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Linconia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Lindera</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Lindernia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Linum</i>	<i>Flax</i>	Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Linnæa</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Liparia</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Lippia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Liquidambār</i>	<i>Sweet Gum</i>	Monoecia, Polyandria
<i>Liriodendrum</i>	<i>Tulip Tree</i>	Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Lisianthus</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Lithosper-</i> <i>mum</i>	<i>Gromwell</i>	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Littorella</i>		
<i>Lobelia</i>		Monoecia, Tetrandria
<i>Loeflingia</i>		Syngenesia, Monogamia
<i>Loeselia</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Lolium</i>	<i>Darnel</i>	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Lonchitis</i>	<i>Rough Spleenwort</i>	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Lonicera</i>	<i>Honeysuckle</i>	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Loosa</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Loranthus</i>		Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Lotus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Ludwigia</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Lunaria</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
		Tetradynamia, Siliculos.
<i>Lupinus</i>	<i>Lupine</i>	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Lychnis</i>	<i>Campion</i>	Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Lycium</i>	<i>Box Thorn</i>	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Lycoperdon</i>	<i>Puff-ball</i>	Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Lycopodium</i>	<i>Club moss</i>	Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Lycopsis</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Lycopus</i>	<i>Water Horehound</i>	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Lygeum</i>	<i>Hooded Matweed</i>	Triandria, Monogynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Lysimachia	Loosestrife	Pentandria, Monogynia
Lythrum	Willow Herb, or Purple Loosestrife	Dodecandria, Monogynia
M		
Maba		Dioecia, Diandria
Macrocnemum		Pentandria, Monogynia
Magaritaria		Dioecia, Octandria
Magnolia	Laurel-leaved Tulip Tree	Polyandria, Polygynia
Mahernia		Pentandria, Pentagynia
Malachra		Monadelphia, Polyandria
Malope	Bastard Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Malphigia	Barbadoes cherry	Decandria, Trigynia
Malva	Mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Mammea	Mam mee	Polyandria, Monogynia
Mangifera	Mango Tree	Pentandria, Monogynia
Manisuris		Polygamia, Monoecia.
Mannettia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Manulea		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Maranta	Indian Arrow Root	Monandria, Monogynia
Marcgravia		Polyandria, Polygynia
Marchantia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Marrubium	Horehound	Didynamia, Gymnoper.
Marsilea		Cryptogamia Filices
Martynia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Massonia		Hexandria, Monogynia
Matricaria	Feverfew	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Matthiola		Pentandria Monogynia
Mauritia		Palmae
Medeola	Climbing African Asperagus	Hexandria, Trigynia
Medicago	Snail and Moon Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria
Melaleuca		Polyadelphia, Polyandria
Melampodium		Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
um		
Melampyrum	Cow wheat	Didynamia, Angiosper.
Melanthium		Hexandria, Trigynia
Melastoma	American Gooseberry	Decandria, Monogynia
Melia	Bead Tree	Decandria, Monogynia
Melianthus	Honey-flower	Didynamia, Angiosper.

## GENERA.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS

<i>Melica</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Melicocca</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Melissa</i>	Baulm	Dicynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Melittis</i>	Baulm-leaved Archangel, or Bastard Baulm	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Melochia</i>		Monadelphia, Pentandria
<i>Melodinus</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Melothria</i>	Small creeping Cucumber	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Memecylon</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Menais</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Menispermum</i>	Moonseed	Dioecia, Dodecandria
<i>Mentha</i>	Mint	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Mentzelia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Menyanthes</i>	Bogbean, or Marsh Trefoil	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Mercurialis</i>	Mercury	Dioecia, Enneandria
<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>	Fig Marigold	Icosandria, Pentagynia
<i>Mespilus</i>	Medlar	Icosandria, Pentagynia
<i>Messerschmidia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Mesua</i>	Indian Rose Chesnut	Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Michauxia</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Michelia</i>		Polyandria, Polygynia
<i>Micropus</i>	Bastard Cudweed	Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Milium</i>	Millet	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Milleria</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Millingtonia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Mimosa</i>	Sensitive plant	Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Mimulus</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Mimusops</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Minuartia</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Mirabilis</i>	Marvel of Peru	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Mitchella</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Mitella</i>	Bastard Amer. Sanicle	Decandria, Digynia
<i>Mnium</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Mœhringia</i>	Mountain Chickweed	Octandria, Digynia
<i>Mollugo</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Moluccella</i>	Molucca Baulm	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Momordica</i>	Male Balsam Apple	Monoecia, Syngenesia
<i>Monarda</i>	Oswego tea	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Monetia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia

GENERA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Monnieria</i>		Diadelphia, Pentandria
<i>Monotropa</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Monsonia</i>		Polyadelphia, Dodecand.
<i>Montia</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Montinia</i>		Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Moræa</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Morina</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Morinda</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Morisonia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Morus</i>	Mulberry tree	Monoezia, Tetrandria
<i>Mucor</i>		Cryptogamia, Fungi
<i>Mille</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Munchhausia</i>		Polyadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Muntingia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Murraya</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Musa</i>	Plantain Tree	Polyandria, Monoecia
<i>Mussaenda</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Myagrum</i>	Gold of pleasure	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Myginda</i>		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
<i>Myosotis</i>	Mouse-ear scorpion græss	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Myosurus</i>	Mouse-tail	Pentandria, Polygynia
<i>Myrica</i>	Candleberry Myrtle, Gale, or sweet Willow	Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Myriophyl- lum</i>	Water Milfoil	Monoecia, Polyandria
<i>Myristica</i>		Dioecia, Monadelphia
<i>Myrosmia</i>		Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Myroxylon</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Myrsine</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Myrtus</i>	African Box Myrtle	Icosandria, Monogynia

## N

<i>Najas</i>		Dioecia, Monandria
<i>Nama</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Nandina</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Napaea</i>		Dioecia, Monadelphia
<i>Narcissus</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Nardus</i>	Daffodil	Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Nauclea</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia

## T A B L E I.

## GENERAL.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Nepenthes</i>		Gynandria, Tetrandria
<i>Nepeta</i>	Catmint, or Nep	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Nephelium</i>		Monoecia, Pentandria
<i>Nerium</i>	Oleander, or Rose-bay	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Neurada</i>		Decandria, Decagynia
<i>Nicotiana</i>	Tobacco	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Nigella</i>	Fennel-flower, or devil in a bush	Polyandria, Pentagynia
<i>Nigrina</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Nipa</i>		Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Nissolia</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Nitraria</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Nolana</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Nyctanthes</i>	Arabian Jasmine	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Nymphaea</i>	Water Lilly	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Nyssa</i>	Tupelo Tree	Polygamia, Dioecia

## O

<i>Obolaria</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Ochna</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Ocymum</i>	Basil	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Oedera</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. Segr.
<i>Oenanthe</i>	Water Dropwort	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Oenothera</i>	Tree Primrose	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Olax</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Oldenlandia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Olea</i>	Olive	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Olyra</i>		Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Omphalea</i>		Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Onoclea</i>		Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Ononis</i>	Rest Harrow, or Cam- mock, or Petty Whin	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Onopordum</i>	Woolly Thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Onosma</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ophioglossum</i>		Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Ophiorrhiza</i>	Adder's tongue	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ophioxylon</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Ophira</i>		Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Ophrys</i>	Twayblade	Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Orchis</i>		Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Origanum</i>	Wild Majoram	Didynamia, Gymnosp.

## GENERAL. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

Orixa		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Ornithogalum	Star of Bethlem	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ornithopus	Bird's foot	Diadelphia, Decandria
Orobanche	Broom rape	Didynamia, Angiosper.
Orobus	Bitter Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Orontium	Floating Arum	Hexandria, Monogynia
Ortegia		Triandria, Monogynia
Oryza	Rice	Hexandria, Digynia
Osbeckia		Octandria, Monogynia
Osmites		Syngenesia, Polyg. frustr.
Osmunda	Osmund royal, or flow- ering Fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
Osteospermum	Hard-seeded Chrysan- themum	Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
Osyris	Poet's Cassia	Dioecia, Triandria
Othera		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Othonna	African Ragwort	Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
Ovieda		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Oxalis	Wood Sorrel	Decandria, Pentagynia

## P

Pæderota		Decandria, Monogynia
Pæderia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Pæonia	Pæony	Pelyandria, Digynia
Pallasia		Dodecandria, Trigynia
Panax	Ginseng	Polygamia, Dioecia
Pancratium	Sea Daffodill	Hexandria, Monogynia
Panicum	Panic Grass	Triandria, Digynia
Papaver	Poppy	Polyandria, Monogynia
Parietaria	Pellitory	Polyandria, Monoecia
Paris	True love, or one Berry	Octandria, Tetragynia
Parkinsonia		Decandria, Monogynia
Parnassia	Grass of Parnassus	Pentandria, Tetragynia
Parthenium	Bastard Feverfew	Monoecia, Pentandria
Paspalum		Triandria, Digynia
Passerina	Sparrow-wort	Octandria, Monogynia
Passiflora	Passion flower	Gynandria, Pentandria
Pastinaca	Parsnep	Pentandria, Digynia
Patagonula		Pentandria, Monogynia
Pavetta		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Paulinia		Octandria, Trigynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Pectis		Syngenesia, Polyg. sup.
Pedalium		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Pedicularis	Rattle coxcomb, or Lousewort	Didynamia, Angiosper.
Peganum	Wild Syrian rue	Dodecandria, Monogynia
Pelargonium		Monadelphia, Heptandria
Peltaria		Tetradynamia, Siliculo.
Penaea		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Pentapetes		Monadelphia, Dodecan.
Penthorum		Decandria, Pentagynia
Penstemon		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Peplis	Water purslane	Hexandria, Monogynia
Perdicium		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Pergularia		Pentandria, Monogynia
Perilla		Didynamia, Gymnosper.
Periploca	Virginian silk	Pentandria, Digynia
Perotis		Triandria, Digynia
Petesia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Petiveria	Guinea-hen weed	Hexandria, Tetragynia
Petrea		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Peucedanum	Hog's Fennel, or Sul- phurwort	Pentandria, Digynia
Peziza	Cup Mushroom	Cryptogamia, Fungi
Phaca	Bastard Milk vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
Phalaris	Canary grass	Triandria, Digynia
Phallus	Stinkhorns	Cryptogamia, Fungi
Pharnaceum		Pentandria, Trigynia
Pharus		Monoecia, Hexandria
Phascum		Cryptogamia, Musci
Phaseolus	Kidney-bean	Diadelphia, Decandria
Phellandrium		Pentandria, Digynia
Philadelphus	Mock Orange, com- monly called Syringa	Icosandria, Monogynia
Phillyrea	Mock privet	Diandria, Monogynia
Phleum	Cat's tail	Triandria, Digynia
Phlomis	Sage tree, or Jerusalem sage	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Phlox	Lychnidea, or Bastard lychnis	Pentandria, Monogynia
Phœnix	Common palm, or date tree	Palmæ
Phryma		Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Phylica	Bastard Alaternus	Pentandria, Monogynia

GENERALA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Phyllanthus</i>	Sea-side laurel	Monoezia, Triandria
<i>Phyllanche</i>		Monoezia, Monandria
<i>Phyllis</i>	Bastard hare's ear	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Physalis</i>	Alkekengi, or Winter cherry	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Phyteuma</i>	Rampions	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Phytolacca</i>	American nightshade	Decandria, Decagynia
<i>Pieris</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Pilularia</i>	Pepper-grass	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Pimpinella</i>	Burnet Saxifrage	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Pinguicula</i>	Butterwort	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Pinus</i>	Pine tree	Monoezia, Monadelphia
<i>Piper</i>	Pepper	Diandria, Trigynia
<i>Piscidia</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Pisonia</i>	Fingrigo	Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Pistacia</i>	Pistacia nut	Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Pistia</i>		Gynandria, Hexandria
<i>Pisum</i>	Pea	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Pitcairnia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Pittosporum</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Plantago</i>	Plantain	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Platanus</i>	Plane tree	Monoezia, Polyandria
<i>Plectranthus</i>		Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Plectonia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Plinia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Plocama</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Plukenetia</i>		Monoezia, Monadelphia
<i>Plumbago</i>	Leadwort	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Plumeria</i>	Red jasmine	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Poa</i>		Triandria, Digynia
<i>Podophyllum</i>	Duck's-foot, or May apple	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Poinciana</i>	Bardadoes flower fence, or Spanish carnation	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Polemonium</i>	Greek Valerian, or Jacob's Ladder	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Polianthes</i>	Tuberose	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Pollia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Pollichia</i>		Monandria, Monogynia
<i>Polycarpon</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Polycnemum</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Polygala</i>	Milkwort	Diadelphia, Octandria
<i>Polygonum</i>	Knot-grass	Octandria, Trigynia
<i>Polymnia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS
<i>Polypodium</i>	Polypody	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Polypremum</i>	Carolina flax	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Polytrichum</i>	Golden maidenhair	Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Pommereulla</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Pontederia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Populus</i>	Poplar	Dioecia, Octandria
<i>Porana</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Porella</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Portlandia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Portulaca</i>	Purslane	Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Portulacaria</i>		Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Potamogeton</i>	Pondweed	Tetrandria, Tetragynia
<i>Potentilla</i>	Cinquefoil	Icosandria, Polygynia
<i>Poterium</i>	Garden Burnet	Monoezia, Polyandria
<i>Pothos</i>		Gynandria, Polyandria
<i>Prasium</i>	Shrubby hedge nettle	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Premna</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Prenanthes</i>	Wild lettuce	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Primula</i>	Primrose	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Prinos</i>	Winter berry	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Prockia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Proserpinaca</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Prosopis</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Protea</i>	Silver tree	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Prunella</i>	Self heal	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Prunus</i>	Plumb tree	Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Psidium</i>	Guayava, or bay plum	Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Psoralea</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Psychotria</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Ptelea</i>	Shrub trefoil	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Pteris</i>	Brakes, or female fern	Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Pterocarpus</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Pteronia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Pulmonaria</i>	Lungwort	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Punica</i>	Pomegranate	Icosandria, Monogynia
<i>Pyrola</i>	Winter Green	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Pyrus</i>	Pear	Icosandria, Pentagynia

## Q

<i>Quassia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Quercus</i>		Monoezia, Polyandria
<i>Queria</i>	Oak	Tetrandria, Trigynia

## GENERA.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

Quisqualis

Decandria, Monogynia

## R

Rajania

Dioecia, Hexandria

Randia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Ranunculus

Polyandria, Polygynia

Raphanus

Tetradynamia, Siliquos.

Rauvolfia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Reaumuria

Polyandria, Pentagynia

Relhania

Syngenesia, Polyg. super.

Renealmia

Monandria, Monogynia

Reseda

Dodecandria, Trigynia

Restio

Dioecia, Diandria

Retzia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Rhacoma

Tetrandria, Monogynia

Rhamnus

Pentandria, Monogynia

Rheedia

Polyandria, Monogynia

Rheum

Enneandria, Trigynia

Rhexia

Octandria, Monogynia

Rhinanthus

Didynamia, Angiosper.

Rhizophora

Dodecandria, Monogynia

Rhodiola

Dioecia, Octandria

Rhododendron

Decandria, Monogynia

Rhodora

Decandria, Monogynia

Rhus

Decandria, Monogynia

Ribes

Pentandria, Trigynia

Riccia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Richardia

Cryptogamia, Algæ

Ricinus

Hexandria, Monogynia

Ricotia

Monocia, Monadelphia

Rivina

Tetradynamia, Siliquosa

Robinia

Tetrandria, Monogynia

Roella

Diadelphia, Decandria

Rondeletia

Pentandria, Monogynia

Roridula

Pentandria, Monogynia

Rosa

Pentandria, Monogynia

Rosmarinus

Pentandria, Monogynia

Rotala

Icosandria, Polygynia

Rottbollia

Diandria, Monogynia

Royena

Triandria, Monogynia

Rubia

Triandria, Digynia

Crowfoot

Radish

Bastard rocket

Buckthorn

Rhubarb

Elephant's head

Candle of the Indians

Rose-root

Dwarf rosebay

Sumach

Currant tree

Marsh Liverwort

Palma Christi

False Acacia

Rose

Rosemary

African bladder-nut

Madder

## T A B L E I.

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
Rubus	Raspberry	Icosandria, Polygynia
Rudbeckia	Dwarf sunflower	Syngenesia, Polyg. frustr.
Ruellia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Rumex	Dock	Hexandria, Trigynia
Rumphia		Triandria, Monogynia
Ruppia		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Ruscus	Knee holly, or butcher's broom	Dioecia, Syngenesia
Ruta	Rue	Decandria, Monogynia

## S

Saccharum	Sugar cane	Triandria, Digynia
Sagina		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Sagittaria	Arrow head	Monoecia, Polyandria
Salacia		Gynandria, Triandria
Salicornia	Jointed Glass-wort, or salt-wort	Monandria, Monogynia
Salix	Willow	Dioecia, Diandria
Salsola	Glass-wort	Pentandria, Digynia
Salvadora		Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Salvia	Sage	Diandria, Monogynia
Samara		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sambucus	Elder	Pentandria, Trigynia
Samolus	Round leaved water pimpernel	Pentandria, Monogynia
Samyda		Didynamia, Monogynia
Sanguinaria	Puccoon	Polyandria, Monogynia
Sanguisorba	Greater wild burnet	Tetrandria, Monogynia
Sanicula	Sanicle	Pentandria, Digynia
Santalum	Saunders	Octandria, Monogynia
Santolina	Lavender cotton	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
Sapindus	Soap-berry	Octandria, Trigynia
Saponaria	Soap-wort	Decandria, Digynia
Saraca		Diadelphia, Hexandria
Sarothra	Bastard gentian	Pentandria, Trigynia
Sarracenia	Sidesaddle flower	Polyandria, Monogynia
Satureja	Savory	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Satyrium		Gynandria, Diandria
Saururus	Lizard's tail	Heptandria, Trigynia
Sauvagesia		Pentandria, Monogynia

GENERALA.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Saxifraga</i>	<i>Saxifrage</i>	Decandria, Digynia
<i>Scabiosa</i>	<i>Scabious</i>	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Scabrita</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Scævola</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Scandix</i>	Shepherd's needle, or Venus's comb	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Scheuchzeria</i>	Lesser flowering rush	Hexandria, Trigynia
<i>Schinus</i>	Indian mastic	Dioecia, Decandria
<i>Schmidelia</i>		Octandria, Digynia
<i>Schoenus</i>		Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Schotia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Schrebera</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Schualbea</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Schwenckia</i>		Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Scilla</i>	<i>Squill</i>	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Scirpus</i>	Rush grass	Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Scleranthus</i>	German knot-grass, or knavel	or Decandria, Digynia
<i>Sclerocarpus</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. frust.
<i>Scolymus</i>	Golden thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Scoparia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Scorpiurus</i>	Caterpillars	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Scorzonera</i>	Viper's grass	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Scrophularia</i>	Figwort	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Scutellaria</i>	Scull-cap	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Secale</i>	Rye	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Securidaca</i>		Diadelphia, Octandria
<i>Sedum</i>	Lesser Houseleek	Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Seguieria</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Selago</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Selinum</i>	Milk Parsley	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Semecarpus</i>		Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Sempervivum</i>	Houseleek	Dodecandria, Dodeca- gynia
<i>Senecio</i>	Groundsel	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Septas</i>		Heptandria, Heptagynia
<i>Serapias</i>	Helleborine, or bastard Hellebore	Gynandria, Diandria
<i>Seriola</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Seriphium</i>		Syngenesia, Monogamia
<i>Serpicula</i>		Monoezia, Tetrandria
<i>Serratula</i>	Saw-wort	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Sesamum</i>	Oily purging grain	Didynamia, Angiosper.

## GENERAL. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Seseli</i>	Hartwort of Marseilles	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Sesuvium</i>		Octandria, Trigynia
<i>Sheffieldia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Sherardia</i>	Little field madder	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Sibbaldia</i>		Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Sibthorpia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Sicyos</i>	Single-seeded cucumber	Monoecia, Syngenesia
<i>Sida</i>	Indian mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Sideritis</i>	Ironwort	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
<i>Sideroxylon</i>	Ironwood	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Sigesbeckia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Silene</i>	Viscous campion	Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Silphium</i>	Bastard chrysanthemum	Syngenesia, Polyg. neces.
<i>Sinapis</i>	Mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliquos.
<i>Siphonanthus</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Sirium</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Sison</i>	Bastard stone parsley	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Sisymbrium</i>	Water cresses	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Sisyrinchium</i>	Bermudiana	Gynandria, Triandria
<i>Sium</i>	Water parsnip	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Skimmia</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Sloanea</i>	Apeiba of the Brasilians	Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Smilax</i>	Rough bindweed	Dioecia, Hexandria
<i>Smithia</i>		Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Smyrnium</i>	Alexanders	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Solandra</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Solanum</i>	Nightshade	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Soldanella</i>	Soldanel	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Solidago</i>	Golden rod	Syngenesia, Polyg. sup.
<i>Sonchus</i>	Sow thistle	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Sophora</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Sorbus</i>	Service tree	Icosandria, Trigynia
<i>Sparganium</i>	Bur-reed	Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Sparmannia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Spartium</i>	Broom	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Spathelia</i>		Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Spergula</i>	Spurrey	Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Spermacoce</i>	Button-weed	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Sphaeranthus</i>	Globe flower	Syngenesia, Polyg. Segregata

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Sphagnum</i>	Bog-moss	Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Spigelia</i>	Worm grass	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Spilanthes</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Spinacia</i>	Spinach	Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Spinifex</i>		Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Spiræa</i>	Spiked willow of Theo- phrastus, or <i>Spiræa</i> Frutex	Icosandria, Pentagynia
<i>Splachnum</i>		Cryptogamia, Musci
<i>Spondias</i>	Brasilian plumb	Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Stachys</i>	Base horehound	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Stæhelina</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Stapelia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Staphylæa</i>	Bladder nut	Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Statice</i>	Thrift, or Sea pink	Pentandria, Pentagynia
<i>Stellaria</i>	Great Chickweed	Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Stellera</i>	German groundsel, or Tragus's sparrow-wort	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Stemodia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Sterculia</i>		Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Steris</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Stewartia</i>		Monadelphia, Polyandria
<i>Stilbe</i>		Polygamia, Dioecia
<i>Stipa</i>	Winged Spike-grass	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Stilago</i>		Dioecia, Diandria
<i>Stillingia</i>		Monoecia, Monadelphia
<i>Stoebe</i>	Bastard Æthiopian Ely- chrysum	Syngenesia, Polyg. segre- gata
<i>Stokesia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Stratiotes</i>	Water soldier	Polyandria, Hexagynia
<i>Strelitzia</i>		Pentandria Monogynia
<i>Strychnus</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Strumpfia</i>		Syngenesia, Monogynia
<i>Struthiola</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Styrax</i>	Storax tree	Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Subularia</i>	Rough-leaved Alysson	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Suriana</i>		Decandria, Pentagynia
<i>Swertia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Swietenia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Symphytum</i>	Comfrey	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Symplocos</i>		Polyadephia, Polyandria
<i>Syringa</i>	Lilac	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Symphonia</i>		Monadelphia, Pentandria

## T

Tabernæmon-		Pentandria, Monogynia
tana		
Tacca		Dodecandria, Trigynia
Tagetes	African marygold	Syngenesia, Polyg. sup.
Tamarindus	Tamarind tree	Triandria, Monogynia
Tamarix	Tamarisk	Pentandria, Trigynia
Tamus	Black Bryony	Dioecia, Hexandria
Tanacetum	Tansey	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Tarchonanthus	Shrubby African Flea- bane	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
Targionia		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Taxus	Yew tree	Dioecia, Monadelphia
Telephium	True Orpine	Pentandria, Trigynia
Terminalia		Polygamia, Monoecia
Ternstroëmia		Polyandria, Monogynia
Tetracera		Polyandria, Tetragynia
Tetragonia		Icosandria, Pentagynia
Teucrium	Germander	Didynamia, Gymnosp.
Thalia		Monandria, Monogynia
Thalictrum	Meadow rue	Polyandria, Polygynia
Thapsia	Deadly carrot, or scorching fennel	Pentandria, Digynia
Thea	Tea tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
Theligonum	Dog's cabbage	Monoecia, Polyandria
Theobroma	The chocolate nut	Polyadephia, Pentandria
Theophrasta		Pentandria, Monogynia
Thesium		Pentandria, Monogynia
Thlaspi	Mithridate mustard, or treacle mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliculosæ
Thouinia		Diandria, Monogynia
Thrinax		Palmæ
Thryallis		Decandria, Monogynia
Thuja	Arbor vitæ	Monoecia, Monadelphia
Thunbergia		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Thymbra	Mountain Hyssop	Didynamia Gymnosper.
Thymus	Thyme	Didynamia, Gymnosper.
Tiarella		Decandria, Digynia
Tilia	Lime tree	Polyandria, Monogynia
Tillæa	Small annual housleek	Tetrandria, Tetragynia
Tillandsia		Hexandria, Monogynia

GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES ORDERS.
<i>Tinus</i>		Enneandria, Monogynia
<i>Toluifera</i>	Balsam of Tolu tree	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Tomex</i>		Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Tordylium</i>	Hartwort of Crete	Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Torenia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Torrentilla</i>	Tormentil	Icosandria, Polygynia
<i>Tournefortia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Tozzia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Trachelium</i>	Blue umbelliferous Throatwort	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Tradescantia</i>	Virginian spiderwort	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Tragia</i>		Monococcia, Triandria
<i>Tragopogon</i>	Goat's beard	Syngenesia, Polyg. æqu.
<i>Trapa</i>	Water Caltrops	Tetrandria, Monogynia
<i>Tremella</i>		Cryptogamia, Algæ
<i>Trewia</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Trianthema</i>	Horse purslane	Decandria, Digynia
<i>Tribulus</i>	Caltrops	Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Trichilia</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Trichomanes</i>		Cryptogamia, Filices
<i>Trichosanthes</i>	Serpent cucumber	Monococcia, Syngenesia
<i>Trichostema</i>		Didynamia, Gymnosper.
<i>Tridax</i>	Trailing starwort of Vera Cruz	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Trientalis</i>	Winter green with chickweed flowers	Heptandria, Monogynia
<i>Trifolium</i>	Trefoil	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Triglochin</i>	Arrow-headed grass	Hexandria, Trigynia
<i>Trigonella</i>	Fenugreek	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Trillium</i>	Three-leaved night-shade, or herb true love of Canada	Hexandria, Trigynia
<i>Trilix</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Triopterus</i>		Decandria, Trigynia
<i>Triosteum</i>	Fever root, Dr Tin-ker's weed, or false Ipecacuana	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Triplaris</i>		Triandria, Trigynia
<i>Tripsacum</i>		Monococcia, Triandria
<i>Triticum</i>	Wheat	Triandria, Digynia
<i>Triumfetta</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Trollius</i>	Globe Ranunculus	Polyandria, Polygynia

## GENERA.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

## CLASSES and ORDERS.

<i>Tropæolum</i>	Indian Cress	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Trophis</i>		Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Tulbagia</i>		Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Tulipa</i>	Tulip	Hexandria, Monogynia
<i>Turnera</i>		Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Turræa</i>		Decandria, Monogynia
<i>Turritis</i>	Tower mustard	Tetradynamia, Siliquosa
<i>Tussilago</i>	Colt's foot	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Typha</i>	Cat's tail, or reed-mace	Monoecia, Triandria

## V

<i>Vaccinium</i>	Whortle Berry	Octandria, Monogynia
<i>Vahlia</i>		Pentandria, Digynia
<i>Valantia</i>	Crosswort	Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Valeriana</i>	Valerian	Triandria, Monogynia
<i>Vallisneria</i>		Dioecia, Diandria
<i>Vallea</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Vandellia</i>		Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Varronia</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Vateria</i>		Polyandria, Monogynia
<i>Vatica</i>		Dodecandria, Monogynia
<i>Velezia</i>		Hexandria, Digynia
<i>Vella</i>	Spanish cress	Tetradynamia, Siliculosæ
<i>Veratrum</i>	White hellebore	Polygamia, Monoecia
<i>Verbascum</i>	Mullein	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Verbena</i>	Vervain	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Verbesina</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
<i>Veronica</i>	Speedwell	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Viburnum</i>	Pliant mealy tree, or wayfaring tree	Pentandria, Trigynia
<i>Vicia</i>	Vetch	Diadelphia, Decandria
<i>Vinca</i>	Periwinkle	Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Viola</i>	Violet	Syngenesia, Monogamia
<i>Virecta</i>		Pentandria, Monogynia
<i>Viscum</i>	Mistletoe	Dioecia, Tetrandria
<i>Visnea</i>		Dodecandria, Trigynia
<i>Vitex</i>	Agnus Castus, or chaste tree	Didynamia, Angiosper.
<i>Vitis</i>	Vine	Pentandria, Monogynia

## GENERA. ENGLISH NAMES. CLASSES and ORDERS.

## U

Ulex	Furz, whins, gorss, or Diadelphia, Decandria scorpion's thorn	
Ulmus	Elm tree	Pentandria, Digynia
Ulva		Cryptogamia, Algæ
Uniola	Sea-side oats, of Caro- lina	Triandria, Digynia
Unxia		Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Volkameria		Didynamia, Angiosper.
Urena	Indian mallow	Monadelphia, Polyandria
Urtica	Nettle	Monoecia, Tetrandria
Utricularia	Water milfoil	Decandria, Monogynia
Uvaria		Polyandria, Polygynia
Uvularia		Hexandria, Monogynia

## W

Wachendorfia		Triandria, Monogynia
Waltheria		Monadelphia, Pentandria
Weigtea		Pentandria, Monogynia
Weinmannia		Octandria, Digynia
Willichia		Triandria, Monogynia
Wintera		Polyandria, Polygynia
Witheringia		Tetrandria, Monogynia
Witsenia		Triandria, Monogynia
Wurmbea		Hexandria, Trigynia

## X

Xanthium	Lesser Burdock	Monoechia, Pentandria
Xeranthium	Austrian sneezewort, or eternal flower	Syngenesia, Polyg. super.
Ximenia		Octandria, Monogynia
Xylophylla		Pentandria, Trigynia
Xylopia		Gynandria, Polyandria
Xyris		Triandria, Monogynia

## Y

Yucca	Adam's Needle	Hexandria, Monogynia
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GENERAL.	ENGLISH NAMES.	CLASSES and ORDERS.
<i>Zamia</i>		Palmæ
<i>Zannichellia</i>	Triple-headed pond-weed	Monoecia, Monandria
<i>Zanonia</i>		Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Zanthoniza</i>		Pentandria, Polygynia
<i>Zanthoxylum</i>	Tooth-ach tree	Dioecia, Pentandria
<i>Zea</i>	Indian Turkey wheat	Monoecia, Triandria
<i>Zinnia</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. supe.
<i>Zizania</i>		Monoecia, Hexandria
<i>Ziziphora</i>	Syrian field basil	Diandria, Monogynia
<i>Zoegaea</i>		Syngenesia, Polyg. frust.
<i>Zostera</i>	Grass-wrack	Gynandria, Polyandria
<i>Zygophyllum</i>	Beau caper	Decandria, Monogynia

# T A B L E II.

GENERIC NAMES RE-  
JECTED.

ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

## A

Abies, Tourn.	Fir	Pinus
Abrotanum, Tourn.	Southern wood	Artemisia
Absinthium, Tourn. et Vaill. A. G.	Wormwood	Artemisia
Abutilon, Dill. Elth. et Tourn.	Indian mallow	Sida
Abutilon, Dill. Elth.	Carolina mallow	Malva
Acacia, Tourn.		Mimosa
Acajou, Tourn.	Cashew nut	Anacardium
Acarna, Vaill. A. G.	Blessed thistle	Cnicus
Acetosa, Tourn.	Sorrel	Rumex
Achyracantha, Dill. Elth.		Aschyranthes
Achyronia, Royen.	African broom	Aspalathus
Achyrophorus, Vail. A.G.		Hypchoeris
Acinodendron, Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.	American gooseberry	Melastoma
Acinos, Dill. gen.	Wild, or stone basil	Thymus
Acnide, Mitch.		Acnida
Adhatado, Tourn.	Malabar nut	Justicia
Ægilops, Dill. gen.	Oat grass	Bromus
Ageratum, Tourn.		Erinus
Agnanthus, Vaill. A. G.	Bastard Agrimony	Cornutia
Agrimonoïdes, Tourn.		Agrimonia
Ahouai, Tourn.		Cerbera
Alaternus, Touru.	False Phillyrea	Rhamnus
Alcea, Tourn.	Vervain mallow	Malva
Alchimilla, Tourn.	Ladies mantle	Alchemilla
Alga, Raj. Ang.	Grass-wrack	Zostera
Algoides, Vaill. A. G.		Zannichellia
Alhagi, Tourn.	French honeysuckle	Hedysarum
Alkekengi, Tourn.	Winter cherry	Physalis
Alnus, Tourn.	Alder	Betula
Aloides, Boer. Lugd.	Water soldier	Stratiotes
Alpina, Plum.		Alpinia
Alsinastrum, Vaill. B. P.		Elatine

GENERIC NAMES RE-  
JECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

Alsine, Tourn.	Great chickweed	Stellaria
Alsinella, Dill. gen.		Sagina
Alsinoides, Raj.		Bufonia
Alsinoides, Vaill. B. P.		Montia
Alypum, Niss. A. G.	Blue daisy	Globularia
Alyssoides, Tourn.	Madwort	Alyssum
Amantia, Dill.	Agaric	Agaricus
Amaranthi species, Tourn.		Amaranthus
Amaranthoides, Tourn.	Globe Amaranth	Comphrena
Amberboi, Vaill.	Sweet oriental cyanus, called sweet sultan	Centaurea
Amethystina, Amman, et Hall.		Amethystea
Ammoides, Boerh.	Bishop's weed	Ammi
Ampana, Hort. Mal.	Malabar Palm (male)	Borassus
Anacampseros, Tourn.	Orpine	Sedum
Anacampseros, Lin. gen. pl. edit. prim.	Evergreen purslane	Portulaca
Anagallidastrum, Mich.		Centunculus
Ananas, Tourn.	Pine Apple	Bromelia
Ananthocyclos, Vaill. A. G. et Dill. Elth.		Cotula
Anapodophyllum, Tourn.	Duck's foot, or May apple	Podophyllum
Androsænum, Tourn.	Tutsan, or park leaves	Hypericum
Anemone ranunculus, Dill. gen.	Wind flower	Anemone
Anemonoides, Dill. gen. et Vaill. A. G.	Wood anemone	Anemone
Anemonospermus, Com. Hort. Amst.		Arctotis
Angiopteris, Mich.		Onoclea
Anguina, Trew	Water dragons	Calla
Anguina, Mich.	Serpent cucumber	Trichosanthes
Anguria, Tourn.	Water melon	Cucurbita
Anonis, Tourn.	Restharrow	Ononis
Anonymos, Gron. Virg.		Chelone
Antonisophyllum, Vaill. A. G.	Hogweed	Boerhaavia
Anthyllis, Magn. char.		Cressa
Aparine, Tourn.	Clivers, or goose grass	Galium

GENERIC NAMES RE- ENGLISH NAMES. LINNÆAN  
 JECTED. GENERA.

Aphaca, Tourn.	Yellow Vetchling	Lathyrus
Aphyllon, Mich.	Single flowered broom rape	Orobanche
Apios, Boerh.	Knobbed-rooted liquo- rice vetch	Glycine
Apocynum, Tourn.	Dog's bane	Asclepias
Aponogeton, Pont. Anth.	Triple headed pond- weed	Zanichellia
Aquifolium, Tourn.	Holly	Ilex
Arachidna, Plum.	Ground nu	Arachis
Arachidnoides. Niss. A. G.	Ground nut	Arachis
Araliastrum, Vaill.	Ginseng	Panax
Arapabaca, Plumb.	Worm grass	Spigelia
Arctotheca, Vaill. A. G.		Arctotis
Arisarum, Tourn.	Friar's cowl	Arum
Armeniaca, Tourn.	Apricot	Prunus
Aronia, Mich.	Floating arum	Orontium
Aruncus, Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.	Greater meadow sweet	Spiræa
Asarina, Tourn.	Snapdragon, with ground ivy leaves	Antirrhinum
Ascyrum, Tourn.	St. Peter's wort, with great flowers	Hypericum
Aspergillus, Mich.		Byssus
Asteriscus, Dill. Elth.	Bastard Chrysanthemum	Silphium
Arteriscus, Tourn. Vaill. A. G. et Dill. Elth.	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Astrocephalus, Vaill. A. G.	Scabious	Scabiosa
Asteroides, Tourn et Vaill. A. G.	Ox Eye	Buphthalmum
Astropterus, Vaill. A. G.	Starwort	Aster
Astragaloides, Tourn.	Bastard milkvetch	Phaca
Atractilis, Vail. A. G.	Distaff thistle	Carthamum
Aurantium, Tourn.	Orange	Citrus
Aureliana, Lafit.	Ginseng	Panax
Auricula Ursi, Tourn.	Auricula, or Bear's ear	Primula
Azederach, Tourn.	Bead tree	Melia

GENERIC NAMES RE-  
JECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

## B

Bæcharis, Vail. A. G.	Lavender cotton	Santolina
Badiaga, Buxb.	River sponge	Spongia
Ballote, Tourn.	Black Horehound	Ballota
Balsamina, Tourn.	Balsam	Impatiens
Balsamita, Vaill. A. G.	Costmary	Tanacetum
Barba capræ, Tourn.	Greater Meadowsweet	Spiræa
Belladona, Tourn.	Deadly Nightshade	Atropa
Bellidiastrum, Mich.	Middle Daisy	Doronicum
Bellidioides, Vaill. A. G.	Greater, or Ox-eye Daisy	Chrysanth- mum
Bellis-Leucanthemum, Mich. gen.	Annual Daisy	Bellis
Benzoe, Boerh.	Benjamin tree	Laurus
Bermudiana, Tourn. et Dill. Elth.		Sisyrinchium
Bernhardia, Houst. A. A.	Bastard Ricinus	Croton
Bidentis species, Dill. Elth.	Tick-seeded sun- flower	Coreopsis
Bihai, Plum.	Banana	Musa
Bistorta, Tourn.	Bistort, or Snakeweed	Polygonum
Blairia, Houst. A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Blattaria, Tourn.	Moth Mullein	Verbascum
Boletus, Mich.		Phallus
Bonarota, Mich.	Rock Germander	Veronica
Bonduc, Plum.	Nickar tree	Guilandina
Boraginoides, Boerh.	Indian Borage	Borago
Borbonia, Plum.	Red Bay of Carolina	Laurus
Botrytis, Mich.		Byssus
Bovista, Dill.		Lycoperdon
Bryonioides, Dill. Elth.	Single seeded Cucum- ber	Sicyos
Bucca-ferrea, Mich.	Bugloss	Ruppia
Buglossum, Tourn.	Bugle	Anchusa
Bugula, Tourn.	Cape Spiderwort	Ajuga
Bulbine, Lin. gen. pl. ed. prim.		Anthericum
Bulbocastanum, Tourn.	Pig-nut, or Earth-nut	Bunium
Buphthalmum, Tourn.	Ox-eye of old Authors	Anthemis
Bupleuroides, Boerh.	Bastard hare's ear	Phyllis
Bursa Pastoris, Tourn.	Shepherd's pouch	Thlaspi

GENERIC NAMES RE- JECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
C		
<i>Caapeba</i> , Plum		<i>Cisampelos</i>
<i>Cacalianthemum</i> , Dill. Elth.		<i>Cacalia</i>
<i>Cacao</i> , Tourn.	Chocolate nut	<i>Theobroma</i>
<i>Cainito</i> , Plum.	Star Apple	<i>Chrysophyl- lum</i>
<i>Calabo</i> , Plum.		<i>Calophyllum</i>
<i>Calamintha</i> , Tourn.	Calamint	<i>Melissa</i>
<i>Calamus aromaticus</i> , Pet. gen. et Mich.	Sweet Rush	<i>Acorus</i>
<i>Calceolus</i> , Tourn.	Ladies slipper	<i>Cypripedium</i>
<i>Calcitrapa</i> , Vaill.	Star thistle	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Calcitrapoides</i> , Vaill.	Thorny Knapweed	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Caltha</i> , Tourn. et Vaill.	Marigold	<i>Calendula</i>
A. G.		
<i>Camara</i> , Plum. et Dill. Elth.	American Viburnum	<i>Lantana</i>
<i>Cameraria</i> , Dill. gen.	Small water Chick- weed or Blinks	<i>Montia</i>
<i>Camphora</i> , Gronov. diss.	Camphire tree	<i>Laurus</i>
<i>Camphorata</i> , Tourn.	Stinking ground Pine	<i>Camphorosma</i>
<i>Cannabina</i> , Tourn.	Bastard hemp	<i>Datisca</i>
<i>Cannacorus</i> , Tourn.	Indian flowering Reed	<i>Canna</i>
<i>Capnoides</i> , Tourn.	Fumatory	<i>Fumaria</i>
<i>Caprifolium</i> , Tourn.	Honey-suckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Caprificus</i> , Pont. Anth.	Wild Fig-tree	<i>Ficus</i>
<i>Caraguata</i> , Plum.		<i>Tillandsia</i>
<i>Caraxeron</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Globe Amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i>
<i>Cardamindum</i> , Tourn.	Indian Cress	<i>Tropæolum</i>
<i>Cardiaca</i> , Tourn.	Motherwort	<i>Leonurus</i>
<i>Cardispernum</i> , Trant. A. G.	Marigold	<i>Calendula</i>
<i>Cardui</i> species, Tourn.	Woolly thistle	<i>Onopordum</i>
<i>Carelia</i> , Pont. diss.	Bastard hemp Agri- mony	<i>Ageratum</i>
<i>Carimpana</i> , Hort. Mal.	MalabarPalm(female)	<i>Borassus</i>
<i>Carlinoides</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Carline thistle	<i>Carlina</i>
<i>Carpobolus</i> , Mich.		<i>Lycoperdon</i>

GENERIC NAMES RE- JECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Carthamoïdes</i> , Vaill.	A. Bastard Saffron	<i>Carthamus</i>
G.		
<i>Carui</i> , Tourn.	Caraway	<i>Carum</i>
<i>Caryophyllata</i> , Tourn.	Avens, or herb-bennet	<i>Geum</i>
<i>Caryophyllodendron</i> , Vaill.	Clove tree	<i>Caryophyllus</i>
A. G.		
<i>Caryophyllus</i> , Tourn.	Pink clove July flower, Dianthus Sweet William, &c.	<i>Dianthus</i>
<i>Caryophyllus aromaticus</i> , Tourn.	Clove tree	<i>Caryophyllus</i>
<i>Casia</i> , Tourn.	Poet's Cassia	<i>Osiris</i>
<i>Cassida</i> , Tourn.	Skull-cap	<i>Scutellaria</i>
<i>Castanea</i> , Tourn.	Chesnut	<i>Fagus</i>
<i>Castorea</i> , Plum.		<i>Duranta</i>
<i>Catanance</i> , Tourn.	Candy Lion's foot	<i>Catananche</i>
<i>Cataria</i> , Tourn.	Catmint	<i>Nepeta</i>
<i>Cedrus</i> , Tourn.	Cedar	<i>Juniperus</i>
<i>Ceiba</i> , Plum.	Silk cotton tree	<i>Bombax</i>
<i>Centaureum majus</i> , Tour.	Centaury	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Centaureum minus</i> , Tour.	Lesser centaury	<i>Gentiana</i>
<i>Cepa</i> , Tourn.	Onion	<i>Allium</i>
<i>Cerasus</i> , Tourn.	Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>
<i>Ceratocephaloïdes</i> , Vaill.		<i>Verbesina</i>
A. G.		
<i>Ceratocephalus</i> , Vaill.		<i>Bidens</i>
A. G.		
<i>Ceratoides</i> , Tourn. Cor.		<i>Axyris</i>
<i>Cereus</i> , Juss. A. G.	Torch thistle	<i>Cactus</i>
<i>Cerinthoides</i> , Boerh.	Honeywort	<i>Cerinthe</i>
<i>Cervispina</i> , Dill. gen.	Buckthorn	<i>Rhamnus</i>
<i>Chærophylli</i> species, Tour.	Wild Chervil	<i>Chærophyl- lum</i>
<i>Chamæboxus</i> , Tourn.	Low Box	<i>Polygala</i>
<i>Chamæcerasus</i> , Tourn.	Dwarf Cherry, or Up- right Honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Chamædaphne</i> , Buxb.		<i>Andromeda</i>
A. R.		
<i>Chimædaphne</i> , Mich.		<i>Mitchella</i>
<i>Chamædrys</i> , Tourn.	Germander	<i>Teucrium</i>
<i>Chamæjasme</i> , Amm.		<i>Stellera</i>
<i>Chamælea</i> , Tourn.	Widow Wail	<i>Cneorum</i>

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

Chamælinum, Vaill. B. P.	Least Rupture-wort, Linum or all-seed	Linum
Chamæmelum, Tourn. et	Chamomile	Anthemis
Vaill. A. G.		
Chamænerion, Tourn.	Rosebay Willow herb	Epilobium
Chamæpitys, Tourn.	Ground pine	Teucrium
Chamaerhododendros, Tourn.	Dwarf Rosebay	Rhododendron
ChamæripheS, Pont.	Dwarf Palm	Chamærops
Chenopodio-morus, Boer.	Strawberry Spinach, or Blite	Blitum
Christophoriana, Tourn.	Herb Christopher	Actea
Chrysanthemoides, Tourn.	Hard-seeded Chrysan-	Osteospermum
A. G. Dill. Gen. et	themum	
Elth.		
Chrysocome, Dill. Gen.	Goldy locks	Chrysocoma
Cicuta, Tourn.	Hemlock	Conium
Cicutaria, Tourn.	Great broad-leaved bastard hemlock	Ligusticum
Cinara, Tourn.	Artichoke	Cynara
Cinnamomum, Herm. H.	Cinnamon tree	Laurus
L. B. et Burm. Zeyl.		
Cirsium, Tourn. et Vaill.	Soft or gentle thistle	Carduus
A. G.		
Citreum, Tourn.	Citron	Citrus
Clandestina, Tourn.	Broom rape with great purple flowers, or great purple herb- bane	Lathræa
Clematitis, Tourn.	Virgin's bower	Clematis
Clitorius, Dill. Elth.		Clitoria
Clymenum, Tourn.	Chichling Vetch	Lathyrus
Coa, Plum.		Hippocratea
Codda Panna, Hort. Mal.		Corypha
Coffe, Juss. A. G.	Coffee tree	Coffea
Colocasia, Boerh.	Great Egyptian Arum	Arum
Colocynthis, Tourn.	Coloquintida, or bitter Gourd	Cucumis
Coma aurea, Boerh.	Goldy locks	Chrysocoma
Conocarpodendron, Boerh.	Silver tree	Protea

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNAEAN GENERA.
<i>Convolvulo-Tithymalus</i> , Boerh.		<i>Dalechampia</i>
<i>Conyzella</i> , Dill. Gen.		<i>Erigeron</i>
<i>Conyzoides</i> , Dill. Gen.		<i>Erigeron</i>
<i>Conyzoides</i> , Tourn. A.G.		<i>Carpesium</i>
<i>Coral</i> , Dill. Elth.	Coral tree	<i>Erythrina</i>
<i>Corallo-fungus</i> , Vaill. B. P.		<i>Clavaria</i>
<i>Corallodendron</i> , Tourn.	Coral tree	<i>Erythrina</i>
<i>Coralloides</i> , Tourn. & Mich.		<i>Clavaria</i>
<i>Coralloides</i> , Dill. Musc.	Liverwort	<i>Lichen</i>
<i>Cordyline</i> , Roy. Lugd.	Adam's needle	<i>Yucca</i>
<i>Corindum</i> , Tourn.	Heart seed, or Heart pea	<i>Cardiosper-</i> <i>mum</i>
<i>Cornucopioides</i> , Scheuch.		<i>Cornucopiae</i>
<i>Corona imperialis</i> Tourn.	Crown Imperial	<i>Fritillaria</i>
<i>Corona solis</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Sun-flower	<i>Helianthus</i>
Tourn. & Dill. Elth.		
<i>Coronopus</i> , Tourn.	Bucks-horn Plantain	<i>Plantago</i>
<i>Corrigiola</i> , Dill. gen. &	Verticillate knot-grass	<i>Illecebrum</i>
Mæhr.		
<i>Cortusa</i> , Plum.		<i>Thalia</i>
<i>Corydalis</i> , Dill. gen.	Bladder Fumatory	<i>Fumaria</i>
<i>Cotinus</i> , Tourn.	Venice Sumach	<i>Rhus</i>
<i>Cotula</i> , Tourn.		<i>Anacyclus</i>
<i>Courbaril</i> , Plum.	Locust tree	<i>Hymenæa</i>
<i>Crepis</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Tangier sow thistle	<i>Scorzonera</i>
<i>Crocodilium</i> , Vaill.	Centaury without stems	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Crocodilodes</i> , Vaill.	Distaff thistle	<i>Atractylis</i>
<i>Cruciata</i> , Tourn.	Cross-wort	<i>Valantia</i>
<i>Cuculnia</i> , Jess. A. G.	Fumatory with a naked stalk	<i>Fumaria</i>
<i>Cujete</i> , Plum.	Calabash tree	<i>Crescentia</i>
<i>Cuminoides</i> , Tourn.	Wild or bastard Cumin	<i>Lagoecia</i>
<i>Cururu</i> , Plum.		<i>Paullinia</i>
<i>Cyanus</i> , Tourn. & Vaill.	Blue bottle	<i>Centaurea</i>
A. G.		
<i>Cyathoides</i> , Mich.	Cup Mushroom	<i>Peziza</i>
<i>Cydonia</i> , Tourn.	Quince tree	<i>Pyrus</i>
<i>Cynocrambe</i> , Tourn.	Dog's cabbage	<i>Theligonum</i>
		<i>Cyno-</i>

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

*Cynoglossoides*, Isnard. Borage  
A. G.

Borago

*Cynomorium*, Garc.

Cynometra

*Cynorrhinchium*, Mich.

Mimulus

*Cyperella*, Mich.

Schoenus

*Cyperoides*, Tour. Scheuc.  
& Mich.

Carex

*Cysticapnos*, Boerh. Bladder Fumatory

Fumaria

## D

*Dalea*, Lin. Gen. pl. Ed.  
prim.

Psoralea

*Damasonium*, Tourn. & Star-headed water Plantain  
Vaill. A. G.

Alisma

*Dantia*, Petit. gen.

Isnardia

*Dens Canis*, Tourn.

Erythronium

*Dens Leonis*, Tourn.

Leontodon

*Dichotophyllum*, Dill.  
gen.

Ceratophyllum

*Diconangia*, Mich.

Ita

*Dimorphoteca*, Vaill. Marigold  
A. G.

Calendula

*Diototheca*, Vaill. A. G.

Morina

*Dodonæa*, Plum. Holly with wing'd  
leaves

Ilex

*Doria*, Dill. gen. & Elth. Golden rod

Solidago

*Dortmanna*, Rudb. A. S. Water Gladiole

Lobelia

*Dracunculoides*, Boerh. Blood flower

Hæmanthus

*Dracunculus*, Tourn. Dragons

Arum

*Duglassia*, Houst. A. A.

Volkameria

## E

*Echinopus*, Tourn. & Globe thistle  
Vaill. A. G.

Echinops

*Echinoides*, Dill. gen.

Lycopsis

*Elate*, Mus. Cliff.

Common Palm, or Date Phoenix  
tree

*Elaterium*, Boerh.

Wild, spiring, or Asses Momordica  
cucumber

GENERIC NAMES. REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNAEAN GENERA.
Elatine, Dill. gen.	Fluellin, or female Speedwell	Antirrhinum
Elephas, Tourn.	Elephant's head	Rhinanthus
Elichrysum. Tourn. & Dill Elth.	Cassidony, Goldylocks, or Eternal flower	Gnaphalium
Elymus, Mich.		Zizania
Emerus, Tourn.	Scorpion Senna	Coronilla
Enula, Cæsalp. & Magnol.	Elecampane	Inula
Ephemerum, Tourn.	Virginian Spiderwort.	Tradescantia
Erebinthus, Mich.		Cracca
Eresia, Plum.		Theophrasta
Ericæ species, Tourn.		Andromeda
Ermacea, Tourn.	Spanish hedge-hogthorn	Anthyllis
Erinaceus Dill. & Mich.		Hydnum
Eriocephalus, Vaill. A. G.	Spear thistle	Carduus
Eriophorus, Vaill. A. G.	Downy sow thistle, or woolly hawkweed	Andryala
Erucago, Tourn.	Square-codded rocket, of Bunias Montpelier	
Eunonymoides, Isuar. A. G.	Staff tree	Celastrus
Eupatoriophalacron, Dill. Elth. & Vaill. A. G.		Verbesina
Euphorbium, Isnard. A. G.	Burning thorny plant	Euphorbia
F		
Faba	Bean	Vicia
Fabago, Tourn.	Bean caper	Zygophyl- lum
Fagopyrum, Tourn.	Buck wheat, or brank	Polygonum
Ferrum equinum, Tourn.	Horseshoe vetch	Hippocrepis
Ficaria, Dill. gen.	Polewort, or lesser Ranunculus landine	
Ficoida, Niss. A. G.		Aizoon
Dill. gen. & Elth.		
Ficoides, Tourn. A. G.	Fig marigold	Mesembryan- themuni
Filago, Vaill. A. G. & Tourn.	Cudweed	Gnaphalium
Filipendula, Tourn.	Dropwort	Spiræa
		Fluvialis

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNAEAN GENERA.
Fluvialis, Vaill. A. G. & Mich.		Nais
Foeniculum, Tourn.	Fennel	Anethum
Foenum græcum, Tourn.	Fenugreek	Trigonella
Franca, Mich.		Frankenia
Frangula, Tourn.	Black, or berry-bearing alder	Rhamnus
Fungoidaster, Mich.		Elvela
Fungoides, Mich.		Elvela
Fungoides, Dill.		Clavaria
Fungoidis species, Vaill.	Cup mushroom	Peziza
B. P.		
Fungoidis species Vaill.		Elvela
P. P.		
G		
Gale, Tourn. A. G. &	Sweet willow, gale, or Myrica	
Dill. gen.	Dutch myrtle	
Galeobdolon, Dill. gen.	Yellow archangel, or dead nettle	Galeopsis
Galeopsis, Tourn.	Base horehound	Stachys
Gallium, Tourn.	Ladies bed-straw, or Cheese rennet	Galium
Geaster, Mich.		Lycoperdon
Genista, Tourn.	Broom	Spartium
Genista-spartium, Tourn.	Furze, whins, or gorse	Ulex
Genistella, Tourn.	Dwarf broom	Genista
Gerbera, Lin. gen. pl.		Arnica
Ed. prim.		
Gesnera, Plum.		Gesneria
Geum, Tourn.	Kidney-wort	Saxifraga
Glaucium, Tourn.	Horned poppy	Chelidonium
Glauciodes, Mich.	Water purslane	Peplis
Gnaphaloides, Tourn.	Bastard cud-weed	Micropus
Graminifolia, Dill. gen.	Triple-headed pond- weed	Zannichellia
Granadilla, Tourn. &	Passion flower	Passiflora
Dill. Elth.		
Grossularia, Tourn.	Gooseberry	Ribes
Guaicana, Tourn.	Indian date plumb	Diospyros
Guaiava, Tourn.	Bay plumb	Psidium
		Guana-

## T A B L E II.

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Guanabanus, Plum.	Custard apple	Annona
Guazama, Plum.	Bastard cedar of Jamai- ca	Theobroma
Guidonia, Plum.		Samyda
<b>H</b>		
Hacub, Vaill. A. G.		Gundelia
Harmala, Tourn.	Wild Syrian rue	Peganum
Hedypnois, Tourn.		Hyoseris
Heisteria, Lin. gen. pl.		Polygala
Ed. prim.		
Heleniastrum, Vaill. A. G.	Bastard Sun flower	Helenia
Helenium, Vaill. A. G.	Starwort	Aster
Helenium, Moris. Raj.	Elecampane	Inula
Herm. Rivin. Rupp.		
Knaut & Vaill.		
Helianthemum, Tourn.	Dwarf cistus, or little Cistus sunflower.	Cistus
Helichrysoïdes, Vaill. A. P.		Seriphium
Helichrysoïdes, Vaill. A. G.		Gnaphalium
Helichrysum, Vaill. A. G.	Cassidony, goldy locks, Gnaphalium or eternal flower	Gnaphalium
Helleborine, Tourn.	Bastard Hellebore	Serapiss
Helmintotheca, Vaill. A. G.		Picris
Helxine, Lin. gen. pl. Ed.	Buckwheat, or brank	Polygonum
Prim.		
Henna, Ludw.		Lawsonia
Hepatica, Dill. Gen.	Noble Liverwort, or he- patica	Anemone
Hepatica, Mich.		Marchantia
Herba Paris, Tourn.	True-love, or one-berry	Paris
Hermodactylus, Tourn.	Tuberose Iris	Iris
Hieracioides, Vaill. A. G.	Bastard hawkweed	Crepis
Hippocastanum, Tourn.	Horse chesnut	Æsculus
Hippuris, Dill. gen. & Pont. Anth.		Chara
Horminum, Tourn.	Clary	Salvia
		Hya-

GENERIC NAMES RE- JECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
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<i>Hyacinthus stellaris</i> , Raj. Star Hyacinth Meth.		Scilla
<i>Hydroceratophyllum</i> , Vaill. A, G.		Ceratophyl- lum
<i>Hydrophace</i> , Buxb. cent. Duck meat		Lemna
<i>Hypericoides</i> , Plum. St Peter's wort		Ascyrum
<i>Hypocistis</i> , Tourn. Rape of cistus		Asarum
<i>Hypophyllocarpoden- dron</i> , Boerh.		Protea
<i>Hypopitys</i> , Dill. gen.		Monotropa
<i>Hysterophorus</i> , Vaill. A. Bastard feverfew G.		Parthenium

## I

<i>Jabotapita</i> , Plum.		Ochna
<i>Jacea</i> , Tourn. Dill. gen. Knapweed & Vaill.		Centaurea
<i>Jacobææ species</i> , Tourn. Ragworts, (sundry of old <i>Solidago</i> Vaill. A. G. authors)		
<i>Jacobææ species</i> , Tourn. Ragworts, (sundry of old <i>Senecio</i> authors)		
<i>Jacobæastrum</i> , Vaill. A. G. African ragwort		Othonna
<i>Jacobæoides</i> , Vaill. A. G. African ragwort		Othonna
<i>Jalapa</i> , Tourn. Marvel of Peru		Mirabilis
<i>Jan-raja</i> , Plum.		Rajania
<i>Jasminoides</i> , Niss. A. G. Bastard Jasmine		Lycium
<i>Icaco</i> , Plum. Cocoa plum		Chrysobala- nus
<i>Ilex</i> , Tourn. Evergreen oak		Quercus
<i>Indigo</i> , Isnard. A. G. Goat's rue		Galega
<i>Inga</i> , Plum.		Mimosa
<i>Jonthlaspi</i> , Tourn. Treacle Mustard		Clypeola
<i>Isora</i> , Plum. Skrew tree		Helicteres
<i>Juncago</i> , Tourn. & Mich. Arrow-headed grass		Triglochin
<i>Jussieuia</i> , Houst. A. A.		Jatropha

## K

<i>Kali</i> , Tourn.	Glass-wort	Salsola
<i>Karatas</i> , Plum.	Pine apple	Bromelia
<i>Katovindel</i> , Hort. Mal.	Palm, or date tree	Phœnix

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

Kæmpfera, Houst. A. A.	Vervain	Verbena
Keratophyton, Boerh.		Lithoxylum
Ketmia, Tourn.	Althæa frutex, or Syrian mallow	Hibiscus
Kleinia, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.	Foreign colt's foot	Cacalia
Knawell, Dill. gen.	German knot grass	Scleranthus
Kodda-pail, Plum.	Water houseleek of Egypt	Pistia

## L

Lacryma Job. Tourn.	Job's tears	Coix
Lampsana, Vaill. A. G.	Nipplewort	Lapsana
Lancisia, Pont. diss.		Cotula
Lapathum, Tourn.	Dock	Rumex
Lappa, Tourn. & Vaill.	Burdock	Arctium
A. G.		
Larix, Tourn.	Larch tree	Pinus
Laurentia, Mich.		Lobelia
Lauro-cerasus, Tourn.	Laurel	Prunus
Ledum, Mich.		Andromeda
Lens, Tourn.	Lentils	Ervum
Lentibularia, Vaill. A.	Water milfoil	Utricularia
G. & Dill. gen.		
Lenticula, Mich. & Dill.	Duck meat	Lemna
gen.		
Leontodontoides, Mich.		Hyoseris
gen.		
Leontopetalon, Tourn.	Lion's leaf	Leontice
Lepidocarpodendron,		
Boerh.		Protea
Leptostachia, Mich.		Phryma
Leucanthemum, Tourn.	Chrysanthemum with white rays, or ox-eye daisy	Chrystanthemum
Leucojum, Tourn.	Stock July flower, and Cheiranthus wall flower	
Lichen, Dill. Musc.		Marchantia
Lichenastrum Dill. Musc.		Jungermannia
Lichenoides, Dill. Musc.		Lichen
		Lilac

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN. GENERA.
Lilac, Tourn.	Liliac, or pipe tree	Syringa
Liliastrum	White day lily, St. Bruno's lily, or great Savoy spiderwort	Hemerocallis
Lilio-asphodelus, Tourn.	Day lily, or lily asphodel	Hemerocallis
Lilio-hyacinthus, Tourn.	Lily-hyacinth	Scilla
Lilio-narcissus, Tourn.	Lily daffodil	Amaryllis
Lilium-convallium Tour.	Lily of the valley	Convallaria
Limnopeuce, Vaill. A. G.		Hippuris
Limodorum, Tourn.	Purple bird's nest	Orchis
Limon, Tourn.	Lemon	Citrus
Limonium, Tourn.	Sea lavender	Statice
Linagrostis, Mich. & Tourn.	Cotton grass	Eriophorum
Linaria, Tourn.	Toad flax	Antirrhinum
Lingua cervina, Tourn.	Hart's tongue	Asplenium
Linocarpon, Mich.	Least rupture-wort, or all-seed	Linum
Lirium, Roy.	Lily	Lilium
Lithophyton, Tourn.		Lithoxylum
Lonchitis, Tourn.	Rough spleen-wort	Polypodium
Luffa, Tourn. A. G. Dill. gen. & Elth.	Egyptian cucumber	Momordica
Lunularia, Mich.		Marchantia
Lupinaster, Buxb.		Trifolium
Lupulus, Tourn.	Hop	Humulus
Luteola, Tourn.	Wild Woad, or Dyer's Reseda weed	Reseda
Lichnidea, Dill. Elth.	Bastard Lychnis	Phlox
Lichni-scabiosa, Boerh.		Knautia
Lycogala, Mich.		Mucor
Lycoperdastrum, Mich.		Lyeoperdon
Lycoperdoides, Mich.		Lycoperdon
Lycopersicon, Tourn.	Wolf's peach, or love apple	Solanum
Lycopodioides, Dill. Musc.		Lycopodium
		Mala-

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

## M

Malachodendron, Mich.		Stewartia
Malacoides, Tourn.	Bastard mallow	Malope
Malva, Tourn.	Rose mallow, or holly-hock	Alcea
Malvaviscus, Dill. Elth.	Berry-bearing hibiscus	Hibiscus
Malvinda, Dill. Elth.	Indian mallow, with single seeds	Sida
Malus, Tourn.	Apple	Pyrus
Mamei, Plum.	Mammee	Manimea
Mancanilla, Plum.	Manchineel	Hippomanes
Mangles, Plum.	Pee-kandel of the Indians	Rhizophora
Mangostans, Garc. A. A.	Mangostan	Garcinia
Manihot, Tourn. & Dill.	Cassava	Jatropha
Elth.		
Maurocenia, Lin. gen.	Hottentot cherry	Cassine
pl. Ed, prim.		
Mays, Tourn.	Indian, or Turkey wheat	Zea
Medica, Tourn.	Snail trefoil, and Medic, Medicago or Lucern grass	
Melanoschoenus, Mich.	Round black - headed	Schoenus
gen.	marsh rush, or bog rush	
Melilobus, Mich.	Three-thorn'd acacia	Gleditsia
Melilotus, Tourn.	Melilot	Trifolium
Melo, Tourn.	Melon	Cucumis
Melocactus, Tourn.	Melon thistle	Cactus
Melongena, Tourn.	Mad apple, or egg plant	Solanum
Melopepo, Tourn.	Buckler gourd	Cucurbita
Memecylum, Mich.	Trailing arbutus	Epigaea
Methonica, Tourn.	Superb lily	Gloriosa
Meum, Tourn.	Spignel	Athamanta
Michelia, Houst. A. A.		Pontederia
Michelia, Amm. Act. Pet.		Gmelina
Microleuconymphaea, Boerh.	Frog's bit	Hydrocharis

Mil-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
Millefolium, Tourn.	Yarrow, or milfoil	Achillea
Mitra, Houst.		Ophiorrhiza
Mitreola, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.		Ophiorrhiza
Moldavica, Tourn.	Turkey, or Moldavian Dracocephalum	Dracocephalum
Molle, Tourn.	Peruvian mastich	Schinus
Molucca, Tourn.	Molucca baulm	Moluccella
Moly, Boerh.	Moly with lily flowers, Allium or Homer's Moly	Allium
Monbin, Plum.	Brasilian plumb	Spondias
Monilifera, Vaill. A. G.	Hard-seeded chrysanthemum	Osteospermum
Monospermalthæa, Isnar. A. G.		Waltheria
Montia, Houst. A. A.		Heliocarpus
Morocarpus, Rupp.	Blite, or strawberry Spinach	Blitum
Morsus ranæ, Tour. A. G.	Frog's bit	Hydrocharis
Moschatellina, Tourn.	Tuberose moschata, or Adoxa hollow root	Adoxa
Mucilago, Mich.		Mucor
Murucuja, Tourn.	Passion flower	Passiflora
Muscaria, Tourn.	Grape hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Muscoides, Mich.		Jungermannia
Myosotis, Tourn.	Mouse-ear chickweed	Cerastium
Myosuros, Dill. gen.	Mouse tail	Myosurus
Myrobatindum, Vaill. A. G.	American Viburnum	Lantana
N		
Narcisso-Leucojum, Tour.	Greater snowdrop	Leucojum
Nasturtium, Tourn.	Cress	Lepidium
Nelumbo, Tourn.	Indian water lily	Nymphaea
Nhandiroba, Plum.		Fevillea
Ninsi, Breyn. diss.	Ginseng	Panax
Nummularia, Nov. gen.		Holosteum
Nux, Tourn. & Boerh.	Walnut	Juglans
Nymphoides, Tourn.	Lesser yellow water lily, Menyanthes with fringed flowers	Menyanthes

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

## O

<i>Obeliscotheca</i> , Vaill.	A. <i>Dwarf sunflower</i>	<i>Rudbeckia</i>
G. & Dill. Elth.		
<i>Ochrus</i> , Tourn.	Wild winged pea	<i>Pisum</i>
<i>Odontitis</i> , Dill. gen.	Red meadow eye bright	<i>Euphrasia</i>
<i>Omphalodes</i> , Tourn.	Venus's navel-wort	<i>Cynoglossum</i>
<i>Onagrada</i> , Tourn.	Tree primrose	<i>Oenothera</i>
<i>Onobrychis</i> , Tourn.	Cock's head, or Saint Foin	<i>Hedysarum</i>
<i>Ophrys</i> , Tourn.	Tway blade	<i>Ophrys</i>
<i>Opulus</i> , Tourn. & Vaill.	Marsh elder, or gelder rose	<i>Viburnum</i>
A. G.		
<i>Opuntia</i> , Tourn.	Indian fig, or prickly pear	<i>Cactus</i>
<i>Orchidion</i> , Mich.		<i>Arethusa</i>
<i>Oreoselimum</i> , Tourn.	Mountain parsley	<i>Athamanta</i>
<i>Ornithopodium</i> , Tourn.	Bird's foot	<i>Ornithopus</i>
<i>Ornus</i> , Mich.	Ash	<i>Fraxinus</i>
<i>Orobanchoides</i> , Tourn.		<i>Monotropa</i>
A. G.		
<i>Ostrya</i> , Mich.	Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus</i>
<i>Oxycoccus</i> , Tourn.	Marsh Whortle berries, moss berries, moor berries	<i>Vaccinium</i>
<i>Oxyoides</i> , Garc. A. A.	Sensitive Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis</i>
<i>Oxys</i> , Tourn.	Wood Sorrel	<i>Oxalis</i>

## P

<i>Padus</i> , Lin. gen. pl. Ed.	Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus</i>
prim.		
<i>Paliurus</i> , Tourn.	Christ's thorn	<i>Bhamnus</i>
<i>Panacea</i> , Mich.	Ginseng	<i>Panax</i>
<i>Panicastrella</i> , Mich.		<i>Cenchrus</i>
<i>Papaya</i> , Tourn.	Papaw	<i>Carica</i>
<i>Papia</i> , Mich.		<i>Orvala</i>
<i>Paronychia</i> , Tourn.	Mountain Knot-grass	<i>Illecebrum</i>
<i>Partheniastrum</i> , Niss.	A. Bastard Feverfew	<i>Parthenium</i>
G. Dill. gen. & Elth.		
<i>Patagonica</i> , Dill. Elth.		<i>Patagonia</i>
		<i>Pavia</i>

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

Pavia, Boerh.	Scarlet Horse chesnut	Æsculus
Pedicularis species, Tour.	Yellow Rattle, Cocks-comb, or Lousewort	Rhinanthus
Pelecinus, Tourn.	Clusius's foreign hatchet vetch	Bisserula
Penæa, Plum.	Tree Milkwort, with a rough box leaf	Polygala
Pentagonotheca, Vaill. A. G.	Fingrigo	Pisonia
Pentaphylloides, Tourn.	Cinquefoil, whose leaves are not quite quinate	Potentilla
Pentapterophyllum, Dill. gen.	Water milfoil	Myriophyllum
Pepo, Tourn.	Pumpion	Cucurbita
Percepier, Dill. gen.	Parsley Piert	Aphanes
Pereskia, Plum. Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.	Gooseberry of the Americans ; or Blad-Apple	A- Cactus
Periclymenum, Tourn.	Trumpet Honeysuckle	Lonicera
Persea, Plum.	Avocado, or Avogato	Laurus
Persica, Tourn.	Peach	Amygdalus
Persicaria, Tourn.	Arse-smart, or Persica-	Polygonum ria
Pervinca, Tourn.	Periwinkle	Vinca
Petasites, Tourn. & Vaill. A. G.	Butterburr, or Pestilent wort	Tussilago
Petilium, Lin. gen. pl. Ed. prim.	Crown Imperial	Fritillaria
Phalangium, Tourn.	Spiderwort	Anthericum
Phalloboletus, Mich.		Phallus
Phillyreastrum, Vaill. A. G.		Morinda
Pilosella, Vaill. A. G.	Creeping Mouse ear	Hieracium
Pimpinella, Tourn.	Burnet	Poterium
Pinastella, Dill. gen.		Hippuris
Pinguin, Dill. Elth.	Wild Ananas	Brømelia
Pittonia, Plum.		Tournefortia
Plantaginella, Dill. gen.	Least Water Plantain	Limosella
		Plan-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Platanocephalus</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Button wood	<i>Cephalanthus</i>
<i>Polifolia</i> , Buxb. A. R.	Marsh Cistus, or wild Andromeda Rosemary	
<i>Polium</i> , Tourn.	Poley Mountain	<i>Teucrium</i>
<i>Polyacantha</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Casaubon's thistle, supposed the true Fish-thistle or Acarna of Theophrastus	<i>Carduus</i>
<i>Polygaloides</i> , Dill. gen.	Milk-wort	<i>Polygala</i>
<i>Polygonatum</i> , Tourn.	Solomon's seal	<i>Convallaria</i>
<i>Polygonifolia</i> , Dill. gen.		<i>Corrigiola</i>
<i>Polygonoides</i> , Tourn.		<i>Calligonum</i>
<i>Polyporus</i> , Mich.		<i>Boletus</i>
<i>Populago</i> , Tourn.	Marsh marigold	<i>Caltha</i>
<i>Porophyllum</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Cacalia with perforate leaves	<i>Cacalia</i>
<i>Porrum</i> , Tourn.	Leek	<i>Allium</i>
<i>Portula</i> , Dill. gen.	Water purslane	<i>Peplis</i>
<i>Portulacastrum</i> , B. Jus.	Horse purslane	<i>Trianthema</i>
<i>Potamopithys</i> , Buxb. A. R.		<i>Elatine</i>
<i>Primula veris</i> , Tourn.	Primrose	<i>Primula</i>
<i>Provenzalia</i> , Petit. Gen.	Water Dragons	<i>Calla</i>
<i>Pseudoacacia</i> , Tourn.	False Acacia	<i>Robinia</i>
<i>Pseudocyperus</i> , Mich.		<i>Schoenus</i>
<i>Pseudodictamnus</i> , Tourn.	Bastard Dittany	<i>Marrubium</i>
<i>Pseudoruta</i> , Mich.	Three leaved rue	<i>Ruta</i>
<i>Psyllium</i> , Tourn.	Flea-wort	<i>Plantago</i>
<i>Ptarmica</i> , Tourn.	Sneeze-wort, bastard Pellitory, or Goose-tongue	<i>Achillea</i>
<i>Pterocephalus</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Scabious	<i>Scabiosa</i>
<i>Pterospermadendron</i> , Am.		<i>Pentapetes</i>
<i>Pulsatilla</i> , Tourn.	Pasque flower	<i>Anemone</i>

## Q

*Quamoclit*, Tourn.*Ipomoea*  
Quin-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Quinquefolium</i> , Tourn.	Cinquefoil	<i>Potentilla</i>
<i>Quinquina</i> , Condam.	True Jesuits bark tree	<i>Cinchona</i>
A. G.		
R		
<i>Radicula</i> , Dill. gen.	Water Radish	<i>Sisymbrium</i>
<i>Radiola</i> , Dill. gen.	Least Rupture-wort, or <i>Linum</i> All-seed	
<i>Ranunculoides</i> , Vaill.	Water crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus</i>
A. G.		
<i>Rapa</i> , Tourn.	Turnip	<i>Brassica</i>
<i>Raphanistrum</i> , Tourn.	White flowered lock with jointed pods	<i>Char-Raphanus</i>
<i>Rapistrum</i> , Tourn.	Sea Cabbage	<i>Crambe</i>
<i>Rapunculus</i> , Tourn.	Rampions	<i>Phyteuma</i>
<i>Rapuntium</i> , T. & Dill.	Cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia</i>
Elth.		
<i>Rhabarbarum</i> , Tourn.	Rhubarb	<i>Rheum</i>
<i>Rhagadioloides</i> , Vaill.		<i>Hyoseris</i>
A. G.		
<i>Rhagadiolus</i> , Vaill. A.		<i>Lapsana</i>
G. & Tourn.		
<i>Rhamnoides</i> , Tourn.	Bastard Rhamnus, or Sea Buckthorn	<i>Hippophae</i>
<i>Rhaponticoides</i> , Vaill.	Centaury	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Rhapontium</i> , Vaill.	Centaury	<i>Centaurea</i>
<i>Ribesium</i> , Dill. Elth.	Currant tree	<i>Ribes</i>
<i>Ricinocarpus</i> , Boer. & Bur.		<i>Acalypha</i>
<i>Ricinoides</i> , Tourn.	Bastard Ricinus	<i>Croton</i>
<i>Rivina</i> , Plini.		<i>Rivinia</i>
<i>Royena</i> , Houst. A. A.		<i>Loeselia</i>
<i>Rojoc</i> , Plum.		<i>Morinda</i>
<i>Ros solis</i> , Tourn.	Sun-dew	<i>Drosera</i>
<i>Rubeola</i> , Tourn.	Petty Madder	<i>Crucianella</i>
<i>Rudbeckia</i> , Houst. A. A.	Button-tree	<i>Conocarpus</i>
<i>Ruppia</i> , Act. Ang.	Grass wrack	<i>Zostera</i>
<i>Ruta muraria</i> , Tourn.	Wall-rue, or Tent-wort	<i>Asplenium</i>
		<i>Sabina</i> ,

GENERIC NAMES  
REJECTED.

## ENGLISH NAMES.

LINNÆAN  
GENERA.

## S

<i>Sabina</i> , Boerh.	Savine	<i>Juniperus</i>
<i>Sagitta</i> , D. g. & Va. A. G.	Arrow-head	<i>Sagittaria</i>
<i>Salicaria</i> , Tourn.	Willow-herb, or purple Loosestrife	<i>Lythrum</i>
<i>Salvinia</i> , Mich.		<i>Marsilea</i>
<i>Santolinoides</i> , Va. A. G. & Mich. gen.		<i>Anacyclus</i>
<i>Sapota</i> , Plum.	Sapota	<i>Achras</i>
<i>Sassafras</i> , Off.	Sassafras tree	<i>Laurus</i>
<i>Saururus</i> , Plum.	Lizard's tail	<i>Piper</i>
<i>Shunda pana</i> , Hort. Mal.		<i>Caryota</i>
<i>Scirpocyperus</i> , Mich.	Rush Grass	<i>Scirpus</i>
<i>Scirpoides</i> , Mont.		<i>Carex</i>
<i>Sclarea</i> , Tourn.	Clary	<i>Salvia</i>
<i>Scorodoprasum</i> , Mich.	Great round-headed, or turkey Garlick	<i>Allium</i>
<i>Scorpioides</i> , Tourn.	Caterpillars	<i>Scorpiurus</i>
<i>Scorzonerooides</i> , Va. A. G.	Vipers grass	<i>Scorzonera</i>
<i>Sebestena</i> , Dill. Elth.	Sebesten	<i>Cordia</i>
<i>Securidaca</i> , Tourn.	The true hatchet vetch, or Sickle-wort	<i>Coronilla</i>
<i>Sedi</i> species, Tourn.	Houseleek	<i>Sempervivum</i>
<i>Selaginoides</i> , Dill. Musc.		<i>Lycopodium</i>
<i>Selago</i> , Dill. Musc.	Upright fir moss	<i>Lycopodium</i>
<i>Senecionis</i> species, D. Elth.		<i>Erigeron</i>
<i>Senna</i> , Tourn.	Senna of the Shops	<i>Cassia</i>
<i>Seriana</i> , Plum.		<i>Paullinia</i>
<i>Sesainoides</i> , Tourn.	Bastard rocket	<i>Reseda</i>
<i>Sherardia</i> , Vaill.	Vervain	<i>Verbena</i>
<i>Sherardia</i> , Pont. Epist.		<i>Galenia</i>
<i>Sicyoides</i> , Tourn.	Single-seeded Cucumber	<i>Sicyos</i>
<i>Siliqua</i> , Tourn.	Carob-tree, or St. John's bread	<i>Ceratonia</i>
<i>Siliquastrum</i> , Tourn.	Judas tree	<i>Cercis</i>
<i>Silybum</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Milk thistle, or Lady's thistle	<i>Carduus</i>
<i>Sinapi</i> , Tourn.	Mustard	<i>Sinapis</i>

Sina-

GENERIC NAMES REJECTE	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Simapistrum</i> , Tourn.	Bastard Mustard	<i>Cleome</i>
<i>Siphonanthemum</i> , Amm.		<i>Siphonanthus</i>
Act. <i>Petrop.</i>		
<i>Sisarum</i> , Tourn.	Skirret	<i>Sium</i>
<i>Sisyrinchium</i> , Tourn.	Iris with a double bulb, Iris called Spanish nut	<i>Iris</i>
<i>Sloana</i> , Plum.	Apeiba of the Brasilians	<i>Sloanea</i>
<i>Solanoides</i> , Tourn. A. G.	American Night-shade	<i>Rivinia</i>
<i>Sorgum</i> , Mich.	Indian Millet	<i>Holcus</i>
<i>Spartium</i> , Tourn.	Single-seeded broom	<i>Genista</i>
<i>Sphondylium</i> , Tourn.	Cow Parsnip	<i>Heracleum</i>
<i>Sphondylococcus</i> , Mich.	<i>Johnsonia</i>	<i>Calicarpa</i>
<i>Stachyarpagophora</i> , Vaill.	Cock's-comb	<i>Celosia</i>
A. G.		
<i>Staphylodendron</i> , Tourn.	Bladder-nut	<i>Staphylæa</i>
<i>Stellaria</i> , Dill. gen.		<i>Callitrichæ</i>
<i>Stellaris</i> , Dill. gen.	Yellow star of Bethlehem	<i>Ornithogalum</i>
<i>Stœchas</i> , Tourn.	French Lavender	<i>Lavendula</i>
<i>Stramonium</i> , T. & Pont.	Thorn apple	<i>Datura</i>
<i>Stratiotes</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Water Milfoil, or water violet	<i>Hottonia</i>
<i>Stratiotes</i> , Dill. gen.	Frog's bit	<i>Hydrocharus</i>
<i>Struthia</i> , Royen.		<i>Gnidia</i>
<i>Suber</i> , Tourn.	Cork-tree	<i>Quercus</i>
<i>Succisa</i> , Vaill. A. G.	Devil's bit	<i>Scabiosa</i>
<i>Suillus</i> , Mich.		<i>Boletus</i>
<i>Symporicarpus</i> , D. E.	Shrubby St Peter's wort	<i>Lonicera</i>
<i>Syringa</i> , Tourn.	Mock Orange, or Sy- ringa	<i>Philadelphus</i>

## T

<i>Tamariscus</i> , Tourn.	Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix</i>
<i>Tannus</i> , Tourn.	Black Bryony	<i>Tamus</i>
<i>Tapia</i> , Plum.	Garlick pear	<i>Crateva</i>
<i>Taraxaconastrum</i> , V. A. G.		<i>Hyoseris</i>
<i>Taraxaconoides</i> , V. A. G.	Dandelion	<i>Leontodon</i>
<i>Tarchonanthus</i> , V. Act.	Jesuit's bark tree, false- ly so called	<i>Iva</i>
<i>Telephiastrum</i> , Va. Act.	African purslane	<i>Portulaca</i>
<i>Telephioides</i> , T. & D. El.	Bastard orpine	<i>Andrachne</i>
<i>Tenga</i> , Hort. Mal.	Cocoa nut	<i>Cocos</i>

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Terebinthus</i> , Tourn.	Turpentine tree	<i>Pistacia</i>
<i>Ternatea</i> , Tourn. A. G.		<i>Clitoria</i>
<i>Tetrahit</i> , Dill. gen.	Bastard hemp	<i>Galeopsis</i>
<i>Thlaspidium</i> , Tourn.	Buckler mustard	<i>Biscutella</i>
<i>Thymbra</i> , Tourn.	Savory with verticillate flowers	<i>Satureja</i>
<i>Thymelæa</i> , Tourn.	Mezereon, or spurge- Laurel	<i>Daphne</i>
<i>Thyselinum</i> , Tourn.	Milky Parsley	<i>Selinum</i>
<i>Tinus</i> , To. & Vaill. A. G.	<i>Laurustinus</i>	<i>Viburnum</i>
<i>Titanokeratophyton</i> , Boe.		<i>Lithoxylon</i>
<i>Tithymaloides</i> , Tourn.	Bastard spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i>
<i>Tithymaloides</i> , (an) Klein.	Cabbage-tree, or carna- Monagr.	<i>Cacalia</i>
<i>Tithymalus</i> , Tourn.	Spurge	<i>Euphorbia</i>
<i>Tournefortia</i> , Pont. Epis.	Amber tree	<i>Anthosperm:</i>
<i>Toxicodendron</i> , Tourn.	Poison tree	<i>Rhus</i>
<i>Tragacantha</i> , Tourn.	Goat's-thorn	<i>Astragalus</i>
<i>Tragapogonoides</i> , V. A. G.	Goat's beard with crook- ed seeds	<i>Tragopogon</i>
<i>Tragofelium</i> , Tourn.	Burnet Saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella</i>
<i>Tribuloides</i> , Tourn.	Water Caltrops	<i>Trapa</i>
<i>Trichomanes</i> , Tourn.	English Black Maiden- hair	<i>Asplenium</i>
<i>Trifoliastrum</i> , Mich.	White flowered meadow trefoil, honey-suckle grass, or Dutch clo- ver	<i>Trifolium</i>
<i>Trilopus</i> , Mich.	Witch hazel	<i>Hamamelis</i>
<i>Triosteospermum</i> , D. El.	Fever-root, Doctor Tin- kar's weed, or false Ipecacuana	<i>Triosteum</i>
<i>Trixis</i> , Mich.		<i>Proserpinaca</i>
<i>Tulipifera</i> , Catesb.	Tulip-tree	<i>Liriodendron</i>
<i>Tuna</i> , Dill. Elth.	Indian Fig, or prickly pear	<i>Cactus</i>
<i>Tunica</i> , Dill. Elth.	Pink	<i>Dianthus</i>
U		
<i>Valdia</i> , Plum.		<i>Ovieda</i>
<i>Valerianella</i> , Tour. & Va.	Lamb's Lettuce, or Corn- sallad	<i>Valeriana</i>
		<i>Val-</i>

GENERIC NAMES REJECTED.	ENGLISH NAMES.	LINNÆAN GENERA.
<i>Vallisneroides</i> , Mich.		<i>Vallisneria</i>
<i>Vanilla</i> , Plum.	<i>Vanilla</i>	<i>Epidendrum</i>
<i>Vanrheedia</i> , Plum.		<i>Rheedia</i>
<i>Vesicaria</i> , Rivinus	Heart-seed, or heart-pea	<i>Cardiospermum</i>
<i>Vesicaria</i> , Tourn.	Madwort with bladdery pods	<i>Alyssum</i>
<i>Virga</i> , aurea, T. & V. A. G.	Golden rod	<i>Solidago</i>
<i>Virga</i> sanguinea, Dill.	Female Dogwood; Dog-berry, or Gatter-tree	<i>Cornus</i>
<i>Viscago</i> , Dill. Elth.	Viscous campion, or Catch-fly	<i>Silene</i>
<i>Viticella</i> , Mich.		<i>Galax</i>
<i>Viticella</i> , Dill. gen.	Virgin's bower, or Lady's bower	<i>Clematis</i>
<i>Vitis</i> Idea, Tourn.	Whortle berry	<i>Vaccinium</i>
<i>Ulmaria</i> , Tourn.	Meadow-sweet, or Queen of the Meadows	<i>Spiræa</i>
<i>Unifolium</i> , Dill. gen.	One-blade	<i>Convallaria</i>
<i>Volubilis</i> , Dill. Elth.		<i>Ipomoea</i>
<i>Usnea</i> , Dill. Musc.	Tree-moss	<i>Lichen</i>
<i>Uva Ursi</i> , Tourn.	Spanish redwhorts, or Bearberries	<i>Arbutus</i>
<i>Vulneraria</i> , Tourn.	Kidney Vetch, or Lady's Anthyllis finger	
X		
<i>Xeranthemoides</i> , D. Elt.		<i>Xeranthemum</i>
<i>Xiphium</i> , Tourn.	Bulbous Iris	<i>Iris</i>
<i>Xylon</i> , Lin. gen. pl. Ed. pr.	Silk Cotton-tree	<i>Bombax</i>
<i>Xylon</i> , Tourn.	Cotton	<i>Gossypium</i>
<i>Xylosteum</i> , Tourn.	Fly honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
Z		
<i>Zacintha</i> , Va. A. G. & T.	Wart succory	<i>Lapsana</i>
<i>Zanonia</i> , Plum.		<i>Commelina</i>
<i>Ziziphus</i> , Tourn.	Jujube-tree	<i>Rhamnus</i>
	2	APPENDIX,

## APPENDIX.

A TABLE, containing such English names of plants as have been most generally received, whether Specific or Generic; and shewing the Titles of the Genera under which they are severally ranged in the LINNEAN System, together with the trivial names of many Species.

Abele	<i>Populus alba</i>
Abelmosk	<i>Hibiscus Abelmoschus</i>
Acacia	<i>Mimosa</i>
Acacia, false	<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>
Acacia, German	<i>Prunus</i>
Acacia, three-thorned or Honey locust	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>
Acajou; or Cashew nut	<i>Ancardium occidentale</i>
Acanthus, Corinthian; or Brank ursine	<i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Aconite, winter	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>
Acrostic	<i>Acrostichum</i>
Adam's needle	<i>Yucca gloriosa</i>
Adder's-wort	<i>Polygonum</i>
Adder's or Serpent's tongue	<i>Ophioglossum</i>
Adrachne	<i>Arbutus Andrachne</i>
Agallocha wood	<i>Excoecaria Agallocha</i>
Agaric	<i>Agaricus</i>
Agaric of the oak	<i>Boletus igniarius</i>
Agnus castus; or Chaste tree	<i>Vitex Agnus castus</i>
Agnus castus; Oil tree; or Palma Christi	<i>Ricinus communis</i>
Agrimony	<i>Agrimonia</i>
Agrimony, hemp	<i>Ageratum</i>
Agrimony, Base hemp	<i>Eupatorium Cannabinum</i>
Agrimony, naked-headedhemp	<i>Verbesina</i>
Agrimony, water hemp	<i>Bidens</i>
Ague tree; or Sassafras	<i>Laurus Sassafras</i>
Aikraw	<i>Lichen</i>
Alaternus	<i>Rhamnus Alaternus</i>
Alaternus, base	<i>Phylica</i>

Alder	<i>Betula Alnus</i>
Alder, berry-bearing	<i>Rhamnus Frangula</i>
Alecost, or Cestmary	<i>Tanacetum Balsamita</i>
Alehoof; Gill; or Ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Alexanders	<i>Smyrnium Olusatrum</i>
Alkali; or Sal-kali	<i>Salicornia</i>
Alcanet	<i>Lithospermum officinale</i>
Allgood; Good Henry; or English mercury	<i>Chenopodium bonus Henricus</i>
Allheal, Clowns	<i>Stachys palustris</i>
Allheall, Hercules's	<i>Heracleum Panaces</i>
Allseed	<i>Linum</i>
All-spice; or Jamaica pepper	<i>Myrtus Pimenta</i>
All-spice tree	<i>Calicanthus floridus</i>
Alligator; or Avocado pear	<i>Laurus persea</i>
Almond	<i>Amygdalus communis</i>
Almond, Æthiopian or African	<i>Brabejum stellulifolium</i>
Almond, Dwarf	<i>Amygdalus nana</i>
Aloe, Succotrine	<i>Aloe perfoliata</i>
Aloe, American	<i>Agave</i>
Aloe, Water or Water soldier	<i>Stratiodes aloides</i>
Aloes, Wood	<i>Excoecaria Agallocha</i>
Althæa frutex	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Alysson; Rough-leaved; or awl-wort	<i>Subularia aquatica</i>
Amaranthus; or Flower-gentle	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Amaranth, Globe	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Amaranthus tricolor	<i>Amaranthus tricolor</i>
Amber tree	<i>Anthospermum</i>
Amellus of Virgil	<i>Aster Amellus</i>
Amomum Plinii	<i>Solanum pseudo-capsicum</i>
Amomum, German	<i>Sison</i>
Anemone, common	<i>Anemone hortensis</i>
Anemone, Wood	<i>Anemone silvestris</i>
Ananas; or Pine apple	<i>Bromelia Ananas</i>
Angelica	<i>Angelica Archangelica</i>
Angelica, Berry-bearing	<i>Aralia</i>
Angelica tree	<i>Aralia</i>
Angelica, Wild; or Goutwort	<i>Ægopodium</i>
Anise	<i>Pimpinella Anisum</i>
Anise tree of China	<i>Illicium anisatum</i>
Aniseed tree	<i>Illicium floridanum</i>
Anotta; or Arnotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Apeiba of the Brasilians	<i>Sloanea</i>

Apple	<i>Pyrus Malus</i>
Apple, Adam's	<i>Citrus</i>
Apple, bitter	<i>Cucumis Colocynthis</i>
Apple, Blad; or West Indian gooseberry	<i>Cactus pereskia</i>
Apple, custard	<i>Annona reticulata</i>
Apple, love	<i>Solanum Lycopersicon</i>
Apple, mad	<i>Solanum insanum</i>
Apple, male balsam	<i>Momordica</i>
Apple, May; or Duck's foot	<i>Podophyllum</i>
Apple, Pine, or Ananas	<i>Bromelia Ananas</i>
Apple, purple	<i>Annona</i>
Apple, soap	<i>Sapindus</i>
Apple, sour	<i>Annona muricata</i>
Apple, star	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>
Apple, sugar	<i>Annona</i>
Apple, sweet	<i>Annona squamosa</i>
Apple, thorn; or Stramonium	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>
Apple, water	<i>Annona palustris</i>
Apricot	<i>Prunus armeniaca</i>
Arbor vitæ	<i>Thuia</i>
Arbor tristis; or Sorrowful tree	<i>Nyctanthes Arbor tristis</i>
Arbutus, trailing	<i>Epigæa</i>
Arcel	<i>Lichen omphalodes</i>
Archangel; or Dead nettle	<i>Lamium</i>
Archangel, baum-leaved	<i>Melissa</i>
Archangel, yellow	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Aria Theophrasti; or whitebeam	<i>Crataegus Aria</i>
Arnotta; or anotta	<i>Bixa orellana</i>
Arnouts	<i>Avena elatior</i>
Arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria</i>
Arrow-headed grass	<i>Triglochin</i>
Arrow-root, Indian	<i>Maranta</i>
Arse-smart; or water-pepper	<i>(Persicaria) Polygonum Hydropiper</i>
Artichoke	<i>Cynara Scolymus</i>
Artichoke, Jerusalem	<i>Helianthus tuberosus</i>
Aruni, African	<i>Calla</i>
Arum, floating	<i>Orontium</i>
Asarabacca	<i>Asarum</i>
Ash, common	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Ash, flowering	<i>Fraxinus Ornus</i>
Ash, Mountain; or Wicken, or Roan tree	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>

Ash, Pōison; or Varnish tree	Rhus Vernix
Ash, Sweet; or Ground; or Goutwort	Ægopodium Podagraria
Asparagus, Common	Asparagus officinalis
Asparagus, climbing	Medeola
Asp, or Aspen tree	Populus tremula
Asphodel	Asphodelus
Asphodel, African	Anthericum
Aster; or Starwort	Aster
Avens; or Herb bennet	Geum
Avocado; or Alligator pear	Laurus persea
Auricula; or Bear's ear	Primula Auricula
Auricula, Borage-leaved	Verbascum myconi
Awlwort; or Rough-leaved Alysson	Subularia aquatica
Azarole	Crataegus
Azerita	Prunus

## B

Balm of Gilead	Amyris gileadensis
Balm of Gilead, false	Dracocephalum canariensis
Balsam	Impatiens
Balsam of Copaiibi	Copaifera officinalis
Balsam of Canada	Pinus balsamea
Balsam of Mecca (a)	Amyris gileadensis
Balsam of Peru	Myroxylon peruiferum
Balsam of Tolu	Toluifera balsamum
Balsam tree	Clusia
Balsam tree	Pistacia
Balsamine, female; or Immor- tal eagle flower	Impatiens Balsamina
Balsamine, yellow; noli me tangere	Impatiens Noli me tangere
Bambu cane	Arundo Bambos
Banana, a species of Plantain tree	Musa sapientum
Bane-berries, herb Christopher	Actaea spicata
Banian tree	Ficus religiosa
Bark, true Jesuit's	Cinchona officinalis
Bark, false Jesuit's	Iva
Bark of Elutheria; or Cascarilla	Croton Cascarilla

(a) From the wounded branches of this tree, flows the balsam so precious for its exquisite smell. What comes to us is generally adulterated.

Bark, Winter's	<i>Wintera aromatica</i>
Bardana; or Burdock	<i>Arctium Lappa</i>
Barley, common Spring	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Barren-wort	<i>Epimedium alpinum</i>
Bazil	<i>Ocymum</i>
Basil, field	<i>Clinopodium</i>
Basil, American field	<i>Monarda</i>
Basil, Syrian field	<i>Ziziphora</i>
Basil, stone	<i>Thymus acinos</i>
Basil, wild; or mother of thyme	<i>Thymus Serpillum</i>
Bachelor's button; <i>Lychnis</i> ; or Campion	<i>Lychnis</i>
Batata; or Spanish potatoe	<i>Convolvulus Batatas</i>
Baulm, common	<i>Melissa officinalis</i>
Baulm, base	<i>Melittis melissophyllum</i>
Baulm, Moldavian	<i>Dracocephalum moldavicum</i>
Baulm, Molucca	<i>Moluccella</i>
Baulm Indian; or Oswego tea	<i>Monarda didyma</i>
Baulm, Turkey	<i>Dracocephalum</i>
Bay tree, common; or laurel of the ancients	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>
Bay, red	<i>Laurus Borbonia</i>
Bay, loblolly	<i>Gordonia Lasianthus</i>
Bay, blue berried	<i>Ligustrum</i>
Bay, dwarf; or spurge laurel	<i>Daphne Laureola</i>
Bay, sweet-flowering	<i>Magnolia glauca</i>
Bead tree	<i>Melia</i>
Beani, white; or Aria	<i>Crataegus Arja</i>
Bean	<i>Vicia Faba</i>
Bean, kidney of India; or Soy	<i>Dolichos Soja</i>
Bean, kidney or French	<i>Phaseolus</i>
Bean tree, kidney	<i>Glycine frutescens</i>
Bean tree of America	<i>Erythrina</i>
Bean tree, bindiug	<i>Mimosa</i>
Bean, caper	<i>Zygophyllum</i>
Bean, Egyptian; or water lily	<i>Nymphaea Nelumbo</i>
Bean, trefoil	<i>Cytisus</i>
Bean, trefoil, stinking	<i>Anagyris foetida</i>
Bean, Tonkay	<i>Cumarauna odorata</i> *
Bear-berries; or <i>uva ursi</i>	<i>Arbutus Uva ursi</i>
Bear-bind	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Bear's breech	<i>Acanthus</i>
Bear's ear; or auricula	<i>Primula Auricula</i>

\* Used to perfume snuff.

Bear's ear sanicle	Cortusa
Bear's foot ; or fetter-wort	Helleborus foetidus
Beard, old man's ; or traveller's joy	Clematis Vitalba
Beech	Fagus sylvatica
Beet	Beta
Bee-flower	Ophrys
Behen, white; or spangling poppy	Cucubalus Behen
Bell flower	Campanula
Bell, Canterbury	Campanula Medium
Bell pepper	Capsicum
Bella-donna; or deadly nightshade	Atropa Belladona
Belvidere ; or summer cypress	Chenopodium scoparia
Belly-ach weed	Jatropha gossypifolia
Benjamin tree	Terminalia Benzoin
Benjamin tree	Laurus Benzoin
Berberry , common ; or piper- ridge bush	Berberis vulgaris
Bermudiana	Sisyrinchium bermudianum
Betel	Piper Betle*
Betle-nut	Arecha Catechu
Betony	Betonica officinalis
Betony, Paul's	Veronica officinalis
Betony, water	Scrophularia betonicifolia
Big, barley	Hordeum hexastichon
Bilberry ; or wortle berry	Vaccinium Myrtillus
Bindweed	Convolvulus
Bindweed, black, or black Bryony	Tamus communis
Bindweed, rough	Smilax
Birch	Betula alba
Birch of Jamaica	Bursera gummosa
Bird cherry ; or cherry laurel	Prunus Lauro-cerasus
Bird's eye	Primula farinosa
Bird's foot	Ornithopus
Bird's foot trefeil ; or lamb's toes	Lotus corniculatus
Bird's nest	Monotropa
Bird's nest	Ophrys Nidus avis
Bird's nest, purple	Orchis abortiva
Birth-wort	Aristolochia
Bishop's weed, common	Ammi majus
Bistort	Polygonum Bistorta
Bitter-sweet	Solanum dulcamara

\* The Indians have the bitter leaves of this plant almost constantly in their mouths.

Bitter wood	<i>Quassia excelsa</i>
Bitter-wort	<i>Gentiana</i>
Black-berry ; or bramble	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Black olive	<i>Bucida Buceras</i>
Bladder-wort ; or water milfoil	<i>Utricularia vulgaris</i>
Blattaria	<i>Verbascum Blattaria</i>
Blind man's ball	<i>Lycoperdon bovista</i>
Blinks	<i>Montia fontana</i>
Blite ; or strawberry spinach	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Blite, amaranth	<i>Amaranthus blitum</i>
Blood-flower ; or African tulip	<i>Hæmanthus</i>
Blood-wood ; or logwood	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>
Blood-wort	<i>Rumex sanguineus</i>
Blue-bottle ; or blue-bonnet ; or Cyanus	<i>Centaurea Cyanus</i>
Bog bane ; or marsh trefoil	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bog-berry ; or bogwort	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Bonace bark tree	<i>Daphne tinifolia</i>
Bonny of Carolina ; or oily grain	<i>Sesamum orientale</i>
Borecole	(a variety) <i>Brassica</i>
Borage	<i>Borago</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Box, African	<i>Myrsine africana</i>
Box, Low	<i>Polygala</i>
Boxthorn	<i>Lycium</i>
Bracken ; or brakes	<i>Pteris</i>
Bramble ; or blackberry	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Brank	<i>Polygonum</i>
Brank ursine ; or Corinthian a- canthus	<i>Acanthus spinosus</i>
Braziletto wood	<i>Cæsalpinia brasiliensis</i>
Bread fruit	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
Bread nut	<i>Brosimum Alicastrum</i>
Bread, or Plantain tree	<i>Musa sapientum</i>
Break-stone ; or saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i>
Break-stone parsley ; or parsley piert	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Briar sweet ; or eglantine	<i>Rosa eglanteria</i>
Briar, wild or hep.	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Brimstone or sulphur-wort ; or hog's fennel	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Bristol, flower of ; or nonsuch	<i>Lychnis</i>
Broad leaf tree	<i>Terminalia latifolia</i>
Brocoli	(a variety) <i>Brassica</i>
Brooklime ; or water speedwell	<i>Veronica Beccabunga</i>
	<i>Broom,</i>

Broom, common, besom	<i>Spartium Scoparium</i>
Broom, African	<i>Asphalathus</i>
Broom, dyer's; or wood waxen	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Broom, dwarf or single seeded	<i>Genista</i>
Broom, rape	<i>Orobanche</i>
Broom, rape, with great purple flowers	<i>Lathraea</i>
Broom weed	<i>Corchorus siliquosus</i>
Brown Jolly	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>
Brown-wort	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Brown-wort	<i>Prunella</i>
Bryony, white	<i>Bryonia alba</i>
Bryony, black; or black bindweed	<i>Tamus communis</i>
Buck-bean, see bogbane	
Buck's horn	<i>Plantago coronopifolia</i>
Buck's horn, warted	<i>Cochlearia Coronopus</i>
Buckthorn, common	<i>Rhamnus catharticus</i>
Buckthorn, sea	<i>Hippophae rhamnoides</i>
Buck-wheat	<i>Polygonum Fagopyrum</i>
Buckee, Hottentot	<i>Diosma</i>
Bugle	<i>Ajuga</i>
Bugloss	<i>Anchusa</i>
Bugloss, small, wild; or Great	<i>Asperugo procumbens</i>
goose-grass; or German	
mad-wort	
Bugloss, Vipers	<i>Echium</i>
Bullace tree, W. Indian	<i>Chrysophyllum</i>
Bullace tree	<i>Prunus insititia</i>
Bully tree (Var.)	<i>Achras</i>
Burdock; or Bardana	<i>Arctium Lappa</i>
Burdock, Lesser	<i>Xanthium</i>
Burrbark	<i>Triumphetta Lappula</i>
Bur marigold	<i>Bidens</i>
Burnet, Garden or common	<i>Poterium Sanguisorba</i>
Burnet, Greater wild	<i>Sanguisorba</i>
Burnet, saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella Saxifraga</i>
Burning thorny plant	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Burn weed	<i>Datura ferox.</i>
Bur reed	<i>Sparganium</i>
Butcher's broom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Butter-bur	<i>Tussilago Petasites</i>
Butter-cup; golden-cup; or	
crow-foot	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Butter-wort; or Yorkshire sa-	<i>Pinguicula</i>
nicle	

Button tree	<i>Conocarpus erecta</i>
Butter weed	<i>Spermacoce</i>
Button wood	<i>Cephalanthus</i>

## C

Cabbage, common	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
Cabbage, dog's; or dog's mercury	<i>Theligonum Cynocrambe</i>
Cabbage, sea	<i>Crambe maritima</i>
Cabbage, turnep	<i>Brassica Rapa</i>
Cabbage tree	<i>Areca oleracea</i>
Cabbage tree; or Foreign colt's foot	<i>Cacalia Kleinia</i>
Cabbage-bark tree	<i>Geoffræa inermis</i>
Calabash	<i>Cucurbita</i>
Calabaşlı; or Gourd tree	<i>Crescentia</i>
Calaloo	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Calaloo, mountain	<i>Phytolacca decandra</i>
Calamint	<i>Melissa Calamintha</i>
Calamint; or cat-mint, wild	<i>Melissa Nepeta</i>
Calamint, water	<i>Mentha gentilis</i>
Calamus aromaticus; or Sweet flag, or rush	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>
Calavances, or red pease	<i>Phaseolus sphærospermus</i>
Caltrops	<i>Tribulus</i>
Caltrops, water	<i>Trapa natans</i>
Camboge; or Gamboge (a gum)	<i>Cambogia gutta</i>
Cammock; or Petty whin; or Ononis	
Rest harrow	
Campeachy wood; or Logwood	<i>Hæmatoxylon campechianum</i>
Camphor tree	<i>Laurus Camphora</i>
Campion rose.	<i>Agrostemma coronaria</i>
Campion	<i>Lychnis</i>
Campion, viscous; or catchfly	<i>Silene Muscipula</i>
Canary grass	<i>Phalaris</i>
Canary nut tree	<i>Canarium commune</i>
Candle of the Indians	<i>Rhizophora Candel</i>
Caddle tree, Otaheite	<i>Aleurites trilobata</i>
Candy lion's foot	<i>Catananche</i>
Candy-tuft	<i>Iberis umbellata</i>
Candy-tuft, perennial	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>
Candy-tuft tree	<i>Iberis semperflorens</i>
Cau or shot, Indian	<i>Canna indica</i>

Cane

Cane or reed	Arundo
Cane, bambu	Arundo Bambos
Cane, walking	Arundo Donax
Cane, used for Ladies hoops	Arundo Rotang
Cane, sugar	Saccharum
Canker berry	<i>Solanum bahamense</i>
Caper bush	<i>Capparis spinosa</i>
Caraway ; or carui	<i>Carum Carui</i>
Canella alba tree	<i>Canella alba</i>
Cardamum seed	<i>Amomum compactum</i>
Carduus benedictus	<i>Centaurea benedicta</i>
Cardoon	<i>Cynara Cardunculus</i>
Cardinal flower ; or water gladiole	<i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i>
Carica	<i>Ficus Carica</i>
Carnation	<i>Dianthus Caryophyllus</i>
Carnation, Spanish ; or flower-fence	<i>Poinciana</i>
Carnation tree ; or foreign colt's foot	<i>Cacalia Kleinia</i>
Carob tree ; or St John's bread	<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>
Carrot, wild	<i>Daucus</i>
Carrot, garden	<i>Daucus Carota</i>
Carrot, Spanish	<i>Daucus Visnaga</i>
Carrot, candy	<i>Athamanta cretensis</i>
Carrot, deadly ; or Scorching fennel	<i>Thapsia</i>
Carui ; or caraway	<i>Carum Carui</i>
Cascarilla ; or bark of Eleutheraria	<i>Croton Cascarilla</i>
Cashew nut	<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>
Cassada ; or cassava ; or mani-hot	<i>Jatropha Manihot</i>
Cassena ; or Yapon	<i>Ilex Cassine</i>
Cassia	<i>Laurus Cassia *</i>
Cassia lignea	<i>Laurus Malobathrum</i>
Cassia, purging	<i>Cassia Fistula</i>
Cassia, horse	<i>Cassia javanica</i>
Cassia, poet's	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Cassidony : or French lavender	<i>Lavendula Stoechas</i>
Cassioberry bush	<i>Cassine capensis</i>
Catalpa	<i>Bignonia Catalpa</i>
Catchfly ; or Viscous campion	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Catchfly ; or Lobel's	<i>Silene Armeria</i>
Catmint ; nep	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>
	<i>Cat-</i>

\* The inner bark is the Cassia, very like the true Cinnamon; the leaves of the tree are the folia Indi sive Malobathri.

Catmint ; or calamint, wild	Melissa Nepeta
Cat's foot ; or ground ivy	Glechoma hederacea
Cat's foot, mountain	Gnaphalium
Cat's tail ; or reed mace	Scorpiurus
Caterpillars	Typha
Cauliflower (a variety)	Brassica oleracea
Cauthouk, or Indian rubber	Siphonia elastica
Cayenne pepper (Variety)	Capsicum
Cedar red, Virginian	Juniperus virginiana
Cedar of Jamaica, base	Theobroma
Cedar tree of Jamaica	Cedrela odorata
Cedar, white	Cupressus
Cedar of Bermudas	Juniperus bermudiana
Cedar of Busaco	Cupressus
Cedar of Libanus	Pinus Cedrus
Celandine, wild	Bocconia frutescens
Celandine, common or greater	Chelidonium majus
Celandine, lesser	Ranunculus
Celandine tree	Bocconia frutescens
Celeriac	Apium
Celery (a variety)	Apium graveolens
Cereus	Cactus
Centaury	Centaurea
Centaury, lesser	Gentiana Centaurea
Centaury, yellow perfoliate	Chlora perfoliata
Cerasee	Momordica Charantia
Ceterach	Asplenium Ceterach
Chamomile, common	Anthemis nobilis
Chamomile, dwarf or sea	Matricaria Chamomilla
Champignon ; or esculent mushroom	Agaricus campestris
Char ; or Sedge	Carex
Charity ; Greek valerian ; or Polemonium	
Jacob's ladder	
Charlock ; or Ketlock	Sinapis arvensis
Charlock, white-flowered, with Raphanus Raphanistrum	
jointed pods	
Chaste tree ; or Agnus castus	Vitex
Cheese rennet ; or Ladies bed straw	Galium verum
Cherimoja	Annona Cherimoia
Cherimalla fruit	Cicha disticha
Chesnut, Otaheite	Inocarpus edulis
Cherry tree	Prunus Cerasus
Cherry, Barbadoes	Malpighia

Cherry,

Cherry, Bird ; or cherry ; or <i>Prunus Lauro-Cerasus</i>	
common laurel	
Cherry clammy (a variety)	<i>Cordia</i>
Cherry, cornelian	<i>Cornus mascula</i>
Cherry, dwarf ; or Upright honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera coerulea</i>
Cherry, hottentot	<i>Cassine Maurcenia</i>
Cherry, winter	<i>Physalis Alkekengi</i>
Cherry, alpine	<i>Lonicera alpigena</i>
Chervil, garden	<i>Scandix Anthriscus</i>
Chervil, wild	<i>Chærophyllum</i>
Chesnut	<i>Fagus castanea</i>
Chesnut, horse	<i>Æsculus Hippocastanum</i>
Chesnut, Indian rose	<i>Mesua ferrea</i>
Chesnut, Otaheite	<i>Inocarpus edulis</i>
Chiches ; or chich pea ; or Garavances	<i>Cicer Arietinum</i>
Chichling vetch	<i>Lathyrus</i>
Chickweed	<i>Alsine</i>
Chickweed, African	<i>Mollugo verticillata</i>
Chickweed, berry-bearing	<i>Cucubalus baccifera</i>
Chickweed, great	<i>Stellaria</i>
Chickweed, mountain	<i>Moehringia muscosa</i>
Chickweed, mouse-ear	<i>Cerastium</i>
Chickweed, sea ; or black salt-wort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Chickweed, Small water	<i>Montia fontana</i>
China root	<i>Smilax China</i>
China rose	<i>Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis</i>
Chinquapin	<i>Fagus pumila</i>
Chocho vine	<i>Sicyos edulis</i>
Chocolate nut	<i>Theobroma Cacao</i> *
Christmas rose ; or black-hellebore	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Christmas gambol	<i>Convolvulus Charantia</i>
Christopher, Herb	<i>Actæa</i>
Christ's thorn	<i>Rhamnus Paliurus</i>
Chrysanthemum, base	<i>Silphium</i>
Chrysanthemum, hard-seeded	<i>Osteospermum</i>
Ciboules ; or Welsh onion	<i>Allium</i>
Cichory, or succory	<i>Cichorium</i>
Cicuta ; or water-hemlock	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>

Cicely ;

\* From these nuts, which are the seeds of the eatable fruit, the Chocolate is made.

Cicely; Sweet; Myrrhis; or Scandix odorata	
wild myrrh	
Cinnamon tree	Laurus Cinnamomum *
Cinnamon, white	Laurus
Cinnamon, base	Laurus Cassia
Cinquefoil	Potentilla
Cinquefoil, marsh	Comarum palustre
Cinquefoil, shrub	Potentilla fruticosa
Cistus, gum; or Rock rose	Cistus
Cistus, marsh; or wild rosemary	Ledum palustre
Cistus, lesser marsh; or Base heath	Andromeda
Cistus, nettle-leaved	Turnera cistoides
Citron	Citrus
Citrul; or water-melon	Cucurbita Citrullus
Cives; or chives	Allium
Clary	Salvia Sclarea
Clary, Pyrenæan	Horminum
Clivers; Goosegrass, or Hairiff	Galium Aparine
Cloud-berry	Rubus Chamæmorus
Clove July flower	Dianthus Caryophyllus
Clove tree	Caryophyllus aromaticus †
Cloven berry bush	Celtis occidentalis
Clover, common	Trifolium pratense
Clover, English red; or cow-grass	Trifolium alpestre
Clover, white; or honeysuckle-grass	Trifolium repens
Club-wood	Casuarina
Cocco root (variety)	Arum
Coçulus Indicus	Menispermum Cocculus
Cochineal	Cactus cochinillifer
Cockscomb; rattle; or Louse-wort	Pedicularis palustris
Cockscomb amaranth	Celosia cristata
Cockscomb; or Yellow rattle	Rhinanthus Crista-galli
Cockshead; or Saintfoin	Hedysarum Onobrychis
Cockle; or Popple	Agrostemma Githago
Cocoa nut	Cocos nucifera
Cocoa plum	Chrysobalanus Iacao
Codlings and cream	Epilobium hirsutum
Coffee Arabian	Coffea arabica ‡
	Coffee

\* The inner bark is the Cinnamon: the calyx is the (Cassia buds?) flores Cassiae.

† Cloves are the calyx of the flowers of this tree taken before they are expanded.

‡ The Seeds, improperly called Coffee beans or berries, were first imported into Marseilles in 1657.

Coffee; W. Indian	Coffea, occidentalis
Colewort (a variety)	Brassica oleracea
Colewort, Sea	Crambe maritima
Colewort, Sea	Convolvulus Soldanella
Colocasia	Arum Colocasia
Coloquintida; or Bitter apple	Cucumis Colocynthis
Colt's foot	Tussilago Anandria
Colt's foot, Foreign	Cacalia
Colt's foot, Foreign; or Cab- bage, or carnation tree	Cacalia Kleinia
Columbine	Aquilegia
Columbine, Feathered; or Mea- dow rue	Thalictrum aquilegifoliam
Colutea, jointed-podded	Coronilla
Comfrey; or Consound* greater	Symphytum
Consound, Middle; or Bugle	Ajuga
Consound, Lesser	Pruella
Consound, least; or Daisy	Bellis
Consound, Red	T tormentilla
Consound, Saracens; or Wound- wort	Solidago
Consound, True Saracen's	Senecio sarracenicus
Consound, Marsh	Comarum
Consound, Royal; or Larkspur	Delphinium Consolida
Consound, Golden	Cistus
Contrayerva	Dorstenia Contrayerva
Contrayerva of Hernandes	Passiflora
Convolvulus, Scarlet; or Qua- moclit	Ipomaea Quamoclit
Coral tree	Erythrina
Coral wort; or Tooth-wort	Dentaria
Coriander	Coriandrum sativum
Cork-tree	Quercus Suber
Cork-wood	Annona palustris
Corn, Guinea	Holcus Sorghum
Corn, Indian; or Maize	Zea Mays
Corn flag	Gladiolus
Corn marigold; or guills	Chrysanthemum segetum
Corn rose; or corn poppy	Papaver dubium
Corn salad; or lamb's lettuce	Valeriana Locusta
Cornell; or dog berry	Cornus sanguinea

\* Consound, (consolida) a name formerly given to certain vulnerary plants, from their power of conglutinating and consolidating the parts; as Symphytum (comfrey) was called Consolida major, or greater consound, &c.

Cornelian cherry	Cornus mascula
Costmary ; or alecost	Tanacetum Balsamita
Coronopus	Cochlearia Coronopus
Cotton plant	Gossypium
Cotton, Lavender	Santolina
Cotton, tree, Silk	Ochroma lagopus
Cotton tree, large	Bombax Ceiba *
Cotton grass	Eriophorum
Cotton weed ; or cudweed	Filago (Gnaphalium)
Courbaril ; or locust tree	Hymenaea Courbaril
Cow-grass; or English red clover	Trifolium alpestre
Cow-quakes ; or quake grass	Briza
Cow-itch	Dolichos pruriens
Cowslip (a variety)	Primula veris officinalis
Cowslip, American; or Meadia	Dodecatheon Meadia
Cowslip or sage, Jerusalem ; or lungwort	Pulmonaria officinalis
Cowslip, Mountain; or lungwort	Pulmonaria
Cow-weed	Chærophyllum
Crab-tree ; or apple tree	Pyrus Malus
Crake or crowberries; or black- berried heath	Empetrum nigrum
Cranberries ; or Bog, Moor, or whortle berries	Vaccinium Oxycoccus
Crane's bill	Geranium
Creeper or Ivy, Virginian ; or five leaved Canada vine	Hedera quinquefolia
Cress, Garden	Lepidium sativum
Cress, Virginian	Lepidium virginicum
Cress, Indian ; or Nasturtium	Tropæolum majus
Cress, Sciatica	Iberis
Cress, Spanish	Vella
Cress, Swine's	Cochlearia
Cress, Wall; or Towermustard	Turritis
Cress, Warted	Cochlearia Coronopus
Cress, Water	Sisymbrium Nasturtium
Cress, Winter	Erysimum barbarea
Cross, Jerusalem	Lychnis
Cross, Knight's	Lychnis
Cross, Scarlet	Lychnis
Crosswort	Valantia cruciata

\* The stem rendered hollow, forms a boat capable of containing an hundred men.

Crocus ; or Saffron	Crocus
Crow or crake berries ; or black-berried heath	Empetrum nigrum
Crow-foot ; Golden cup or Butter cup	Ranunculus
Crow-silk	Conferva rivularis
Crown imperial	Fritillaria imperialis
Cubeb	Piper Cubeba*
Cuckowflower; or Lady's smock	Cardamine pratensis
Cuckowflower; or ragged Robin	Lychnis Flos cuculi
Cuckow pint	Arum maculatum
Cucumber	Cucumis sativus
Cucumber, Asses, spurting, or wild	Momordica Elaterium
Cucumber, Egyptian	Momordica
Cucumber, serpent	Trichosanthes anguina
Cucumber, single-seeded	Sicyos
Cucumber, small creeping	Melothria pendula
Cud-weed ; or cotton weed	Gnaphalium (filago)
Cudweed, base	Micropus supinus
Cullions	Orchis
Cullions, soldier's	Orchis pyramidalis
Cumin	Cuminum Cymimum
Cumin, base or wild	Lagoecia cuminoides
Currant	Ribes
Currant-leaved Virginia gelder rose	Spiraea opulifolia
Cussion, lady's	Saxifraga hypnoides
Cussion, sea ; sea pink ; or thrift	Statice Armeria
Custard apple	Annona squamosa
Cypress	Cupressus
Cypress, Summer; or Belvedere	Chenopodium scoparia
Cyclamen ; or sow-bread	Cyclamen
Cyanus ; or blue-bottle	Centaurea Cyanus

## D

Daffodil	Narcissus
Daffodil, sea ; or lesser white squill	Pancratium maritimum
Daisy, common	Bellis perennis
Daisy, blue or globe	Globularia

The aromatic fruit.

Daisy,

Daisy, greater ; or ox-eye	<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i>
Daisy, middle	<i>Doronicum Bellidiastrum</i>
Daisy, Michaelmas ; or Aster	<i>Aster Tradescanti</i>
Damson tree	<i>Prunus</i>
Damson tree, W Indian	<i>Chrysophyllum glabrum</i>
Damson, bitter	<i>Quassia Simaruba</i>
Dandelion, common	<i>Leontodon Taraxacum</i>
Dane wort ; wall wort ; or dwarf elder.	<i>Sambucus Ebulus</i>
Darnel	<i>Lolium</i>
Date or dactyl tree ; or greater palm	<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i>
Devil in a bush ; or fennel flower	<i>Nigella</i>
Devil's bit	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
Devil's bit, yellow	<i>Leontodon autumnale</i>
Dewberry bush	<i>Rubus cœsius</i>
Dyer's weed ; or wild woad	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Dyer's weed, or dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Dill	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Dittander ; or pepper-wort	<i>Lepidium</i>
Dittany, white ; or <i>Fraxinella</i>	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Dittany of Crete	<i>Origanum creticum</i>
Dittany, base	<i>Marrubium acetabulosum</i>
Dittany, bastard	<i>Origanum Pseudo-Dictamnus</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex</i>
Dr Tinker's weed ; or Fever root ; or false ipecacuana.	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Dodder, European	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>
Dodder of thyme	<i>Cuscuta Epithymum</i>
Dog's bane	<i>Asclepias</i>
Dog's bane, base	<i>Cynanchum</i>
Dogberry; cornel; or garter tree	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dog-stones ; or satyrium	<i>Orchis</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i>
Dogwood of Jamaica	<i>Piscidia erythrina</i>
Dog's-tooth violet	<i>Erythronium Dens-canis</i>
Dorycnium of Montalier	<i>Convolvulus Dorycnium</i>
Double tongue ; or horse tongue	<i>Ruscus Hypoglossum</i>
Dove's foot	<i>Geranium</i>
Dragons	<i>Dracontium</i>
Dragons spotted	<i>Arum Dracontium</i>
Dragon's head	<i>Dracocephalum</i>
Dragon-tree	<i>Dracæna Draco</i>
Dragon's blood	<i>Calamus Rotang</i>
Dragon wort ; or tarragon	<i>Artemisia Dracunculus</i>

Dropwort	<i>Spiræa Filipendula</i>
Dropwort, hemlock	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Dropwort, water	<i>Oenanthe</i>
Duck meat	<i>Lemna</i>
Duck-meat; starry; or star grass	<i>Callitrichæ</i>
Duck-meat; or May apple	<i>Podophyllum</i>
Dulse	<i>Fucus palmatus</i>
Dwale; or deadly nightshade	<i>Atropa Bella-donna</i>

## E

Ebony	<i>Ebenus cretica</i>
Ebony, false	<i>Poinciana</i>
Ebony of the Alps; or laburnum	<i>Cytisus Laburnum</i>
Ebony, mountain	<i>Bauhinia</i>
Edders	<i>Arum peregrinum</i>
Eddoe root	<i>Arum esculentum</i>
Egg plant	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>
Eglantine; or sweet briar	<i>Rosa Eglanteria</i>
Elder tree	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elder, dwarf; or danewort	<i>Sambucus Ebulus</i>
Eider, marsh	<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>
Elecampane; or yellow starwort	<i>Inula Helenium</i>
Elecampane, base	<i>Helenium</i>
Elemi tree, gum	<i>Amyris elemifera</i>
Elephant's foot	<i>Elephantopus</i>
Elephant's head; or yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus</i>
Eichrysum, base <i>Æthiopian</i>	<i>Stoebe</i>
Eller; or alder	<i>Betula Alnus</i>
Elm, common	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>
Elm, witch	<i>Ulmus</i>
Endive	<i>Cichorium Endivia</i>
Eryngo; or sea holly	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>
Eschalot	<i>Allium Cepa</i>
Evergreen	<i>Aizoon</i>
Everlasting, or eternal flower	<i>Gnaphalium</i>
Everlasting, or eternal flower	<i>Xeranthemum</i>
Everlasting, or globe amaranth	<i>Gomphrena</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus</i>
Euonymus, base	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>
Euonymus, base; or staff tree	<i>Celastrus</i>
Eye-bright	<i>Euphrasia</i>
Elaterium; or spurting cucumber	<i>Momordica Elaterium</i>

## F

False Ipecacuan of Jamaica	<i>Asclepias curassavica</i>
Farting tree ; Jamaica walnut ; <i>Hura crepitans</i>	
or sandbox tree	
Fat hen ; or wild orach	<i>Chenopodium Vulvaria</i>
Felwort ; or gentian	<i>Gentiana</i>
Felon-wort	<i>Solanum</i>
Fennel	<i>Anethum Foeniculum</i>
Fennel, horse	<i>Seseli Hippomarathrum</i>
Fennel, hog's ; or sulphurwort	<i>Peucedanum</i>
Fennel, scorching ; or deadly carrot	<i>Thapsia</i>
Fennel, sea ; or samphire	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Fennel flower; or devil in a bush	<i>Nigella</i>
Fennel flower of Crete	<i>Garidella Nigellastrum</i>
Fennel, giant	<i>Ferula</i>
Fenugreek, common	<i>Trigonella Fænum-græcum</i>
Fern, common male	<i>Polypodium Filix mas</i>
Fern, common female	<i>Polypodium Filix femina</i>
Fern, flowering ; Osmund royal	<i>Osmunda</i>
Fern, common ; or true mules	<i>Asplenium</i>
Fern, mules or moon ; or mule- wort	<i>Hemionitis</i>
Fern, sweet	<i>Scandix</i>
Fern root of New Zealand	<i>Acrostichum furcatum</i>
Feverfew, common	<i>Matricaria Parthenium</i>
Feverfew, base ; or wild worm- wood	<i>Parthenium hysteropho-         rus</i>
Fever root ; Dr Tinker's weed or false ipecacuan	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Fever weed	<i>Eryngium foetidum</i>
Fiddle dock	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Fiddle wood	<i>Citharexylon</i>
Ficoides ; or fig marigold	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>
Ficoides, diamond; or Ice plant	<i>Mesembryanthemum cry-         stallinum</i>
Fig, common	<i>Ficus Carica</i>
Fig, Indian	<i>Cactus Opuntia ; or cactus         Ficus indica</i>
Fig, Infernal; or Prickly poppy	<i>Argemone</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's; or true sycamore	<i>Ficus Sycomora</i>
Fig, Pharaoh's	<i>Musa</i>
	Fig,

Fig, Cochineel; or Nopal	<i>Cactus cochenillifer</i>
Figwort	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Filbert nut	<i>Corylus Avellana</i>
Fingrido, Prickly	<i>Pisonia aculeata</i>
Finochia; or Azorian fennel	<i>Anethum graveolens</i>
Fir	<i>Pinus Abies</i>
Firmoss, Upright	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Flag	<i>Iris</i>
Flag, Yellow water	<i>Iris Pseudacorus</i>
Flag, Corn	<i>Gladiolus</i>
Flag, Sweet; or Calamus aromaticus	<i>Acorus Calamus</i>
Flammula Jovis	<i>Clematis</i>
Flax, or Lint, common	<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>
Flax, Carolina	<i>Polypremum procumbens</i>
Flax, Toad	<i>Antirrhinum Linaria</i>
Flax, New Zealand	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
Flea-bane, Greater	<i>Conyza</i>
Flea-bane, Lesser blue	<i>Erigeron acre</i>
Flea-bane, Marsh	<i>Inula pulicaria</i>
Flea-bane, Middle	<i>Inula dysenterica</i>
Flea-bane, Shrubby African	<i>Tarchonanthus</i>
Flea-wort	<i>Plantago Psyllium</i>
Flix-weed	<i>Sisymbrium Sophia</i>
Flower of Constantinople	<i>Lychnis</i>
Flower-gentle; or Amaranth	<i>Amaranthus</i>
Flower of an hour	<i>Hibiscus trionum</i>
Flower de luce	<i>Iris</i>
Flower-fence of Barbadoes; or Poinciana pulcherrima	
Spanish carnation	<i>Adenanthera pavonia</i>
Flower-fence, base	<i>Veronica</i>
Fluellin; or Speedwell	<i>Silene muscipula</i>
Fly-bane; or Catch-fly	<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i>
Four o'clock flower	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
Foxglove	<i>Dictamnus albus</i>
Fraxinella; or White dittany	<i>Bignonia Catalpa</i>
French oak	<i>Arum Arisarum</i>
Friar's cowl	<i>Chionanthus virginica</i>
Fringe or Snowdrop tree	<i>Fritillaria</i>
Fritillary	<i>Stapelia variegata</i>
Fritillary, Cock's-comb; or	
African swallow-wort; or	<i>Hydrocharis Morsus-ranae</i>
Fritillaria crassa	<i>Fuma-</i>
Frog's bit	

Fumatory, common  
Furze; Gorse; or Whin  
Fustic tree

*Fumaria officinalis*  
*Ulex europaeus*  
*Morus tinctoria*

## G

Gale; or Sweet gale	<i>Myrica Gale</i>
Galangale, Larger	<i>Cyperus</i>
Galangale, Lesser	<i>Kämpferia Galanga</i>
Gamboge; or Camboge	<i>Cambogia Gutta</i>
Garavances, Spanish; or Chich pea	<i>Cicer Arietinum</i>
Garlic	<i>Allium sativum</i>
Garlic, crow or wild	<i>Allium vineale</i>
Garlic pear	<i>Cratæva Tapia</i>
Garter tree; or Dogwood	<i>Cornus</i>
Genip tree	<i>Melicocca bijuga</i>
Gentian; or Fellwort, yellow	<i>Gentiana lutea</i>
Gentian, base	<i>Sarothra gentianoides</i>
Gentian, Marsh	<i>Swertia perennis</i>
Gentianella	<i>Gentiana acaulis</i>
Gerard, herb; or Goutwort.	<i>Ægopodium Podagraria</i>
Germanander	<i>Teucrium Chamaedrys</i>
Germanander, Rock	<i>Veronica Teucrium</i>
Gill; or ground ivy	<i>Glechoma hederacea</i>
Gilly flower, see July flower	
Ginger	<i>Amomum Zinziber</i>
Ginseng; or Ninzin	<i>Panax quinquefolia</i>
Gladiole, water	<i>Lobelia Dortmanna</i>
Gladiole, water; flowering rush	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Gladiole, water; or cardinal flower	<i>Lobelia Cardinalis</i>
Gladwin, Stinking	<i>Iris foetidissima</i>
Glass-wort; or Kali	<i>Salsola</i>
Glass-wort, jointed; or Kali	<i>Salicornia</i>
Glass-wort, Berry-bearing	<i>Anabasis</i>
Glass-wort, Shrubby; or Stone- crop-tree	<i>Chenopodium</i>
Globe-flower	<i>Sphæranthus</i>
Goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon</i>
Goat'sbeard, garden; or Salsafy	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Goat's Rue	<i>Galega cinerea</i>
Goat's-stones, Greater	<i>Satyrium hircinum</i>

Goat's

Goat's-stones, Lesser	Orchis
Goat's thorn ; or Tragacanth	Astragalus Tragacantha
Gold of pleasure	Myagrum sativum
Golden-cup, Butter-cup ; or crow-foot	Ranunculus
Goldylocks	Chrysocoma
Goldylocks	Gnaphalium
Good Henry ; All-good ; or English mercury	Chenopodium bonus Henri- cus
Gooseberry	Ribes Grossularia
Gooseberry, American	Melastoma grossularoides
Gooseberry, W. Indian ; or blad apple	Cactus Pereskia
Goose foot ; or Wild orach	Chenopodium Vulvaria
Goose-grass; Clivers; or Hairiff	Galium Aparine
Goose-grass ; or Silver-weed	Potentilla Anserina
Goose-grass, great ; Small wild bugloss; or German madwort	Asperugo procumbens
Goose-tongue	Achillea
Go to bed at noon ; or Goat's beard	Tragopogon pratense
Gorse; Furze ; or Whin	Ulex europaeus
Gourd	Cucurbita
Gourd ; or Calabash tree	Crescentia
Gourd, Sour of Ethiopia ; or Adansonia digitata*	Adansonia digitata*
Monkey's bread	
Gourd, Jonas's	Cucumis
Goutwort ; or Herb Gerrard ; $\text{Æ}$ gopodium Podagraria or Wild angelica	$\text{Æ}$ gopodium Podagraria
Gowan	Bellis
Grace, Herb of ; or Rue	Ruta graveolens
Grains of Paradise	Amomum granum Paradisi
Grain, Oily ; or Bonny	Sesamum orientale
Grain, Scarlet ; or Kermes oak	Quercus coccifera
Grain, Scarlet ; or Cochineel	Cactus cochinchinensis
Granadilla	Passiflora quadrangularis
Grape or Vine tree	Vitis
Grape, Sea; or Shrubby horse- tail	Ephedra
Grape, Sea-side ; or Mangrove	Coccoloba uvifera
Grass, Arrow-headed	Triglochin
Grass, Broom	Bromus

\* The largest tree known.

Grass, Cat's-tail	Phleum
Grass, Cock's foot	Dactylis
Grass, Canary	Phalaris
Grass, Cotton	Eriophorum
Grass, Darnel; or Rye or Ray	<i>Lolium tenue</i>
grass; or Bent	
Grass, Dog's, or Couch, or	
Quick or Twitch	<i>Agrostis canina</i>
Grass, Dog's-tail	Cynosurus
Grass, Feather	Stipa
Grass, Fescue	Festuca
Grass, Fox-tail	Alopecurus
Grass, Guinea	<i>Panicum polygamum</i>
Grass, Hair	Aira
Grass, Lyme	Elymus
Grass, Mat	Nardus
Grass, Meadow	Poa
Grass, Millet	Milium
Grass, Oat	Aristida
Grass, Panic	<i>Panicum</i>
Grass of Parnassus	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
Grass, Pepper	<i>Pilularia globulifera</i>
Grass, Poley	Lythrum
Grass, purple	<i>Medicago polymorpha (arabi-</i> <i>ca)</i>
Grass, Quake; or Cow-quakes	Briza
Grass, Rope or Melic	Melica
Grass, Rush	Schoenus
Grass, Sedge; or Cyperus grass	Carex
Grass, Soft	<i>Aegilops</i>
Grass, Star	Callitricha
Grass, Sea	<i>Ruppia maritima</i>
Grass, Scurvy	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Grass, Timothy	Phleum
Grass, Toad	<i>Bufonia tenuifolia</i>
Grass, Vernal	<i>Anthoxanthum</i>
Grass, Wrack	<i>Zostera</i>
Grass, Worm	<i>Spigelia Anthelmia</i>
Gravel-bind	<i>Convolvulus</i>
Green-heart	<i>Laurus Chlorexylum</i>
Green-weed	<i>Genista</i>
Green-sauce; or Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
Grim the collier	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>
Gromwel	<i>Lithospermum</i>
Gromwel, German	<i>Stellera</i>

Groundsel	Senecio
Groundsel, Bolonian	<i>Erigeron boloniense</i>
Groundsel tree; or Plowman's Baccharis spikenard	
Groundsel tree, with a ficoides	<i>Cacalia ficoides</i>
leaf	
Guaya; or Guayava; or Bay Psidium plum	
Guills; or Corn marigold	<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i>
Guinea-corn	<i>Holcus Sorghum</i>
Gum Arabic tree	<i>Mimosa nilotica</i>
Gum Senegal	<i>Mimosa Senegal</i>
Gum tragacanth	<i>Astragalus Tragacantha</i>
Gum succory	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>
Gum-tree	<i>Hippomane biglandulosa</i>

## H

Hag-berries	<i>Prunus Padus</i>
Hag-taper; or White mullein	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>
Hairbells	<i>Hyacinthus non scriptus</i>
Hairiff; Clivers; or Goosegrass	<i>Galium Aparine</i>
Hairy-fruit	<i>Nephelium echinatum</i>
Halimus; or Shrubby sea orach	<i>Atriplex Halimus</i>
Hare's ear	<i>Bupleurum tenuissimum</i>
Hare's-ear, base shrubby; or Phylis Nobla Simpla nobla	<i>Phylis Nobla</i>
Hare's-lettuce; or Sowthistle	<i>Sonchus</i>
Hard head; or Knapweed	<i>Centaurea Jacea</i>
Hart's-tongue	<i>Asplenium Scolopendrium</i>
Hart-wort, French; or Wild Seseli spignel	<i>Seseli</i>
Hart-wort of Crete	<i>Tordylium</i>
Hart-wort, Shrubby	<i>Bupleurum fruticosum</i>
Harmel; or Wild Assyrian rue	<i>Peganum Harmala</i>
Hawkweed	<i>Hieracium</i>
Hawkweed, Base	<i>Crepis</i>
Hawkweed, Trailing crooked seeded; or Yellow eye	<i>Hyoseris</i>
Hawkweed, Woolly; or Downy Andryala sowthistle	<i>Andryala</i>
Haw-thorn; or White thorn	<i>Crataegus Oxyacantha</i>
Haw-thorn, Black American	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>
Hay, Burgundian; or Lucern	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Hay, camels; or sweet rush	<i>Andropogon Schoenanthus</i>

Hazel

Hazel nut	<i>Coryllus Avellana</i>
Hazel witch, Virginian	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Hazel witch; or Hop hofnbeam	<i>Carpinus Ostrya</i>
Heart's-ease; or Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Heart-seed	<i>Cardiospermum Orindum</i>
Heath; or Ling	<i>Erica</i>
Heath, Base; or Lesser marsh cistus	<i>Andromeda</i>
Heath, Black-berried; or Crow or Crake-berries	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Heath, Mountain	<i>Saxifraga nivalis</i>
Heath, Low pine	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Heath peas, or bitter vetch	<i>Orobus</i>
Heath, Sea	<i>Frankenia</i>
Hedge-hog trefoil	<i>Medicago polymorpha (inter-texta)</i>
Hellebore	<i>Helleborus</i>
Hellebore, Black; or Christmas rose	<i>Helleborus niger</i>
Hellebore, Fennel-leaved black; or perennial Adonis	<i>Adonis</i>
Hellebore, White	<i>Veratrum album</i>
Hellebore, Base	<i>Limodorum</i>
Helleborine; or Base hellebore	<i>Serapias</i>
Helmet-flower; or Monk's hood; or Wolf's bane	<i>Aconitum Napellus</i>
Hemlock, common	<i>Conium maculatum</i>
Hemlock, Great broad-leaved base	<i>Ligusticum peloponense</i>
Hemlock, Lesser	<i>Æthusa</i>
Hemlock, Water	<i>Cicuta virosa</i>
Hemlock, Water dropwort	<i>Oenanthe crocata</i>
Hemp	<i>Cannabis sativa</i>
Hemp, Base	<i>Datisca cannabina</i>
Hemp, Base; or Nettle hemp	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium Cannabinum</i>
Hemp agrimony, Base	<i>Ageratum</i>
Hemp agrimony, Naked head-ed Indian	<i>Verbesina</i>
Hemp agrimony, Water	<i>Bidens</i>
Hemp, Virginian	<i>Acnida cannabina</i>
Hen-bane; or Hog-bean	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Henbane, Yellow; or Tobacco	<i>Lawsonia inermis</i>
Henna	<i>Nicotiana Tabacum</i>
Hen-weed, Guinea	<i>Petiveria alliacea</i>

Hepatica ; or Noble liverwort	<i>Anemone hepatica</i>
Hep or hip tree ; or Wild briar	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Herb-bane	<i>Orobanche</i>
Herb-bane, Great purple	<i>Lathraea</i>
Herb-bennet ; or Avens	<i>Geum</i>
Herb-Christopher ; or Bane- berries	<i>Actaea</i>
Herb-Gerard ; or Goutwort	<i>Ægopodium Podagraria</i>
Herb of grace ; or Rue	<i>Ruta</i>
Herb-mastick ; or Mastick thyme	<i>Satureia Thymbra</i>
Herb-Paris ; True love ; or One-berry	<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>
Herb-Paris of Canada ; or three-leaved nightshade	<i>Trillium</i>
Herb-Robert	<i>Geranium Robertianum</i>
Herb-Trinity ; or Pansy	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Herb-twopence; or Moneywort	<i>Lysimachia Nummularia</i>
Herb-impious ; or Cudweed	<i>Filago montana</i>
Herb, Willow; or French willow	<i>Epilobium</i>
Herb, Willow ; or purple loose- strife	<i>Lythrum</i>
Herb-Willow ; or Loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia Ephemereum</i>
Hercules's club	<i>Zanthoxylum clava Herculis</i>
Hermodactyl ; or Snake's head	<i>Iris tuberosa</i>
Iris	
Hicory nut	<i>Juglans</i>
Hig-taper ; White mullein ; or cows lungwort	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i>
Hog-bean ; or hen-bane	<i>Hyoscyamus</i>
Hog-gum tree	<i>Rhus Metopium</i>
Hog-weed, American	<i>Boerhaavia</i>
Hollow-root ; or Tuberous moschate	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Holly, common	<i>Ilex Aquifolium</i>
Holly, Dahoone; or Paraguay tea	<i>Ilex Cassine</i>
Holly, Knee; or Butcher'sbroom	<i>Ruscus aculeatus</i>
Holly, Sea ; or Eringo	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>
Hollyhock ; or Rose mallow	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Honesty, Moonwort ; or Sattin flower	<i>Lunaria</i>
Honewort ; or Corn parsley	<i>Sison segetum</i>
Honey flower	<i>Melianthus</i>
Honey locust ; or Three-thorn- ed acacia	<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i>
	Honey-

Honeysuckle	Lonicera
Honeysuckle, upright, with red berries; or Dwarf alpine cherry	Lonicera alpigena
Honeysuckle, African fly	Halleria lucida
Honeysuckle, Americ. upright	Azalea viscosa
Honeysuckle, French	Hedysarum
Honeysuckle grass; or White clover	Trifolium repens
Honeysuckle, Jamaica	Bauhinia divaricata
Honeywort	Cerinthe
Hop	Humulus Lupulus
Hop hornbeam; or witch hazel	Carpinus Ostrya
Horehound, common	Marrubium vulgare
Horehound, base	Stachys
Horehound, base; or Ironwort	Sideritis
Horehound, black	Ballota nigra
Horehound, water	Lycopus
Hornbeam	Carpinus Betulus
Hornwort, common	Ceratophyllum demersum
Horsetail	Equisetum
Horsetail shrubby; or sea grape	Ephedra
Horsetongue; or double tongue	Ruscus Hyppoglossum
Hound's tongue	Cynoglossum
Houseleek; or sengreen	Sempervivum
Houseleek; lesser	Sedum
Houseleek; small annual	Tillæa
Houseleek, water, of Egypt	Pistia Stratiotes
Humming bird tree	Chelone
Hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Hyacinth of the ancients	Lilium Pomponium
Hyacinth, Afr. blue umbellated	Crinum africanum
Hyacinth, grape	Hyacinthus Muscari
Hyacinth, lily	Scilla lilio-hyacinthus
Hyacinth, Peruvian	Scilla peruviana
Hyacinth, starry	Scilla amoena
Hyssop, common	Hyssopus officinalis
Hyssop, hedge	Gratiola officinalis
Hyssop, mountain	Thymbra
Hypericum, frutex	Spiræa hypericifolia

## I

Iacinth, or hyacinth	Hyacinthus
Jack in a box	Hernandia sonora
Jack by the hedge; or sauce alone	Erysimum Alliaria

Jacob's ladder; Greek valeri-	Polemonium cæruleum
an; or Charity	
Jalap	Convolvulus Jalapa
Jalap, white; or mechoacanna	Convolvulus
Jasmine	Jasminum
Jasmine, Arabian; or sambac	Nyctanthes Sambac
Jasmine, base	Cestrum
Jasmine, cape	Gardenia florida
Jasmine, African ilex-leaved	Lantana africana
Jasmine, French	Asclepias gigantea
Jasmine, fennel-leaved	Ipomea Quamoclit
Jasmine, Persian	Syringa persica
Jasmine, red	Plumeria rubra
Jasmine, scarlet; or trumpet flower	Bignonia
Jasmine, wild	Ixora americana
Jasmine, yellow	Bignonia sempervivens
Ice plant; or diamond ficoides	Mesembryanthemum crystalli- num
Jerusalem-thorn	Parkinsonia aculeata
Jew's-ear	Peziza Auricula
Immortal flower	Gomphraena
Immortal eagle flower; or fe- male balsamine	Impatiens Balsamina
Indian arrow-root	Maranta arundinacea
Indian kale	Arum esculentum
Indian pagod tree	Ficus benghalensis
Indian shot, or cane	Canna indica
Indian berry, coccus	Menispermum Coccus
Indigo, common	Indigofera Anil, et tinctoria
Indigo, base; or Jupiter's beard of America	Amorpha fruticosa
Indigo-berry	Randia aculeata
Job's tears	Coix Lacryma
Johnsonia	Callicarpa
Jonquil	Narcissus Jonquilla
Ipecacuana	Psychotria emetica
Ipecacuana, base	Asclepias curassavica
Ipecacuana, false; fever root; or Dr Tinker's weed	Triosteum perfoliatum
Iris, calcedonian	Iris susiana
Iris, snake'shead; or hermodactyl	Iris tuberosa
Iris, uvaria	Aletris uvaria
Iron-wood	Sideroxylon

Ironwort; or base horehound	Sideritis
Judas tree (see red bud tree)	Cercis Siliquastrum
Jujube tree	Rhamnus Jujuba
July-flower, Clove	Dianthus Caryophyllus
July-flower, Queen's; Rocket; Hesperis or Dame's violet	Hesperis
July-flower, Stock	Cheiranthus
Junctianella, see Gentianella	
Junquil, see Jonquil	
Juniper	Juniperus
Jupiter's beard; or silver bush	Anthyllis barba Jovis
Jupiter's beard, American; or Amorpha fruticosa Base Indigo	Amorpha fruticosa
Jupiter's distaff	Salvia
Ivy, common	Hedera Helix
Ivy, bindweed-leaved	Menispermum
Ivy, Ground; Gill; Alehoof; Glechoima hederacea Turnhoof; or Cat's foot	Glechoima hederacea
Ivy tree; or Dwarf laurel of Kalmia America	Kalmia
Ivy; or Creeper of Virginia	Hedera quinquefolia

## K

Kale, or Cabbage, sea	Crambe maritima
Kali; or Glasswort	Salsola
Kali, Egyptian	Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum
Kali, Sal; Alkali; or jointed	Salicornia
grasswort	
Kelp	Salicornia
Kex	Sium
Kedlock; or Charlock	Sinapis arvensis
Kermes, Oak	Quercus coccifera
Kidney-wort	Saxifraga
King's spear; Aaron's rod; or Asphodelus Asphodel	Asphodelus
Kleinia; or Colt's foot	Cacalia
Knapwood; Matfelon; or Hardhead	Centaurea Jacea
Knapweed, Thorny	Centaurea
Kuawel	Scleranthus
Knee holm; Knee holly; or Butcher's broom	Ruscus

Knot-

Knot berries	Rubus
Knot-grass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Knot-grass, Sea	<i>Polygonum maritimum</i>
Knot-grass, German	<i>Scleranthus</i>
Knot-grass, Mountain	<i>Illecebrum</i>
Knot-grass, Verticillate	<i>Illecebrum verticillatum</i>

## L

Laburnum; Ebony of the Alps; *Cytisus Laburnum*  
or Trefoil tree

Lace bark *Daphne Lagetto*

Ladder, Jacob's; Greek vale-*Polemonium*  
rian; or Charity

Lady's bedstraw; or Cheese *Galium verum*  
rennet

Lady's bower *Clematis*

Lady's comb; Venus's comb; *Scandix Pecten*  
or Shepherd's needle

Lady's cushion *Saxifraga hypnoides*

Lady's finger; or Kidney vetch *Anthyllis vulneraria*

Lady's mantle, common *Alchemilla vulgaris*

Lady's seal *Tamus*

Lady's slipper *Cypripedium Calceolus*

Lady's smock; or Cuckowflower *Cardamine pratensis*

Lady's traces, Treble *Ophrys spiralis*

Lake-weed *Polygonum*

Lagetto, or Lace bark *Daphne Lagetto*

Lamb's lettuce; or Corn sallad *Valeriana Locusta*

Lamb-toe; or Bird'sfoot trefoil *Lotus ornithopodioides*

Larch tree *Pinus Larix*

Lark-heel; or Lark-spur *Delphinium*

Lark-heel; Bee *Delphinium elatum*

Laser-wort; or Sermountain *Laserpitium*

Lavender; or False spikenard *Lavendula Spica*

Lavender, Sea; or *Limonium* *Statice Limonium*

Lavender cotton *Santolina*

Lavender, French; or *Cassidone* *Lavendula Stæchas*

Laver *Ulva*

Laurel, Cherry; or Bird cher-*Prunus Lauro-cerasus*  
ry; or common laurel

Laurel of the ancients; or com-*Laurus nobilis*  
mon bay

Laurel, or Bay of Alexandria *Ruscus racemosus*

Laurel, Dwarf; or Ivy tree of Kalmia	
America	
Laurel, Flax-leaved	Daphne Gnidium
Laurel, Sea-side	Phyllanthus
Laurel, Spurge	Daphne Laureola
Laurustinus	Viburnum Tinus
Lauskraut	Delphinium
Lead-wort	Plumbago
Leather-wood	Dirca palustris
Leek	Allium Porrum
Lemon tree	Citrus Decumanus
Lemon, water	Passiflora laurifolia
Lentils	Ervum Lens
Lentisk; or Mastick	Pistacia Lentiscus
Lentisk; or Mastick, African	Schinus
Lentisk; or Mastick, Peruvian	Schinus molle
Leopard's bane	Doronicum
Leopard's bane, German	Arnica montana
Lettuce, common	Lactuca sativa
Lettuce, Hares; or Sowthistle	Sonchus
Lettuce, Lamb; or Corn sallad	Valeriana Locusta
Lettuce, wild	Prenanthes muralis
Life, Tree of; or Arbor vitæ	Thuja occidentalis
Life, Tree of, Chinese	Thuja orientalis
Lignum aloës	Cordia
Lignum vitæ; or Pockwood	Guaiacum sanctum
Lilac	Syringa vulgaris
Lily	Lilium
Lily, African scarlet	Amaryllis guttata
Lily, Asphodel	Crinum
Lily, Atamasco	Amaryllis Atamasco
Lily, Belladonna	Amaryllis Belladonna
Lily, St. Bruno's; or Great savoy spiderwort	Hemerocallis
Lily, Conval; or lily of the valley	Convallaria majalis
Lily, Day	Hemerocallis
Lily, Guernsey	Amaryllis sarniensis *
Lily, Jacobaea	Amaryllis formosissima
Lily, Japan and Ceylon	Amaryllis orientalis
Lily, Mexican	Amaryllis Regina
Lily, Persian	Fritillaria persica

\* Grows spontaneously in Japan; thrown upon Guernsey by the wreck of an East Indian ship, and naturalized there.

Lily, Martagon	Lilium Martagon
Lily, Crown imperial	Fritillaria imperialis
Lily, Crown royal	Fritillaria regia
Lily, Daffodil	Amaryllis (Pancratium)
Lily, Hyacinth	Scilla lilio-hyacinthus
Lily, Superb	Gloriosa superba
Lily, Water; or Egyptian bean	Nymphaea Nelumbo
Lily, Lesser yellow water, with fringed flowers	Menyanthes nymphoides
Lily, Thorn	Catesbæa spinosa
Lily tree	Liriodendron liliifera
Lime tree	Citrus
Lime, Brook	Veronica Beccabunga
Lime, or Linden tree	Tilia europæa
Limonium; or Sea lavender	Statice Limonium
Ling; or Heath	Erica
Lion's foot, Candy	Catananche
Lion's-leaf	Leontice
Lion's tail	Leonurus
Lipplehout; or Cape Phillyrea	Cassine Maurocenia
Liquorice, True	Glycyrrhiza glabra
Liquorice, wild; or Liquorice vetch	Astragalus glycyphylloides
Liquorice, wild; or Sweetweed	Capraria
Liquorice, wild; or Knobbed rooted liquorice vetch	Glycine
Live-long; or common orpine	Sedum Telephium
Liver-wort	Lichen
Liver-wort, Ash-colour ground	Lichen caninus
Liver-wort, marsh	Riccia
Liver-wort, noble; or hepatica	Anemone Hepatica
Lizard's tail	Saururus
Lizard or Scorpion's tail	Piper
Loblolly wood	Cupania americana
Locker gouland; or globe ra- nunculus	Trollius europæus
Locus-berry tree	Malpighia coriacea
Locus-berry, larger	Malpighia crassifolia
Locust-tree; or courbaril	Hymenæa Courbaril
Locust tree	Robinia
Locust tree; honey; or three- thorned acacia	Gleditsia triacanthos
Logwood; or Bloodwood	Hæmatoxylon campechianum
Lond. pride; or None so pretty	Saxifraga punctata

Loosestrife	Lysimachia
Loosestrife, podded; or French Epilobium willow	
Loosestrife, purple; or wil. herb	Lythrum
Loosestrife, spiked	Lythrum Salicaria
Loosestrife; wil. herb, Spanish	Lythrum Hysopifolia
Loosestrife, yellow Virginian	Gaura biennis
Lote, or nettle tree	Celtis
Lotus; supposed of Homer	Diospyros Lotus
Lotus, honey	Trifolium
Lovage, common	Ligusticum Levisticum
Love apple	Solanum mammosum
Love in a mist	Passiflora foetida
Love lies a bleeding	Amaranthus
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle	Pedicularis palustris
Lousewort; or stavesacre	Delphinium Staphisagria
Lousewort; cockscomb; or rattle, yellow	Rhinanthus
Lucern; Burgundy hay; or	Medicago sativa
Medic	
Lungwort	Pulmonaria
Lungwort, cow's; white mul- lein; or hig taper	Verbascum Thapsus
Lungwort, golden	Hieracium
Lupine	Lupinus
Lustwort	Drosera
Lichnidia; or Lychnis, base	Phlox
Lichnis; campion; or batche- lor's button	Lychnis
Lychnis, wild	Agrostemma

## M

Mace	Myristica officinalis *
Mace reed; or cat's tail	Typha
Machingboy	Euphorbia hyberna
Mackaw tree	Elais guineensis
Mackaw tree, great	Cocos butyracea
Madder	Rubia tinctorum
Madder, little field	Sherardia
Madder, petty	Crucianella
Madder, crosswort, or meadow	Galium boreale
Madeira wood	Cedrela odorata
Madwort of Galen	Marrubium Alysson

\* Of this tree, the Nutmeg is the fruit, and Mace is the inner cover immediately inclosing the fruit.

Madwort,

Madwort, German; wild bu-	Asperugo
gloss; or Great Goosegrass	
Maho tree	Hibiscus
Mahogany	<i>Swietenia Mahogani</i>
Maiden-hair	Adianthum
Maiden-hair, English black	<i>Asplenium Adiantum nigrum</i>
Maiden-hair, Tunbridge	<i>Trichomanes tunbrigense</i>
Maiden-hair, golden	Polytrichum
Maiden-hair, white	Asplenium
Maiden plum tree	<i>Camocladia integrifolia</i> and Spathelia simplex
Maise, or Indian corn	Zea Mays
Mallow, or Maul	Malva
Mallow, base	<i>Malope malacoides</i>
Mallow, Jew's	Corchorus
Mallow, Indian	Sida
Mallow, Indian	Urena
Mallow, marsh	<i>Althaea officinalis</i>
Mallow, rose; or holyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Mallow, Syrian; or <i>Althaea</i> frutex	<i>Hibiscus syriacus</i>
Mallow tree	<i>Lavatera arborea</i>
Mallow, varied-leaved	<i>Lavatera trimestris</i>
Mallow, Portugal	<i>Lavatera lusitanica</i>
Mallow, vervain	Malva
Mallow, yellow	<i>Sida Abutilon</i>
Mam mee	Mammea
Mam mee sapota	<i>Achras Sapota</i>
Manchineel tree; or Poison tree	<i>Hippomane Mancinella</i>
Mandrake	<i>Atropa Mandragora</i>
Mango tree	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Mangosteen	<i>Garcinia Mangostana</i>
Mangrove tree; black	<i>Rhizophora Mangle</i>
Mangrove tree; white	<i>Conocarpus racemosa</i>
Manihot, or Manioc	<i>Jatropha Manihot</i>
Maple, common	<i>Acer campestris</i>
Maple, greater; or false plane	<i>Acer Pseudo-platanus</i>
Maple, Norway	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Maple, sugar	<i>Acer saccharinum</i>
Maracock	<i>Passiflora</i>
Mare's-tail	<i>Hippurus</i>
Marigold	<i>Calendula</i>
Marigold, African	<i>Tagetes erecta</i>
Marigold, corn	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
Marigold, fig; or <i>Ficoides</i>	<i>Mesembryanthemum</i>

Marigold, fig ; False ; or groundsel tree with a fi- coides leaf	Cacalia ficoides
Marigold, French	Tagetes patula
Marigold, marsh	Caltha palustris
Marjoram, sweet	Origanum Majorana
Marjoram, wild	Origanum vulgare
Marjoram, Spanish	Urtica Dodartii
Marjoram, base	Origanum
Marjoram, pot; Winter sweet; or origany	Origanum heracleoticum
Marvel of Peru	Mirabilis Jalapa
Marum, common	Teucrium Marum
Marum, penny royal scented	Melissa fruticosa
Marum, Syrian, or Cretan	Origanum
Masterwort	Imperitoria Ostruthium
Masterwort, black, or greater	Astrantia
Mastick, herb; or Mast. thyme	Thymus mastichina
Mastick, or lentisk, Indian and African	Schinus
Mastick, or lentisk, Peruvian	Schinus molle
Mastick, or lentisk tree	Pistacia. Lentiscus
Matfellon ; knapweed ; or hardhead	Centaurea Jacea
Mattee, a dye-weed, Otaheite	Ficus tinctoria
Mat-weed, hooded	Lygeum spartum
Maudlin, sweet	Achillea ageratum
May, or May bush ; or white thorn	Crataegus Oxyacantha
May-weed	Anthemis Cotula
Meadia ; or American cowslip	Dodecatheon Meadea
Meadow-sweet ; or Queen of the meadows	Spiraea Ulmaria
Meadow-sweet, greater	Spiraea
Mealy tree, pliant ; or wayfaring tree	Viburnum Lantana
Mechoacanna ; or white jalap	Convolvulus
Medic	Medicago
Medick ; Lucern; or Burgundy hay	Medicago sativa
Medick, sea	Medicago marina
Medlar	Mespilus
Medusa's head	Euphorbia caput Medusæ
Melancholy; or Sorrowful tree	Nyctanthes Arbor tristis
	Melilot

Melilot	Trifolium officinale
Melon	Cucumis Melo
Melon, water ; or Citrul	Cucurbita Citrullus
Menow-weed	Ruellia tuberosa
Mercury, dog's ; or Dog's cab- bage	Theligonum Cynocrambe
Mercury	Mercurialis
Mercury, English ; All-good, or good Henry	Chenopodium bonus Henricus
Mezereon	Daphne Mezereum
Meum, or Spignel	Æthusa Meum
Mignonette	Reseda odorata
Milfoil, or Yarrow	Achillea millefolium
Milfoil, or Violet, water	Hottonia palustris
Milfoil, water	Myriophyllum
Milfoil, water, or hooded ; or Bladderwort	Utricularia vulgaris
Milk, or White wood	Biguonia Leucoxylon
Milk-wood	Brosimum spurium
Milk-wort	Polygala
Milk-wort, or Spurge	Euphorbia
Milkwort, Sea; or black saltwort	Glaux maritima
Millet, Panic grass	Panicum miliaceum
Millet	Milium
Millet, Indian	Holcus
Milt-waste	Asplenium
Mint, Spear	Mentha viridis
Mint, Pepper	Mentha Piperita
Mint, Cat	Nepeta Cataria
Mithridate, or Treacle mustard	Thlaspi
Mohoe	Hibiscus
Misletoe	Viscum album
Moly, with lily flowers	Allium Moly
Mombin	Spondias Mombin
Money-wort; or Herb twopence	Lysimachia Nummularia
Money-wort, base	Sibthorpia
Monkey-bread ; or Sour gourd	Adansonia digitata
Monk's-head	Leontodon
Monk's-hood; or helmet flower	Aconitum Napellus
Monster	Fritillaria
Moon-seed	Menispermum
Moon trefoil	Medicago
Moon-wort ; Sattin flower; or Honesty	Lunaria

Moor, or Moss-berries ; or	Vaccinium Oxyccocca
Cran-berries	
Morel	Phallus esculentus
Moringa	Guilandina Moringa
Moschatel, Tuberose ; or Hol-	Adoxa
low root	
Moss, tree	Lichen
Moss, Upright fir	Lycopodium
Moss, Water	Fontinalis
Mother-wort	Leonurus cardiaca
Mould	Mucor
Mouse-ear	Hieracium dubium
Mouse-ear, creeping	Hieracium Pilosella
Mouse-ear, Golden	Hieracium
Mouse-ear chickweed	Cerastium
Mouse-ear scorpion grass	Myosotis scorpioides
Mouse-tail	Myosurus minimus
Much-good	Athamanta Oreoselinum
Mud-wort ; or least water plan-	Limosella aquatica
tain	
Mug-weed	Valantia cruciata
Mug-wort, common	Artemisia vulgaris
Mulberry tree	Morus
Mulberry, or Strawberry blite	Blitum capitatum
Mule, Fairchild's	Dianthus
Mule-wort ; or Moon or	Hemionitis
Mule's fern	
Mullein	Verbascum
Mullein, black	Verbascum nigrum
Mullein, moth	Verbascum
Mullein, white ; Hig taper ; or	Verbascum Thapsus
Cow's lungwort	
Mushroom	Agaricus
Mushroom, esculent ; or	Agaricus campestris
Champignon	
Mushroom, cup	Peziza
Mushroom, fairy	Agaricus
Musk-seed	Hibiscus Abelmoschus
Musk-wood	Trichilia Guarea
Mustard	Sinapis
Mustard, base	Cleome
Mustard, bucker ; or Base	Biscutella
mithridate	
Mustard, hedge	Erysimum officinale
	Mustard,

Mustard, Mithridate of Dios-	<i>Lepidium perfoliatum</i>
corides	
Mustard, Mithridate, or Treacle	<i>Thlaspi</i>
Mustard, Base Mithridate ; or Iberis	
Sciatica cress.	
Mustard, Tower ; or Wall cress	<i>Turritis</i>
Mustard, Base tower	<i>Arabis</i>
Myrrhis ; or Wild myrrh ; or Scandix	<i>odorata</i>
Sweet cicely	
Myrtle	<i>Myrtus</i>
Myrtle, Candleberry	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>
Myrtle, Dutch ; or Gale	<i>Myrica Gale</i>

## N

Naked ladies	<i>Colchicum</i>
Narcissus ; or Daffodil	<i>Narcissus</i>
Narcissus polyanthus	<i>Narcissus Tazetta</i>
Narcissus ; or Daffodil, Sea	<i>Pancratium</i>
Nard, or Mat-grass	<i>Nardus</i>
Nard, Celtic	<i>Valeriana celtica</i>
Naseberry tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Nasturtion ; or Cress	<i>Lepidium</i>
Nasturtion ; or Cress, Indian	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Navel-wort	<i>Cotyledon</i>
Navel-wort, Base	<i>Crassula</i>
Navel-wort, Spring	<i>Cynoglossum omphalodes</i>
Navel-wort, Venus's	<i>Cynoglossum lusitanica</i>
Navel-wort, water ; or Marsh pennyroyal	<i>Hydrocotyle</i>
Navew	<i>Brassica Napus</i>
Nectarine	<i>Amygdalus persica (tunica glabra)</i>
Nep ; or Catmint	<i>Nepeta Cataria</i>
Nettle	<i>Urtica</i>
Nettle, dead ; or Archangel	<i>Lamium</i>
Nettle, Hedge	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Nettle, Dead yellow	<i>Galeopsis</i>
Nettle, Roman	<i>Urtica pilulifera</i>
Nettle, Shrubby hedge	<i>Prasium</i>
Nettle true ; or Lote	<i>Celtis</i>
Net-wort	<i>Eriocaulon decangulare</i>
Nicker tree	<i>Guilandina</i>

Nightshade	Solanum
Nightshade, American	Phytolacca
Nightshade, base	Rivina
Nightshade, deadly; or Dwarf	Atropa Belladonna
Nightshade, Enchanter's	Ciræa
Nightshade, Malabar	Basella
Nightshade, three-leaved; or Canada Herb-Paris	Trifolium
Nip; or stinking ragwort	Senecio Jacobea
Nipple-wort, or wart-wort	Lapsana
Nisberry tree	Sloanea
Noli me tangere; or Yellow balsamine	Impatiens noli tangere
None so pretty; or London pride	Saxifraga punctata
Nonesuch; or Flower of Bristol	Lychnis
Nodal; or Cochineal fig	Cactus cochenillifer
Nose-bleed; or Yarrow	Achillea
Nut tree, Hazel	Corylus Avellana
Nut, Bladder	Staphylæa
Nut, Bladder; or Whortle ber- ry, African	Royena
Nut, Bladder, Laurel-leaved	Ilex
Nut, Butter, of North America	Juglans
Nut, Cashew; or Acajou	Anacardium occidentale
Nut, Chocolate	Theobroma Cacao
Nut Byzantine	Corylus Columa
Nut, Cocoa; or Palm	Cocos nucifera
Nut, Earth, or Pig	Bunium Bulbocastanum
Nut, Fausel; or Palm	Areca
Nut, Ground of America	Arachis hypogæa
Nut, Hiccor	Juglans
Nut, Malabar	Justicia Adhatoda
Nut, Pea, earth	Lathyrus pisifolia
Nut, Physic, or purging	Jatropha Curcas
Nut, Physic, or purging	Croton
Nut, Pistacia	Pistacia
Nutmeg	Myristica officinalis
Nut, Spanish	Iris Sisyrinchium
Nux-vomica	Strychnos Nux vomica

## O

Oak, common	Quercus Robur
Oak, evergreen	Quercus Ilex

Oak,

Oak, dwarf	Teucrium
Oak of Cappadocia	Ambrosia maritima
Oak of Jerusalem	Chenopodium Botrys
Oak, Poison ; or Varnish tree	Rhus Vernix
Oak, Kermes ; or Grain oak	Quercus coccoifera
Oak, Live	Quercus Molucca
Oats	Avena
Oats, Sea-side, of Carolina	Uniola
Oats, Wild bearded	Bromus
Oculus Christi	Inula oculus Christi
Oil tree; Agnus castus; or Pal- ma Christi	Ricinus communis
Oily purging grain; or Bonny Sesamum orientale of Carolina	
Okra	Hibiscus esculentus
Old man's beard; or Traveller's joy	Clematis Vitalba
Old man's head	Dianthus
Oleander; or Rose bay	Nerium
Olibanum	Juniperus Lycina
Oleaster; or Wild olive	Elæagnus
Olive	Olea
Olive, Spurge	Daphne oleoides
Olive, Wild of Barbadoes	Bontia daphnooides
One-berry; True love; or Herb-Paris	Paris quadrifolia
One-blade	Convallaria
Onion	Allium Cepa
Onion, Sea; or Squill	Scilla maritima
Opobalsamum	Amyris gileadensis
Opulus; or Marsh elder	Viburnum
Orach, Garden	Atriplex hortensis
Orach, Berry-bearing; or Strawberry blite	Blitum capitatum
Orach, creeping shrubby	Atraphaxis inermis
Orach, wild; or Goosefoot; or Fat hen	Chenopodium Vulvaria
Orach, shrubby Sea; or Halimus	Atriplex Halimus
Orange tree	Citrus Aurantium
Orange, Seville (a variety)	Citrus Arantium hispaniense
Orange, Mock; or Syringa	Philadelphus coronarius
Origany, Pot; or Winter Sweet majoram	Origanum heracleoticum
Ornotta (see Anotta)	Bixa Orellana
	Orpine;

Orpine ; or Live long	Sedum Telephium
Orpine, base	Andrachne telephioides
Orpine, lesser	Grassula
Orpine, true, of Imperatus	Telephium Imperati
Orris, Florence	Iris florentina
Osier, yellow	Salix vitellina
Osier, brown	Salix amygdalina
Osmund, royal ; or Flowering fern	Osmunda regalis
Oswego tea	Monarda didyma
Ox-eye	Buphthalmum
Ox-eye of old authours	Anthemis
Ox-eye ; or greater Daisy	Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum
Ox-lips ; or cowslips (a variety)	Primula veris
Ox-tongue	Picris
Oyster green	Ulva Lactuca

## P

Paddock, or Toad stool	Agaricus
Paddock-pipe	Equisetum
Pæony	Pæonia
Pagils, or Paigles ; or cowslips	Primula veris (officinalis)
Painted ladies	Dianthus
Palm, Greater ; or date ; or Dactyl tree	Phoenix dactylifera
Palm, Lesser, or Dwarf ; or Palmetto	Chamærops humilis
Palm, Cocoa nut	Cocos nucifera
Palm, Fauset nut	Areca
Palm, Malabar; called Ampana Borassus flabelliformis *	
and Corimpana	
Palm, Wild Malabar ; called Katou indel	Elate silvestris
Palm, Mountain, with largest leaves ; called Codda Pan-na, or Palmetto	Corypha umbraculifera
Palm, with ringed stems ; called Toddapanna	Cycas circinalis
Palm, with bipinnate leaves ; called Shunda panna	Caryota urens

\* In India, the natives write on the leaves of this tree with a steel stylus, which leaves an indelible impression.

Palma Christi; Agnus Castus; Ricinus communis or oil tree	
Pampelmoe; or Shaddock (a Citrus Aurantium variety)	
Pansy	Viola tricolor
Papyrus, Chinese	Morus papyrifera
Papyrus, Egyptian	Cyperus Papyrus
Papaw tree	Carica Papaya
Papaw tree of N. America	Annona triloba
Paradise, Grain of	Amomum Granum paradisi
Paraguay tea	Cassina Peragua
Park-leaves	Hypericum Androsænum
Parsley; or Petroseline	Apium Petroselinum
Parsley, Base	Caucalis
Parsley, Corn; or Honewort	Sison segetum
Parsley, Fools	Aethusa
Parsley, Macedonian	Bubon macedonicum
Parsley, Water; or Smallage	Apium graveolens
Parsley, Milk; or Cow's	Selinum
Parsley, Mountain	Athamanta
Parsley, Stone	Bubon
Parsley, Wild, of America	Cardiospermum
Parsley pier; or Break stone; or Percevier	Aphanes arvensis
Parsnep	Pastinaca sativa
Parsnip, Cow's	Heracleum Sphondylium
Parsnip, Prickly	Echinophora
Parsnip, Water	Sium latifolium
Pasque-flower	Anemone Pulsatilla
Passion flower	Passiflora
Patience rhubarb	Rumex Patientia
Pea	Pisum sativum
Pea, Chich; or Garavances	Cicer arietinum
Pea, or Vetch, Chichling	Lathyrus
Pea, Earth nut	Lathyrus pisifolia
Pea, Everlasting	Lathyrus latifolia
Pea, Heart	Cardiospermum
Pea, Heath; or Bitter vetch	Orobus
Pea, Painted lady	Lathyrus
Pea, Pigeon	Cytisus Cajan
Pea, sweet-scented	Lathyrus odoratus
Pea, Tangier	Lathyrus tangitanus
Pea tree	Aeschynomene grandiflora
Pea tree, Swamp	Aeschynomene aquatica
Pea, Winged	Lotus tetragonolobus

Pea, Wood	Orobus
Peach	Aniugdalus persica
Peach, Wolf's	Solanum Lycopersicum
Pear tree, common	Pyrus communis
Pear, Avocado ; or Alligator	Laurus Persea
Pear, Batchelor's	Solanum mammosum
Pear, Garlic	Crataeva
Pear, Prickly	Cactus
Pearl-wort	Sagina procumbens
Pellitory of the wall	Parietaria officinalis
Pellitory, Base	Achillea
Pellitory, Double	Achillea
Pellitory, of Spain	Anthemis Pyrethrum
Pellitory, of Spain, False	Chrysanthemum
Pellitory ; or Tooth-ache tree	Zanthoxylum
Pennyroyal	Mentha Pulegium
Pennyroyal, Virginian	Satureja
Penny-wort, Marsh ; or Water navelwort	Hydrocotyle
Pennywort, or Navelwort, wall	Cotyledon
Penguin, or wild ananas	Bromelia Pinguin
Penstemon	Chelone
Pepper	Piper
Pepper, Black	Piper nigrum *
Pepper, Barbary	Capsicum
Pepper, Bell	Capsicum
Pepper, Bird	Capsicum
Pepper, Bonnet	Capsicum
Pepper, Cayenne	Capsicum annum
Pepper, Guinea	Capsicum annum
Pepper, Jamaica ; or All-spice	Myrtus Pimenta
Pepper, Indian	Capsicum
Pepper, long	Piper longum †
Pepper, poor man's	Lepidium latifolium
Pepper, wall ; or stone-crop	Sedum acre
Pepper, water ; or arse-smart	(Persicaria) Polygonum Hydropiper
Pepper-grass	Pilularia globulifera
Pepper-grass of Jamaica	Lepidium virginicum
Pepper, pot	Capsicum
Pepper tree	Vitis arborea
Pepper, wort ; or dittander	Lepidium

\* The black pepper is the unripe pepper corns, the white is the ripe ones.

† The unripe spikes of this plant are used.

Percepier ; or parsley pier	<i>Aphanes arvensis</i>
Periwinkle	<i>Vinca</i>
Persicaria	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Pestilent-wort	<i>Tussilago Petasites</i>
Petroseline ; or parsley	<i>Apium Petroselinum</i>
Pheasant's eye	<i>Adonis</i>
Pheasant's eye pink	<i>Dianthus</i>
Phillyrea ; or mock privet	<i>Phillyrea</i>
Phillyrea, false	<i>Rhamnus Alaternus</i>
Phillyrea of the Cape ; or Hot- tentot cherry	<i>Cassine Maurocenia</i>
Phu	<i>Valeriana</i>
Physic nut-tree	<i>Jatropha Curcas</i>
Physic-nut, French	<i>Jatropha multifida</i>
Pigeon wood.	<i>Adelia</i>
Pile-wort	<i>Ranunculus Ficaria</i>
Pimento, or all-spice ; or Ja- maica pepper	<i>Myrtus Pimento</i>
Pimpinel,	<i>Anagallis</i>
Pimpinel, water ; or brooklime	<i>Veronica Beccabunga</i>
Pimpinel, round-leaved water	<i>Samolus Valerandi</i>
Pimpinel of the woods, yellow	<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>
Pimpillo	<i>Cactus</i>
Pine tree	<i>Pinus</i>
Pineaster	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>
Pine Cembro	<i>Pinus Cembra</i>
Pine Scotch	<i>Pinus silvestris</i>
Pine, stone	<i>Pinus Pinea</i>
Pine, Weymouth, or New England	<i>Pinus Strobus</i>
Pine, ground, or dwarf	<i>Teucrium Chamæpithys</i>
Pine, stinking ground	<i>Champhorosma</i>
Pine, heath low	<i>Coris monspeliensis</i>
Pine, Timian	<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>
Pine apple, or ananas	<i>Bromelia Ananas</i>
Pine apple, wild	<i>Renealmia exaltata</i>
Pine apple, wild ; or penguin	<i>Bromelia Penguin</i>
Pink	<i>Dianthus</i>
Pink, China	<i>Dianthus Chinensis</i>
Pink, Indian ; or quamoclit	<i>Ipomea Quamoclit</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Lonicera</i>
Pink, Indian	<i>Spigelia marilandica</i>
Pink, sea ; or thrift	<i>Statice</i>
Pine tree	<i>Syringa</i>
Pipe tree, pudding	<i>Cassia Fistula</i>

Piperidge bush ; or berberry	Berberis
Piquets, or Piquettees	Dianthus
Pistacia nut	Pistacia
Pishamin, or persimon plum	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Pistacia, black Virginian hazel-leaved	<i>Hamamelis virginica</i>
Pitch tree	<i>Pinus picea</i>
Pitcher plant	<i>Nepenthes destillatoria</i>
Pitajaya of California	Cactus Pitajaya
Plane tree	<i>Platanus</i>
Plane tree, false ; or greater mapple	<i>Acer Pseudo-plantanus</i>
Plant ; burning thorny	Euphorbia
Plant, egg	<i>Solanum Melongena</i>
Plant, humble sensitive	Mimosa
Plant, sensitive	Mimosa
Plant, base sensitive	<i>Aeschinomene</i>
Plantain, common broad	<i>Plantago major</i>
Plantain, hartshorn ; or bucks-horn	<i>Plantago Coronopifolia</i>
Plantain, ribbed ; or ribwort	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Plantain, star-headed water	<i>Alisma Plantago</i>
Plantain, least water ; or Mud-wort	<i>Limosella aquatica</i>
Plantain ; or Indian shot	<i>Canna indica</i>
Plantain ; or bread tree	<i>Musa paradisiaca</i>
Plum tree	<i>Prunus</i>
Plum, black American ; or Cocoa ; or maiden	<i>Chrysobalanus Icaco</i>
Plum, Assyrian ; or Sebesten	<i>Cordia Sebestena</i>
Plum, Bay ; or Guava	<i>Psidium</i>
Plum, hog ; Brasilian or Jamaica	<i>Spondias Myrobalanus</i>
Plum, Indian date	<i>Diospyros Lotus</i>
Plum, Pishamin, persimon, or Pitchumon	<i>Diospyros virginiana</i>
Poccoou ; or pucooon	<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>
Pockwood, or lignum vitae	<i>Guaiacum officinale</i>
Poison tree ; or manchineel	<i>Hippomane Manchinella</i>
Poison tree	<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i>
Poisonash or oak ; or varnish tree	<i>Rhus Vernix</i>
Poison berry	<i>Cestrum vespertinum</i>
Poison bush ; or spurge	Euphorbia
Poley, Mountain	<i>Teucrium Polium</i>
Poley grass	<i>Lythrum</i>
Polyanthus (a variety)	<i>Primula veris (elatior)</i>
Polypody	<i>Polypodium</i>
	<i>Polyanthus</i>

Polyanthus narcissus	Narcissus Tazetta
Pomegranate	Punica Granatum
Pompion	Cucurbita Pepo
Pond weed	Potamogeton natans
Pond weed, Treble-headed	Zanichellia palustris
Poolasang	Nephelium
Poplar	Populus
Popple; or cockle	Agrostemma Githago
Poppy	Papaver
Poppy, corn; or corn rose	Papaver dubium
Poppy, horned	Chelidonium corniculatum
Poppy, prickly; or Fig infernal	Argemone
Poppy, spatling; or white be- hen	Cucubalus Behen
Pork weed; or pork physic	Phytolacca
Potatoe	Solanum tuberosum
Potatoe, Indian; or Yam	Dioscorea bulbifera
Potatoe, or batata, Spanish	Convolvulus Batatas
Prick wood	Euonymus
Prickly yellow-wood	Zanthoxylum clava Herculis
Primrose, common	Primula veris
Primrose tree; or night prim- rose	Oenothera
Primrose, peerless	Narcissus
Prince's feather	Amaranthus caudatus
Prince-wood	Cordia Gerascanthes
Privet; or primp	Ligustrum vulgare
Privet, evergreen	Rhamnus
Privet, mock; or phillyrea	Phillyrea
Privy-saugh	Ligustrum
Prune; or plum	Prunus
Pucoon	Sanguinaria canadensis
Pudding grass	Mentha
Pudding pipe tree	Cassia Fistula
Puff balls	Lycoperdon Bovista
Pulsatilla	Anemone Pulsatilla
Pumkin (see Pompion)	Cucurbita Pepo
Purging grain, oily	Sesamum
Purslain	Portulaca
Purslain, horse	Trianthema
Purslain, sea	Atriplex portulacoides
Purslain, water	Peplis Portula
Purslain, tree sea	Atriplex Halimus
Pulegium; or pennyroyal	Mentha Pulegium
Pyracantha	Mespilus Pyracantha

## Q

Quake grass; or cow quakes	<i>Briza</i>
Quamoclit; or Indian pink; or <i>Ipomoea</i>	<i>Quamoclit</i>
sweet William; or scarlet convolvulus	
Queen of the Meadows; or <i>Spiraea Ulmaria</i>	
Meadow sweet	
Quick; or white thorn	<i>Crataegus Oxyacantha</i>
Quicken-beam; or Wicken; or quick-beam; or Mountain ash	<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i>
Quince tree	<i>Pyrus Cydonia</i>
Quill-wort	<i>Isoetes lacustris</i>

## R

Radish, Common esculent	<i>Raphanus sativus</i>
Radish, horse	<i>Cochlearia Armoracia</i>
Radish, or Cress, Water	<i>Sisymbrium Nasturtium</i>
Ragged Robin; or <i>Lychnus</i> Cuckow flower	<i>Lychnis Flos-cuculi</i>
Ragwort, common stinking; or Nip	<i>Senecio Jacobaea</i>
Ragwort, Sea, or African	<i>Othonna</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Senecio</i>
Ragworts of old authors	<i>Solidago</i>
Ramoon tree	<i>Trophis americana</i>
Rampions, common esculent	<i>Campanula Rapunculus</i>
Rampions, horned	<i>Phyteuma</i>
Rampions, crested	<i>Lobelia</i>
Rampions, with scabiousheads; or hairy sheep's scabious	<i>Jasione montana</i>
Ramsons	<i>Allium ursinum</i>
Ranunculus; or Crow foot	<i>Ranunculus</i>
Ranunculus, Globe; or Locker gowlands	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>
Ranunculus, Garden	<i>Ranunculus asiaticus</i>
Rape, Cole	<i>Brassica</i>
Rape, Broom	<i>Orobanche</i>
Raspberry	<i>Rubus Idaeus</i>
Raspberry, flowering	<i>Rubus odoratus</i>
Rattle; Cockscomb; or Louse- wort	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>
	<i>Rattle</i> ;

Rattle; or Cockscomb, yellow; *Rhinanthus Crista galli*  
or Elephant's head

Rattlesnake root, *Senega* *Polygala Senega*  
Rattlesnake root, *Dr Witt's* *Prenanthes altissima*  
Rattlesnake weed *Eryngium aquaticum*  
Red-bud tree; or *Canada Judas* *Cercis canadensis*  
tree

Red worts, Spanish; or Straw- *Arbutus Unedo*  
berry tree

Reed, common *Arundo Phragmitis*  
Reed, Bur *Sparganium*  
Reed, Indian flowering *Canna angustifolia*  
Reed mace *Typha*  
Rennet, Cheese, or Yellow *Galium verum*  
lady's bedstraw

Rest-harrow; Petty whin; or *Ononis*  
Cammock

*Rhamnus*, Base; or Sea buck- *Hypophae*  
thorn

Reindeer liverwort *Lichen rangiferinus*  
*Rhapontic* *Rheum rhabonticum*  
Rhubarb *Rheum*  
Rhubarb, true Turkey *Rheum palmatum*  
Rhubarb, British *Rumex britannica*  
Rhubarb, Monk's; or Patience *Rumex Patientia*  
rhubarb

Ribwort; or ribbed plaintain *Plantago lanceolata*  
Rice *Oryza sativa*  
Ricinus, Base *Croton*  
Ringworm-bush *Cassia alata*  
Roan-tree; Mountain ash; or *Sorbus aucuparia*  
Wicken

Robert, herb *Geranium Robertianum*  
Rocambole *Allium Scorodoprasum*  
Rock germander *Veronica Teucrium*  
Rock rose *Cistus*  
Rocket *Brassica Eruca*  
Rocket, Base; or Weld *Reseda*  
Rocket, Corn *Bunias*  
Rocket, Marsh *Sisymbrium*  
Rocket, Sea *Bunias orientalis*  
Rocket, Square podded, of  
Montpellier *Bunias Cakile*  
Rocket, Water, or Wood *Sisymbrium silvestre*

Rocket, Winter	Sisymbrium
Rocket, Dames violet; or Queen's July flower	Hesperis
Rod, Aaron's; King's spear; Asphodelus or Asphodel	Asphodelus
Rod, Bloody	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Rod, Golden	<i>Solidago</i>
Rod tree, Golden; or Yerva mora	<i>Bosea</i> Yerva-mora
Rod, Shepherd's, or Teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Rod-wood	<i>Laetia Guidonia</i>
Roe-buck berries	<i>Rubus saxatilis</i>
Root, Indian arrow	<i>Maranta</i>
Root, China	<i>Smilax China</i>
Root, false China	<i>Senecio Pseudochina</i>
Root, feyer; or Dr Tinker's weed	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>
Root, hollow; or Tuberous moschate	<i>Adoxa moschatellina</i>
Root, rose	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Root, Snake, of Virginia	<i>Aristolochia Serpentaria</i>
Root, Snake, Black or Wild, of Virginia	<i>Actaea racemosa</i>
Root, Sweet; or Liquorice	<i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i>
Rose	<i>Rosa</i>
Rose, China	<i>Hibiscus Rosa sinensis</i>
Rose, Christmas; or black hellebore	<i>Helleborus</i>
Rose, Corn	<i>Papaver dubium</i>
Rose, Gelder; or Snowball tree (a variety)	<i>Viburnum Opulus, (flore pleno)</i>
Rose, Virginian Gelder, with a currant leaf	<i>Spiraea opulifolia</i>
Rose, Japan	<i>Camellia Japonica</i>
Rose, Martinico	<i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i>
Rose, Rock	<i>Cistus</i>
Rose of Jericho	<i>Anastatica hierochuntia</i>
Rose apple	<i>Eugenia</i>
Rose bay; or Oleander	<i>Nerium Oleander</i>
Rose bay, Dwarf; or Mountain	<i>Rhododendrum</i>
Rosebay willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i>
Rose, Mallow; or Hollyhock	<i>Alcea rosea</i>
Rose-root	<i>Rhodiola rosea</i>
Rosemary	<i>Rosmarinus officinalis</i>

Rosemary

Rosemary; or Poet's cassia	<i>Osyris alba</i>
Rosemary, wild; or Marsh cistus	<i>Ledum palustre</i>
Rosemary, Lesser wild	<i>Andromeda</i>
Rose wood	<i>Amyris balsamifera</i>
Rue; or Herb of grace	<i>Ruta</i>
Rue, Dog's	<i>Scrophularia</i>
Rue, Goat's	<i>Galega</i>
Rue, Meadow; or Feathered columbine	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>
Rue, wall	<i>Asplenium Ruta muraria</i>
Rue, wild Assyrian	<i>Paganum Harmala</i>
Ruffle, Lady's	<i>Lychnis</i>
Rupture-wort	<i>Herniaria</i>
Rupture-wort, Least	<i>Linum</i>
Rush	<i>Juncus</i>
Rush, Bull	<i>Scirpus</i>
Rush, flowering; or water Gladiole	<i>Butomus umbellatus</i>
Rush, Lesser, flowering	<i>Scheuchzeria palustris</i>
Rush, round black-headed, Marsh, or Bog	<i>Schoenus</i>
Rush, Sweet; or <i>Calamus aromaticus</i>	<i>Acorus calamus</i>
Rye	<i>Secale</i>
Rye grass; or Wild rye	<i>Hordeum</i>

## S

Sabin; or Savin	<i>Juniperus Sabina</i>
Saffron	<i>Crocus sativus</i>
Saffron, Base; or Safflower	<i>Carthamus tinctorius</i>
Saffron, Meadow	<i>Colchicum autumnale</i>
Saffron, Mountain spring	<i>Bulbocodium vernum</i>
Sage	<i>Salvia</i>
Sage, Wild or wood	<i>Teucrium Scorodonia</i>
Sage, Indian wild	<i>Lantana aculeata</i>
Sage; or Cowslip of Jerusalem	<i>Pulmonaria officinalis</i>
Sage, Jerusalem; or Sage tree	<i>Phlomis</i>
Sago palm	<i>Cycas circinalis</i>
St. John's bread; or Carob tree	<i>Ceratonia Siliqua</i>
St. John's wort, Common	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
St. Peter's wort; or Base St. Peter's wort	<i>Ascyrum</i>
St. Peter's wort	<i>Hypericum quadrangulare</i>

St. Peter's wort, Shrubby	<i>Lonicera Symphoricarpus</i>
Saintfoin; or Cock's head	<i>Hedysarum Onobrychis</i>
Sallad, Corn; or Lamb's lettuce	<i>Valeriana Locusta</i>
Sal-kali; or jointed glasswort	<i>Salicornia</i>
Sallow	<i>Salix fusca</i>
Salsafy; or Garden goat's beard	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Salt-wort	<i>Salicornia</i>
Salt-wort, black; or Sea chick- weed; or Milk-wort	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Sambo	<i>Cleome</i>
Samphire; or Sea fennel	<i>Crithmum maritimum</i>
Samphire, Golden	<i>Inula crithmifolia</i>
Sandbox; or farting tree; or Jamaica walnut	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
Sanders, yellow	<i>Camocladia pubescens</i>
Sanicle	<i>Sanicula</i>
Sanicle, American	<i>Tiarella. Heuchera</i>
Sanicle, American, base	<i>Mitella</i>
Sanicle, Bear's ear	<i>Cortusa</i>
Sanicle, Yorkshire; or Butter- wort	<i>Pinguicula</i>
Sandwort	<i>Arenaria</i>
Sapadillo tree	<i>Sloanea</i>
Sapota	<i>Achras Sapota</i>
Sapota mambee	<i>Achras mammosa</i>
Sappan wood	<i>Cæsalpina Sappan</i>
Saracen's wound-wort, or Con- sound	<i>Solidago</i>
Saracen's wound-wort, or con- sound, true	<i>Senecio sarracenicus</i>
Sarsaparilla	<i>Smilax Sarsaparilla</i>
Sassafras; or Ague tree	<i>Laurus Sassafras</i>
Sassafy (see Salsafy)	<i>Tragopogon porrifolium</i>
Sattin flower; Moonwort; or Honesty	<i>Lunaria</i>
Satyrion; or Dog-stones	<i>Orchis</i>
Sauce-alone; or Jackbythehedge	<i>Erysimum Alliaria</i>
Savin, or Sabin	<i>Juniperus sabina</i>
Savin tree, Indian	<i>Bauhinia aculeata</i>
Saunders, white, or yellow	<i>Santalum album</i>
Saunders, red	<i>Pterocarpus santolinus</i>
Savory	<i>Satureja</i>
Savoy cabbage	<i>Brassica</i>
Saw-wort	<i>Serratula</i>
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga</i>
	<i>Saxifrage</i>

Saxifrage, White or granulated	Saxifraga granulata
Saxifrage, Burnet	Pimpinella Saxifraga
Saxifrage, Golden	Chrysosplenium
Saxifrage, Meadow; or Hog's fennel	Peucedanum
Scabious, common	Scabiosa arvensis
Scabious, Hairy sheeps; Ram-pions with scabious heads	Jasione montana
Scallion	Allium
Scammony, Syrian, or the true	Convolvulus Scammonia
Scammony of Montpellier	Cynanchum acutum
Sciatica cress; or base Mithridate mustard	Iberis
Scordium	Teucrium Scordium
Scorpion grass; or Caterpillars	Myosotis scorpioides
Scorpion's thorn; or Gorse	Ulex europaeus
Screw tree	Helicteres
Skull or. Skull cap	Scutellaria
Scurvey grass; or spoon-wort	Cochlearia officinalis
Sea-beard	Conferva rupestris
Sea-grass	Ruppia maritima
Sea-weed	Fucus
Sebesten; or Assyrian plum	Cordia Sebestena
Sedge; or Char	Carex
Sedum, Saxifrage	Saxifraga sedoides
Seed, Heart	Cardiospermum
Segs	Iris Pseudo-acorus
Self-heal	Prunella
Senna of the shops	Cassia Senna
Senna, base	Cassia
Senna, Bladder	Colutea arborescens
Senna, Jointed-podded bladder; or Scorpion senna	Coronilla Emerus
Senna, Wild	Cassia
Sengreen; or Houseleek	Sempervivum
Sensitive plant	Mimosa
Sensitive plant, base	Æschynomene
Septfoil; or Tormentil	Tormentilla
Sermountain; or Laserwort	Laserpitium Siler
Serpent's, or Adder's tongue	Ophioglossum
Serpent-root	Ophiorrhiza Mungos
Service tree	Sorbus domestica
Service, Maple-leaved, or wild	Crataegus Torminalis
Sesame; or Oily grain	Sesamum orientale

Setwell, see Zedoary	
Setwell, Garden	Valeriana
Seterwort; or Bear's foot	Helleborus foetidus
Shaddock; or Pampelmoë (a variety)	Citrus Aurantium
Shallot; see Eschalot (a variety)	Allium Cepa
Shave grass	Equisetum
Shepherd's needle; or Venus's comb	Scandix Pecten
Shepherd's purse	Thlapsi Bursa pastoris
Shepherd's rod; or Teazel	Dipsacus fullonum
Shot, Indian; or Indian cane	Canna indica
Shot, Plantain	Canna
Sickle-wort	Coronilla
Sidesaddle flower	Sarracenia
Silk cotton tree	Bombax
Silk, Virginian	Periploca
Silver bush; or Jupiter's beard	Anthyllis Barba Jovis
Silver tree	Protea argentea
Silver weed; or Goose grass	Potentilla anserina
Simarouba bark	Quassia Simarouba
Simbla nobla; or base shrubby hare's ear	Phyllis Nobla
Simpler's joy; or common vervain	Verbena officinalis
Skirret	Sium Sisarum
Sky flower	Cineraria
Sloe tree	Prunus spinosa
Sloke	Ulva
Smallage; or water parsley	Apium graveolens
Snail trefoil	Medicago
Snake weed	Polygonum viviparum
Snake-root, Virginian	Aristolochia Serpentaria
Snake-root, Black or wild of America	Actaea
Snap-tree	Justicia hyssopifolia
Snap-dragon	Antirrhinum
Snap-dragon of America	Ruellia
Sneeze-wort	Achillea Ptarmica
Sneeze-wort, Austrian	Xeranthemum annum
Snowball tree; or Gelder rose	Viburnum Opulus (flore pleno)
Snowberrybush	Lonicera
Snow-drop	Galanthus nivalis
	Snowdrop,

Snowdrop, Greater	Leucojum
Snowdrop, or Fringe tree	Chionanthus
Soap apple, or berry	Sapindus Saponaria
Soap-wort	Saponaria
Soft grass	Ægilops
Soldanel	Soldanella alpina
Soldanel of the shops	Convolvulus Soldanella
Soldier, water ; or water aloe	Stratiotes aloides
Soldier's cullions	Ochris pyramidalis
Solomon's seal	Convallaria polygonatum
Solomon's seal of America	Uvularia
Sorgo	Holcus Sorghum
Sorrel ; or green sauce	Rumex acetosa
Sorrel, Indian red	Hibiscus
Sorrel, Indian white	Hibiscus
Sorrel; Wood	Oxalis Acetosella
Sorrel tree	Andromeda arborea
Sorrowful, or Melancholy tree	Nyctanthes Arbor tristis
Sour sop	Annona muricata
Southern wood	Artemisia Abrotanum
Sow-bread; or Cyclamen	Cyclamen
Soy ; or kidney bean of India	Dolichos Soja
Spanish elm ; or Prince-wood	Cordia Gerascanthes
Sparrow-wort	Passerina
Sparrow-wort, Tragus's	Stellera passerina
Spearwort	Ranunculus
Speragee. See Asparagus	
Speedwell	Veronica
Speedwell Male, or Fluellin	Veronica officinalis
Speedwell, female	Antirrhinum Elatine
Speedwell, water; or brooklime	Veronica Beccabunga
Spice-wood	Laurus
Spice-all ; or Pimento	Myrtus Pimenta
Spider-wort	Anthericum
Spider-wort, great savoy ; or St Bruno's lily	Hemerocallis
Spider-wort, Virginian	Tradescantia virginica
Spignell, common ; or Meum	Æthusa Meum
Spignel, wild; or Frenchhartwort	Seseli
Spike grass, winged	Stipa
Spikenard, Indian, or true	Nardus indica
Spikenard, base French	Nardus
Spikenard, or nard, Celtic	Valeriana celtica
Spikenard, false ; or lavender	Lavandula Spica

Spikenard, ploughman's or Baccharis	
groundsel tree	
Spikenard, plowman's, fleabane	<i>Coniza squarrosa</i>
Spikenard, wild	<i>Asarum</i>
Spinach	<i>Spinacia oleracea</i>
Spinach, strawberry ; or blite	<i>Blitum capitatum</i>
Spindle tree	<i>Euonymus</i>
Spindle or staff tree, climbing	<i>Celastrus</i>
Spindle tree, base	<i>Kiggelaria africana</i>
Spiræa frutex	<i>Spiræa salicifolia</i>
Spiræa, African	<i>Diosma</i>
Spleen-wort	<i>Asplenium</i>
Spleen-wort, rough	<i>Lonchitis hirsuta</i>
Spleen-wort, rough	<i>Polypodium asplenifolium</i>
Spoonwort ; or scurvy grass	<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i>
Spunge (a Zoophyte)	
Spunk	<i>Agaricus</i>
Spurge, or Milkwort	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Spurge laurel ; or dwarf bay	<i>Daphne Laureola</i>
Spurge olive	<i>Daphne oleoides</i>
Spurry	<i>Spergula</i>
Squash	<i>Cucurbita Melopepo</i>
Squill ; or sea onion	<i>Scilla maritima</i>
Squill, lesser white ; or sea daffodil	<i>Pancratium maritimum</i>
Squinach	<i>Asperula cynanchica</i>
Staff or Spindel tree, climbing	<i>Celastrus</i>
Staff, shepherd's or teazel	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>
Stag's horn-tree	<i>Rhus</i>
Star of Bethlem	<i>Ornithogalum pyramidale</i>
Star of Arabia, and Constanti- nople	<i>Ornithogalum arabicum</i>
Star of Naples	<i>Ornithogalum nutans</i>
Star-grass ; or starry duck-meat	<i>Callitrichæ</i>
Star-wort ; or Aster	<i>Aster</i>
Star-jelly	<i>Tremella</i>
Star-wort, Base	<i>Buphthalmum</i>
Starwort, trailing American	<i>Tridax procumbens</i>
Starwort, yellow ; or elecampane	<i>Inula Helenium</i>
Stavesacre ; or lousewort	<i>Delphinium Staphisagria</i>
Stitch-wort ; or Star flower	<i>Stellaria</i>
Stink-horns	<i>Phallus</i>
Stock July-flower	<i>Cheiranthus</i>
Stock, annual, or ten weeks	<i>Cheiranthus annuus</i>
	Stock,

Stock, dwarf annual	Hesperis
Stock, Virginian	Hesperis
Stonecrop ; or wall pepper	Sedum acre
Stonecrop tree ; or shrubby glass-wort	Chenopodium
Storax	Styrax officinalis
Stramonium ; or thorn apple	Datura Stramonium
Strawberry	Fragaria vesca
Strawberry, Barren	Fragaria sterilis
Strawberry, Barren	Potentilla monspeliensis
Strawberry blite ; or Spinach	Blitum capitatum
Strawberry tree ; or Spanish red-worts	Arbutus Unedo
Succory ; or cichory	Cichorium
Succory, gum	Chondrilla
Succory, warted ; or Zachinthia	Lapsana Zazintha
Sugar cane	Saccharum officinale
Sulphur-wort ; or hog's fennel	Peucedanum
Sultan flower ; or sweet sultan	Centaurea moschata
Sumach	Rhus
Sumach, myrtle-leaved	Coriaria myrtifolia
Sumach, Tanner's	Coriaria ruscifolia
Sundew	Drosera
Sun-flower, common annual	Helianthus annuus
Sun-flower, perennial	Helianthus multiflorus
Sunflower, baseorwillowleaved	Helenium autumnale
Sun-flower, dwarf American	Rudbeckia
Sun-flower, dwarf Carolina	Polymnia tetragonotheca
Sun-flower, little	Cistus
Sun-flower, Maryland tick- seeded	Coreopsis verticillata
Supple Jack	Paullinia pinnata
Swallow-wort	Asclepias
Swallow-wort, African ; or cockscomb fritillary	Stapelia variegata
Sweet-briar ; or eglantine	Rosa Eglanteria
Sweet John; and sweet William	Dianthus barbatus
Sweet sop	Annona squamosa
Sweet sultan	Centaurea moscata
Sweet weed	Capraria
Sweet William; and sweet John	Dianthus barbatus
Sweet William, Indian; or qua- moclit	Ipomoea Quamoclit
Sweet wood	Laurus Leucoxylum

Swine's cress	Cochlearia
Sycomore, true ; or Pharaoh's Ficus	Sycamorus
fig tree	
Sycomore or Plane, false ; or Acer	Pseudo-platanus
greater maple	
Syringa ; or Mock orange	Philadelphus coronarius

## T

Tacamahaca	Populus balsamifera
Tallow tree	Croton sebiferum
Tamarind tree	Tamarindus indica *
Tamarisk	Tamarix
Tansey common	Tanacetum vulgare
Tansey, wild	Potentilla
Tare, or Vetch, with black seed	Vicia sativa
Tarragon ; or dragon-wort	Artemisia Dracunculus
Tarton-raire	Daphne Tartonraira
Tea tree, Bohea	Thea bohea
Tea tree, green	Thea viridis
Tea, New Jersey	Ceanothus americana
Tea, Labrador	Ledum palustre
Tea, Oswego ; or Indian baulm	Monarda didyma
Tea, Paraguay ; South Sea ;	Ilex Cassihe
Yapon ; or Dahoон holly	
Teazel, Fullers ; or shepherd's rod	Dipsacus fullonum
Teazel, small	Dipsacus pilosus
Teek wood	Tecktona grandis
Tent-wort	Asplenium
Thatch tree	Corypha minor
Thistle	Carduus
Thistle, common corn	Serratula arvensis
Thistle, blessed ; or Carduus benedictus	Centaurea benedicta
Thistle, carline	Carlina
Thistle, distaff	Atractylis
Thistle distaff, yellow	Carthamus lanatus
Thistle, fish	Cnicus acarna
Thistle, fullers ; or teazel	Dipsacus fullonum
Thistle, globe	Echinops

\* This tree is cultivated in sultry climates, not only for its subacid and wholesome fruit, but for its delightful shade.

Thistle,

Thistle, golden	Scolymus
Thistle, hedgehog	Cactus
Thistle, lady's, or Milk	<i>Carduus marianus</i>
Thistle, melancholy	<i>Carduus helenioides</i>
Thistle, melon	Cactus
Thistle, soft, or gentle	<i>Carduus dissectus</i>
Thistle, solstitial, or barnaby	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Thistle, sow; or hare's lettuce	<i>Sonchus</i>
Thistle, sow; or wild lettuce	<i>Prenanthes</i>
Thistle, downy sow; or woolly hawkweed	<i>Andryala lanata</i>
Thistle, Torch	Cactus
Thistle, woolly, or cotton	<i>Onopordon</i>
Thongs	<i>Fucus loreus</i>
Thorn, apple	<i>Datura Stramonium</i>
Thorn, black	<i>Prunus Spinosa</i>
Thorn, Box	<i>Lycium</i>
Thorn, Christ's	<i>Rhamnus spina Christi</i>
Thorn, Egyptian	<i>Mimosa</i>
Thorn, evergreen; or Pyracantha	<i>Mespilus Pyracantha</i>
Thorn, goat's or Tragacanth	<i>Astragalus Tragacantha</i>
Thorn, Lilly	<i>Catesbæa spinosa</i>
Thorn, purging	<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>
Thorn, Scorpion's; or Gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Thorn, Spanish hedge-hog	<i>Anthyllis erinacea</i>
Thorn, white; or Hawthorn	<i>Crataëgus Oxyacantha</i>
Thorn, plant, burning	<i>Euphorbia</i>
Thorough wax	<i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i>
Three-leaved grass	<i>Trifolium</i>
Thrift; or Sea pink	<i>Statice Armeria</i>
Throat-wort, Greater	<i>Campanula latifolia</i>
Throat-wort, Lesser	<i>Campanula glomerata</i>
Throatwort, blue umbelliferous	<i>Trachelium cæruleum</i>
Thyme, common	<i>Thymus vulgaris</i>
Thyme, Dodder of	<i>Cuscuta Epithymum</i>
Thyme, Mastic	<i>Thymus mastichina</i>
Thyme, Mother of; or Wild thyme; or Basil	<i>Thymus Serpillum</i>
Tickseed	<i>Coreopsis</i>
Tickseed	<i>Corispermum</i>
Tiger's-foot	<i>Ipomoea pes tigridis</i>
Tinker's (Dr.) weed; Fever-root; or False ipecacuana	<i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i>

Toad, or Paddock-stool	Agaricus
Toad grass	Bufonia tenuifolia
Tobacco	Nicotiana Tabacum
Tolu tree, Balsam of	Toluifera Balsamum
Tomatoes	Solanum Lycopersicon
Tooth-ach, or Pellitory tree	Zanthoxylum
Tooth-pick ; or Visnaga	Daucus Visnaga
Tooth-worth ; or Coral-wort	Dentaria
Tooth-wort ; or Lead-wort	Plumbago
Tormentil ; or Septfoil	Tormentilla erecta
Touch me not ; or Yellow jas- mine	Impatiens noli tangere
Touch me not ; or Spurting cucumber	Momordica Elaterium
Traveller's joy ; or Old man's beard	Clematis Vitalba
Tree everlasting.	Gnaphalium arboreum
Tree moss	Lichen
Trefoil	Trifolium
Trefoil, Bean	Cytisus
Trefoil, Stinking bean	Anagyris fætida
Trefoil, Hedge-hog	Medicago polymorpha (in- tertexta)
Trefoil, Bird's-foot	Lotus
Trefoil, Marsh ; or Bog-bean	Menyanthes trifoliata
Trefoil, Moon	Medicago
Trefoil, Shrub	Ptelia trifoliata
Trefoil of Montpellier, Shrub	Lotus Dorycnium
Trefoil, Snail	Medicago prostrata
Trefoil, thorny, of Candia	Fagonia cretica
Trefoil tree ; or Laburnum	Cytisus Laburnum
Trefoil, Base tree	Cytisus
Trichomanes	Asplenium Trichomanes
True love ; or Herb Paris	Paris quadrifolia
True love ; or Herb Paris of America	Trillium
Truffles	Lycoperdon Tuber
Trumpet flower ; or Scarlet jasmine	Bignonia radicans
Tuberose	Polianthes tuberosa
Tulip	Tulipa gesneriana *

\* Brought to Europe, in 1559.

Tulip, African; or Blood-flower	Hæmanthus
Tulip, chequered	Fritillaria Meleagris
Tulip tree	Læriodendron tulipifera
Tulip tree, Laurel-leaved	Magnolia
Turbith, Indian, or of the shops	Convolvulus Turbethum
Turbith Gargantic	Thapsia gargantica
Turkey berries	Solanum diphyllum
Turkey blossom	Tribulus terrestris
Turn-hoof; or Ground ivy	Glechoma hederacea
Turkey feather	Ulva favonia
Turk's cap; or Martagon	Lilium Martagon
Turk's head	Cactus
Turk's turban	Ranunculus
Turmeric	Curcuma longa
Turnep	Brassica Rapa
Turnep, French, (a variety)	Brassica Rapa
Turnsol; or Wart-wort	Heliotropium
Turpentine tree	Pistacia Terebinthus
Tupelo tree	Nyssa aquatica
Tutsan; or park-leaves	Hypericum Androsænum
Twa, or Twy blade	Ophrys
Twopence, herb; or Moneywort	Lysimachia Nummularia

## V

Valerian, Garden	Valeriana Phu
Valerian, Greek; Jacob's ladder; or Charity	Polemonium coeruleum
Vanilla; or Veneloe	Epidendrum Vanilla
Varnish tree; or Poison ash, or Oak	Rhus Vernix
Venus's comb or Shepherd's needle	Scandix Pecten
Venus's looking glass	Campanula Speculum
Venus's navel-wort	Cynoglossum lusitanicum
Vernal-grass	Anthoxanthum
Vervain	Verbena
Vervain, common; or Simpler's joy	Verbena officinalis
Vervain mallow	Malva
Vetch, or Tare	Vicia
Vetch, Ax, or Hatchet	Coronilla Securidaca
Vetch, Bitter	Ervum Ervilia
Vetch, Bitter; or Heath peas	Orobus

Vetch,

Vetch, jointed podded bitter	Ervum Lens
Vetch, Chichling	Lathyrus
Vetch, Crimson grass	Lathyrus Nissolia
Vetch, Clusius's foreign hatchet	Bisserula pelecinus
Vetch, Horse-shoe	Hippocrepis
Vetch, Kidney; or lady's finger	Anthyllis
Vetch, Liquorice	Astragalus glycyphylloides
Vetch, knobbbedrooted liquorice	Glycine
Vetch, Milk	Astragalus
Vetch, Base milk	Phaca
Vetch, Venetian	Orobus
Vetch, Medic	Hedysarum
Vetchling	Astragalus Onobrychis
Vetchling, Yellow	Lathyrus Aphaca
Viburnum	Viburnum
Viburnum, American	Lantana
Vine tree	Vitis
Vine, Black; or Black bryony	Tamus
Vine, Climbing five-leaved, of	Hedera quinquefolia
Canada; or Virginian ivy, or Creeper	
Vine, Spanish arbour	Ipomoea tuberosa
Vine, White; or White bryony	Bryonia alba
Violet, common	Viola odorata
Violet, bulbous; or Snowdrop	Galanthus nivalis
Violet, Calathian	Gentiana
Violet, Dames, Rocket; or Queen's July-flower	Hesperis
Violet, Dog's-tooth	Erythronium Dens canis
Violet, or Milfoil, Water	Hottonia palustris
Viper's grass	Scorzonera
Virgin's bower, blue	Clematis Viticella
Viorna	Clematis Viorna
Visnaga; or Tooth-pick	Daucus Visnaga
Umbrella tree	Magnolia tripetala
Uva ursi; or Bear berries	Arbutus Uva ursi
Urine-wort	Saxifraga Hirculus

## W

Wagebroom	Protea argentea
Wake Robin	Arum maculatum
Wall flower	Cheiranthus Cheiri

Walnut

Walnut tree	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Walnut, Jamaica ; or Sandbox tree ; or Farting tree	<i>Hura crepitans</i>
Walnut, Virginian ; or Hickory	<i>Juglans</i>
Wall-wort ; Danewort ; or Dwarf elder.	<i>Sambucus Ebulus</i>
Wanhom	<i>Kæmpferia</i>
Ware, Sea	<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>
Wart-wort	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides</i>
Wart-wort ; or Turnsol	<i>Heliotropium</i>
Wart-wort ; or Nipple-wort	<i>Lapsana</i>
Water-leaf	<i>Hydrophyllum</i>
Water-lemon	<i>Passiflora maliformis</i>
Water-wort	<i>Elatine Hydropiper</i>
Wayfaring ; or Pliant mealy tree*	<i>Viburnum Lantana</i>
Weed, Sweet ; or wild liquorice	<i>Capraria</i>
Weld, or Woald ; or base rocket	<i>Reseda</i>
Wheat	<i>Triticum</i>
Wheat, Buck	<i>Polygonum Fagopyrum</i>
Wheat, Cow	<i>Melampyrum</i>
Wheat, French	<i>Polygonum</i>
Wheat, Turkey ; or Indian maize	<i>Zea</i>
Whin, Furze ; or Gorse	<i>Ulex europæus</i>
Whin, Petty ; or Canimock ; or Rest-harrow	<i>Ononis antiquorum</i>
Whin, Petty ; or Small broom	<i>Genista anglica</i>
Whistles, Sea	<i>Fucus nodosus</i>
White beam, White leaf tree ; or Aria Theophrasti	<i>Crataegus Aria</i>
White, or Milk wood	<i>Bignonia Leucoxylon</i>
White wood, or white Cedar	<i>Bignonia pentaphylla</i>
Whitlow grass	<i>Draba</i>
Whitlow grass, comimon	<i>Draba verna</i>
Whitlow grass Rue-leaved	<i>Saxifraga tridactylites</i>
Whortle-berry ; Red-worts ; or Bilberry	<i>Vaccinium Myrtillus</i>
Whortle-berry, or Bladder nut, African	<i>Royena</i>
Whortle-berry, with flowers single	<i>Vaccinium</i>
Whorts, Black	<i>Vaccinium Vitis idæa</i>

\* Of this the Poles and Turks make the tubes of their tobacco pipes.

Whorts, Bog or Moor ; or Cran- berry	<i>Vaccinium Oxycoccus</i>
Worts, Spanish red, or straw- berry tree	<i>Arbutus Unedo</i>
Wicken, Quickbeam ; Mountain ash ; or Roan tree	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Widow-wail	<i>Cneorum Tricoccon</i>
Willow	<i>Salix</i>
Willow, French ; or Willow herb	<i>Epilobium</i>
Willow, spiked, of Theophrastus	<i>Spiraea</i>
Willow, or Gale, sweet	<i>Myrica Gale</i>
Willow herb, or Purple loose-strife	<i>Lythrum</i>
Willow herb, or Yellow loose-strife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Willow herb, Rosebay	<i>Epilobium angustifolium</i>
Willow, weeping	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Wind flower ; or Anemone	<i>Anemone</i>
Wind-seed	<i>Arctotis</i>
Winter-berry	<i>Prinos verticillatus</i>
Winter-bloom	<i>Azalea</i>
Winter-green	<i>Pyrola</i>
Winter-green, Ivy flowering	<i>Kalmia</i>
Winter-green, with chickweed flowers	<i>Trientalis europaea</i>
Winter's bark	<i>Wintera aromatica</i>
Woad, common	<i>Isatis tinctoria</i>
Woad, wild ; Dyer's or yellow weed	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Wolf's bane ; or Aconite	<i>Aconitum</i>
Wolf's bane ; or Winter aconite	<i>Helleborus hyemalis</i>
Wolf's claw	<i>Lycopodium</i>
Woodbine ; or honeysuckle	<i>Lonicera</i>
Woodbine, Spanish ; or Arbour viné	<i>Ipomoea tuberosa</i>
Wood of life ; or <i>Lignum vitæ</i>	<i>Guaiacum</i>
Woodroof	<i>Asperula odorata</i>
Wood-waxen ; or Dyer's broom	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Wood-grass	<i>Spigelia Anthelmia</i>
Worm-seed	<i>Chenopodium anthelminti- cum</i>
Wormwood	<i>Artemisia Absinthium</i>
Wormwood, Sea	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Wormwood, wild ; or base fever- few	<i>Parthenium hysterophorus</i>
Whortle, Petroselinæ ; or Parsley	<i>Apium Petroselinum</i> Woundwort

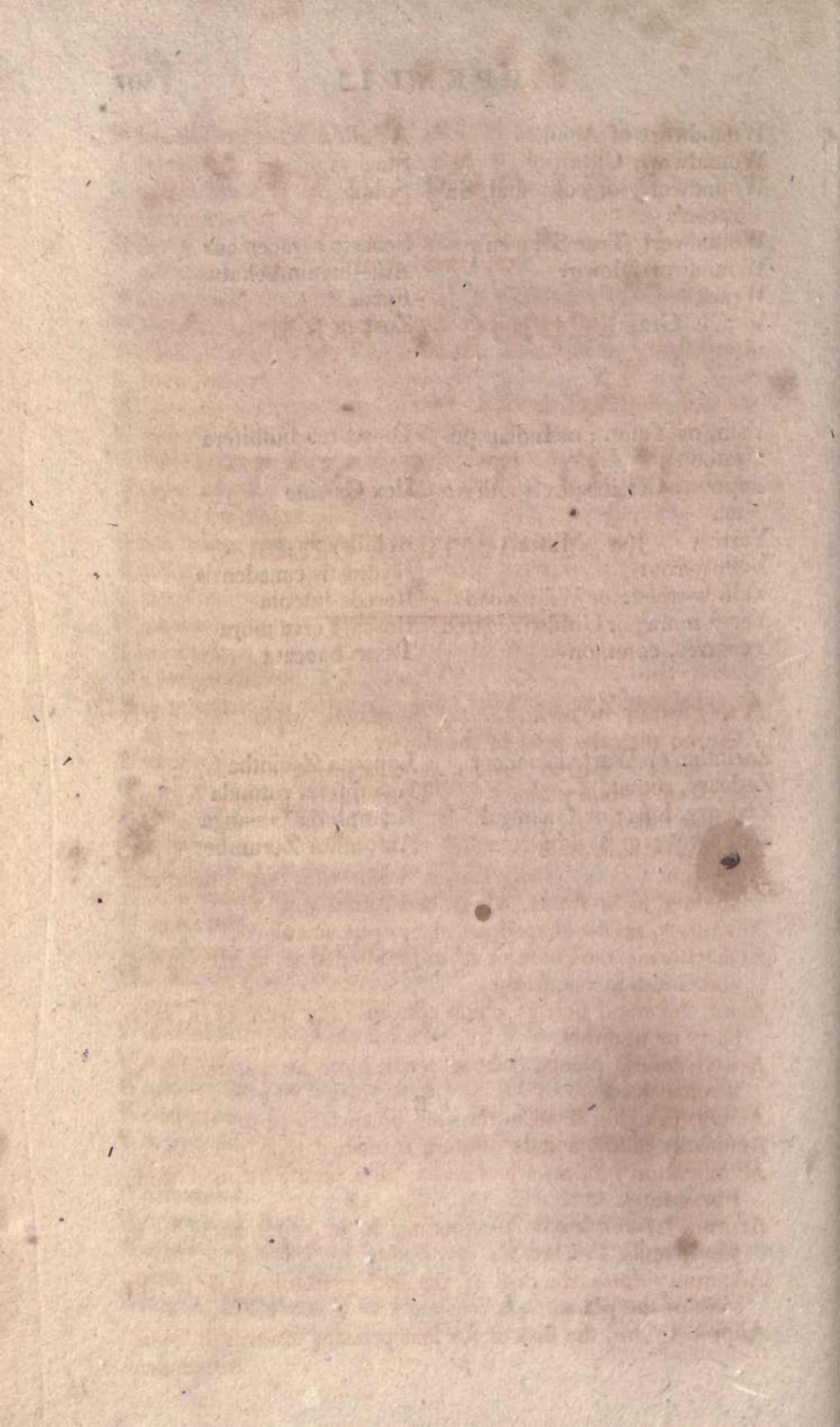
Woundwort of Achilles	Achillea
Woundwort, Clown's	Stachys
Woundwort, or consound, Saracen's	Solidago
Woundwort, True Saracen's	Senecio saracenicus
Woundwort, downy	Amellus umbellatus
Wrack	Fucus
Wrack, Grass	Zostera

## Y

Yam, or Yaum ; or Indian potatoe	Dioscorea bulbifera
Yapoon; Cassina ; or South sea tea	Ilex Cassine
Yarrow (see Milfoil)	Achillea
Yellow-root	Hydrastis canadensis
Yellow-weed ; or Wild woad	Reseda luteola
Yerva-mora ; or Golden rod tree	Bosea Yerva mora
Yew tree, common	Taxus baccata

## Z

Zacintha, or Warted succory	Lapsana Zacintha
Zedoary, round	Kæmpferia rotunda
Zedoary, long ; or Galangal	Kæmpferia Galanga
Zerumbet ; or Wild ginger	Amomum Zerumbet



# GLOSSARY;

EXPLAINING THE

## TECHNICAL TERMS

IN

# BOTANY:

IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

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## A

**A**BBREVIATUM *perianthium*, shortened, when the cup is shorter than the tube of the flower.

Abortiens *flos*, barren flowers, such as produce no fruit.

Abruptum *folium pinnatum*, winged leaves, ending without either foliole or cirrus.

Acaulis, without stalk or stem.

Acerosum *folium*, chaffy leaves, when they are linear and abiding, as in *Pinus*, *Abies*, and *Juniperus*.

Acicularis, needle-shaped, as in *Scirpus acicularis*.

Acinaciforme, faulchion or scymitar-shaped, as in *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*.

Acini, the small berries which compose the fruit of a mulberry or bramble.

Acotyledones, plants, whose seeds have no cotyledons or seminal leaves.

Aculei, prickles, fixed in the rind or surface of the bark.

Aculeatus *caulis*, a stalk or stem furnished with prickles.

Acuminatum *folium*, a leaf ending in a point, as in *Arundo Phragmites*.

Acutum *folium*, leaves terminating in an acute angle, as in *Campanula Trachelium*.

Adnatum *folium*, the disk of the leaf pressing close to the stem of the plant.

Adpressa *folia*, the disk of the leaf pressing towards the stem.

- *Adscendens caulis*, a stalk or branch inclining upwards.
- Adversum folium*, when the sides of the leaf are turned towards the South.
- Aggregatus flos*, an assemblage of flowers coming in clusters.
- Aggregatæ*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.
- Ala*, a wing, the side petals of a papilionaceous blossom, or a membrane added to a seed, stalk, &c.
- Alatus petiolus*, when the footstalk of a leaf is winged with membranes.
- Albumen*, a farinaceous, fleshy or horny substance, making the chief bulk of some seeds, as grasses, and performing the function of cotyledons.
- Alburnum*, the white substance that lies between the inner bark, and the wood of trees.
- Algæ*, flags, one of the seven families of plants.
- Alienata folia*, when the first leaves give place to others totally different from them, and from the habit of the genus.
- Alterni rami folia*, when they come out singly, and follow in gradual order.
- Amentaceæ*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*, bearing catkins.
- Amentum*, a catkin.
- Amplexicaule folium*, embracing the stalk, when the base of the leaf embraces the stem sideways.
- Anceps caulis*, double edged, when the stalk is compressed, and forms two opposite acute angles.
- Androgyna*, plants bearing male and female flowers on the same root.
- Angulatus caulis*, angulated stalks.
- Angustifolia*, narrow-leaved.
- Angiospermia*, the second order in the class *Didynamia* of *Linnæus*; containing plants whose seeds are covered with a capsule.
- Annua radix*, an annual root; that which lives but one year.
- Anthera*, the summit of the stamina, bearing the pollen, and a part of the principal male organ of generation.
- Anthesis*, the time when the flowers of plants are perfectly expanded.
- Apertura*, an aperture, opening, in some species of anthera.
- Apetalus flos*, having no petals or corolla.
- Apex*, the top or summit.
- Aphyllus caulis*, destitute of leaves.
- Apophysis*, an excrescence from the receptacle of the musci.
- Appendiculatus*.

*Appendiculatus petiolus*, a little appendage hanging from the extremity of the foot-stalk.

*Approximata folia*, leaves growing near each other.

*Arbor*, a tree.

*Arbustiva*, a copse of shrubs or trees, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Arcuatum legumen*, arched, a pod that is curved or bent.

*Arillus*, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously.

*Arista*, the beard of corn or grasses.

*Arma*, arms, weapons, one of the seven kinds of fulcra of plants.

*Articulatus caulis, culmus*, having knots or joints.

*Articulus culmi*, the straight part of the stalk between two joints.

*Asperifoliae*, rough-leaved plants, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Assurgentia folia*, first bent down, but rising erect towards the apex.

*Attenuatus pedunculus*, when the foot-stalk grows smaller towards the flower.

*Auctus calyx*, augmented, having a series of distinct leaves, shorter than its own, that surround its base.

*Avenia folia*, leaves which have no visible veins.

*Auriculatum folium*, an ear-shaped leaf, when the leaf towards the base has a lobe on each side.

*Axillaria folia*, growing out of the angles formed by the branches and the stem.

## B

*Bacca*, a berry: or a pulpy pericarpium without valves, in which the seeds are naked.

*Barba*, a beard, a species of pubescence, sometimes on the leaves of plants, as on the *Mesembryanthemum barbatum*.

*Barbatum folium*, when a bunch of strong hairs terminates the leaves.

*Bicornes*, plants whose antheræ have the appearance of two horns. Likewise an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Biennis radix*, a root which continues to vegetate two years.

*Bifaria folia*, a leaf pointing two ways.

*Biferæ plantæ*, flowering twice a year.

*Bifidum folium*, divided or cloven into two parts.

*Biflorus pedunculus*, bearing two flowers on a foot-stalk.

*Bigeminum folium*, a forked foot stalk, with two little leaves at the apex of each division.

*Bijugum folium*, a winged leaf, bearing two pair of foliola.

Bilabiata *corolla*, a corolla with two lips.

Bilobum *folium*, a leaf consisting of two lobes.

Binata, *folia*, a digitate leaf, consisting of two foliola.

Bipartitum *folium*, a leaf divided into two segments.

Bipinnatum *folium*, doubly winged, when the folioles of a pinnate leaf are pinnate.

Biternatum *folium*, when there are three folioles on a petiole, and each foliole is ternate; as in *Epimedium*.

Bivalve *pericarpium*, consisting of two valves, as in the *Siliqua* and *Legumen*.

Brachiatus *caulis*, branching in pairs; each pair standing at right angles with those above and below.

Brachium, the arm, tenth degree in the *Linnæan* scale for measuring plants, being twenty-four Parisian inches.

Bractea, a floral leaf, these are generally of a different shape and colour from the other leaves of the plant, and are always seated near the fructification.

Bracteatus, having a bractea growing out of it.

Bulbiferus *caulis*, a stalk bearing bulbs, as in a species of *Lily* called *Lilium bulbiferum*.

Bulbosa *radix*, a bulbous root; it is either *squamosa*, scaly, as in *Lilium*; *tunicata*, coated, as in *Cepa*; *duplicata*, double, as in *Fritillaria*; *solida*, as in *Tulipa*.

Bullatum *folium*, when the surface of the leaf rises above the veins, so as to appear like blisters.

## C

Caducus *calyx*, falling off; a term signifying the shortest time of duration, falling off at the first opening of the flower.

Calamariæ, a reed, and order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

Calcaratum *nectarium*, a kind of nectarium resembling a spur, as in the *Delphinium*.

Caliculatus *calyx*, a little calyx added to a larger one, as in *Coreopsis*, *Leontice*, &c.

Calycanthemi, a calyx, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

Calyptra, a veil, in mosses, where it is placed over the *Anthera*, or *Theca*.

Calyx, a flower-cup, of which there are the following kinds, viz. *perianthium*, *involucrum*, *amentum*, *spatha*, *gluma*, *calyptra*, and *volva*.

Campanacei, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

Campanulata

**Campanulata** *corolla*, bell-shaped flowers.

**Canaliculatum** *folium*, leaves having a deep channel running from the base to the Apex.

**Candelares**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

**Capillaceum** *folium*, capillary, exemplified in the *Ranunculus aquatilis*.

**Cappillaris** *pappus*, hairy down, as in *Hieracium*, and *Sonchus*.

**Capilius**, hair, the first degree of the *Linnæan* scale for measuring plants, the diameter of a hair, and the twelfth part of a line.

**Capitati** *flores*, flowers collected into heads, as in *Mentha aquatica*, and *Thymus serpyllum*.

**Capitulum**, a little head, a species of inflorescentia in which the flowers are connected into close heads on the tops of the peduncles, as in *Gomphrena*.

**Capreolus**, a tendril; see *cirrus*.

**Caprificatio**, that species of impregnation which is performed artificially.

**Capsula**, a capsule, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or parts in some determinate manner, and consists of valvula, dissepimentum, columnella, and loculamentum.

**Carina**, the keel of a boat, or ship, the lower petal of the papilionaceous corolla.

**Carinatum** *folium*, when the back of the leaf resembles the keel of a ship.

**Cariophyllæus** *flos*, clove-tree, or flowers growing in the manner of carnations.

**Carnosum** *folium*, a fleshy leaf, as in *Sedum dasyphyllum*.

**Cartilagineum** *folium*, a leaf whose brim is furnished with a margin of different substance from the disk.

**Caryophylli**, carnations or pinks, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

**Catenulata** *scabrities*, a species of glandular roughness, hardly visible to the naked eye, resembling little chains on the surface of some plants.

**Catulus**, an old term for catkin.

**Cauda**, a feathery appendage to some seeds, as in *Clematis*.

**Caudex**, the stem of a tree.

**Caulescens**, having a stalk or stem.

**Caulina** *folia*, leaves growing immediately on the stem.

**Caulis**, a stem, a species of *truncus*.

**Cernuus**, nodding or hanging down its head.

**Cespitosa**, plants which produce many stems from one root, and form a surface of turf or sod.

**Ciliatum**, whose margin is guarded by parallel bristles, formed like the eye-lash.

*Circinalia*

*Circinalea folia*, a hoop or ring, a term of foliation, expressive of the leaves within the gemma, being rolled spirally downward.

*Circumcissa capsula*, cut transversely, as in *Anagallis*.

*Cirrhiferus pedunculus*, a peduncle bearing a tendril, as in *Vitis*.

*Cirrhosum folium*, a leaf that terminates in a tendril, as in *Gloriosa*.

*Cirrus*, a clasper or tendril, one of the fulcra of plants.

*Cassis*, a class, is defined by *Linnæus* to be an agreement of several genera in the parts of fructification, according to the principles of nature distinguished by art.

*Clavatus petiolus, pedunculus*, when the footstalk of the leaf or flower is club-shaped, tapering from the base to its apex.

*Clavicula*, a little key, a tendril.

*Clausa corolla*, when the neck of the corolla is close shut in with valves.

*Coadunatæ*, to gather together, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Coarctati rami*, close together, opposed to *divaricatus*.

*Cochleatum legumen*, a pod like the shell of a snail, as in *Medicago*.

*Coloratum folium*, coloured, when leaves, which are generally green, are of a different colour.

*Columnella* a little column, the substance that passes through the capsule, and connects the several partitions and seeds.

*Columniferi*, pillar-shaped, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Coma*, a bush, or head of hair, a species of fulcra, composed of large bractæ, which terminates the stalk, as in *Lavandula, Salvia, &c.*

*Communis gemma*, regards the contents of the gemma, containing both flower and fruit.

*Communis calyx*, when a cup contains both receptacle and flower.

*Comosæ*, a head of hair, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

*Comosa radix*, the fibres which put forth at the base of a bulbous root, resembling a head of hair.

*Compactum folium*, when the leaf is a compact and solid substance.

*Compleatus flos*, having a perianthium and corolla.

*Compositus caulis*, a compound stem, diminishing as they ascend.

*Compositum folium*, when the petiole bears more than one leaf, of which are the following species, viz. *articulatum, digitatum, conjugatum, pedatum, pinnatum, decompositum, supra-decompositum*.

*Compositi*,

Compositi, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Compressus *caulis, folium*, a leaf resembling a cylinder compressed on the opposite sides.

Concavum *folium*, hollowed, the margin forming an arch with the disk.

Conceptaculum, a conceptacle or receiver, a pericarpium of a single valve, which opens on the side lengthways, and has not the seeds fastened to it.

Conduplicatum *folium*, doubled together, when the sides of the leaf are parallel, and approach each other.

Conferti *rami*, branches crowded together.

Confertus *verticillus, flos, et folia*, when flowers and leaves are formed into whorles round the stalk and crowded together.

Confluentia *folia*, to flow together, as in the pinnated leaf, when the pinnae run into one another.

Conglobatus *flos*, when flowers are collected into globular heads.

Conglomeratus *flos*, flowers irregularly crowded together.

Congesta *umbella*, flowers collected into a spherical shape, as in the *Allium*.

Conica *scabrities*, a species of setaceous scabrities, scarce visible to the naked eye, on the surface of plants, formed like cones.

Coniferæ, plants bearing cones, such as *Pinus, Cupressus, &c.* an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Conjugatum, to join or couple together, a species of pinnate leaf, where the folioles come by pairs.

Connatum, to grow together, when two opposite leaves unite at their base, so as to have the appearance of one leaf.

Connivens *corolla*, when the apices of the petals converge, so as to close the flower, as in *Trollius europæus*.

Conniventes *antheræ*, approaching or inclining together.

Continuatum *folium*, continued, when the leaf appears to be a continuation of the substance of the stalk.

Contorti, to twist, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Contrariæ *valvulae*, valves are termed contrariæ, when the dissepimentum is placed transversely between them.

Convexum *folium*, a leaf arising from the margin to the centre of the leaf.

Convolutus *cirrhus*, a tendril twining in the same direction, with the sun's motion.

Convolutum *folium*, a term in foliation, when the leaf is rolled up like a scroll of paper.

Conus

**Conus**, see *Strobilus*.

**Corculum**, the heart and essence of the seed.

**Cordatum folium**, a heart-shaped leaf.

**Cordiformis**, shaped like a heart.

**Corolla**, a wreath or crown, one of the seven parts of fructification.

**Corollula**, a little corolla.

**Corona seminis**, a crown adhering to many kinds of seeds, serving them as wings, which enables them to disperse.

**Coronariae**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Coronula**, a little crown.

**Cortex**, the outer rind or bark of vegetables.

**Corydales**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Corynibus**, a kind of spike, the flowers of which have each its proper pedicellus, or partial foot-stalk, raised to a proportional height, as in *Spiraea opulifolia*.

**Cotyledon**, a side lobe of the seed, of a porous substance and perishable, or seminal leaves.

**Crenatum folium**, a notched leaf, when the margin is cut into angles that point towards neither of the extremities; obtusely crenate, when the angles are rounded; or acutely crenate, when the angles are pointed.

**Crispum folium**, a curled leaf, when the circumference becomes larger than the disk admits of.

**Cristatus flos**, when the flower has a tufted crest, as in *Polygonala*.

**Cruciformes flores**, cross-shaped flowers, consisting of four petals, disposed in the form of a cross, as in the class *Tetradynamia* of Linnæus.

**Cryptogamia**, hidden marriages, the twenty-fourth class of the Linnaean system.

**Cubitus**, a cubit, the ninth degree of the Linnaean scale for measuring plants, from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger, or seventeen Parisian inches.

**Cucullatum folium**, leaves rolled up lengthways, in form of a cone, as in *Geranium cucullatum*, &c.

**Cucurbitaceæ**, gourds, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Culminia**, the top or crown of any thing, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Culmus**, a reed or straw, the proper stem or trunk of a grass.

**Cuspidatum folium**, a leaf whose apex resembles the point of a spear or lance.

**C**uneiforme *folium*, a wedge-shaped leaf.  
**C**yathiformis *corolla*, flowers of the form of a cup.  
**C**ylindracea *spica*, a spike of flowers in form of a cylinder.  
**C**yma, that runs into long fastigiate peduncles, proceeding from the same universal centre, but with irregular partial ones.  
**C**ymosus *flos*, see Cyma.  
**C**ymosæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

## D

**D**ædalem *folium*, a leaf whose texture is remarkably beautiful and exquisitely wrought.  
**D**ebilis *caulis*, a weak, feeble stalk.  
**D**ecagynia, ten females, the fifth order in the tenth class; flowers that have ten styli.  
**D**ecandria, ten males, the tenth class of Linnæus.  
**D**ecephyllus *calyx*, a calyx consisting of ten leaves.  
**D**eciduum *folium*, leaves that fall off in winter.  
**D**eclinatus *caulis*, a stalk bending towards the earth.  
**D**e-composita *folia*, when a petiole once divided connects many folioles, as in *Aegopodium podagraria*.  
**D**ecumbens, lying down.  
**D**ecurrens *folium*, running down, when the base of a sessile leaf extends itself downwards along the stem, beyond the proper base or termination of the leaf.  
**D**ecursive *folium pinnatum*, when the bases of the foliole are continued along the sides of the petiolus.  
**D**ecussata *folia*, divided, when leaves grow in pairs, and opposite, each pair being opposite alternately.  
**D**eflexus *ramus*, a branch bent a little downwards.  
**D**eflorata *stamina*, having shed or discharged the farina fecundans.  
**D**efolatio, the time in autumn when plants shed their leaves.  
**D**eltoides *folium*, a leaf formed like a trowel, or the Greek Delta, as in *Mesembryanthemum deltoides*.  
**D**emersum *folium*, in aquatic plants, leaves sunk below the surface of the water.  
**D**endroides *surculus*, shrub-like, a subdivision of the Surculis in the genus *Hypnum*.  
**D**entatum *folium*, leaves having horizontal points of the same consistence with the leaf, and standing at a little distance from each other.

*Denudatae*,

Denudatæ, stripped naked, an order of plants in the *Frag-  
menta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Dependens *folium*, hanging down, leaves pointing towards  
the ground.

Depressum *folium*, pressing down, when the sides rise higher  
than the disk.

Diadelphia, two brotherhoods, the seventeenth class in the  
sexual system.

Diandria, two males, the second class in the sexual system.

Dichotomus *caulis*, forked stalks, when the divisions come  
by two and two.

Dicotyledones, when the seeds have two cotyledons that are  
the placenta of the embryo plant, and afterwards the seed  
leaves.

Didyma *anthera*, twins, when the antheræ come by two's on  
each filament.

Didynamia, the superiority of two, the fourteenth class in the  
sexual system.

Difformia *folia*, different forms, when leaves on the same  
plant come of different forms.

Diffusus *caulis*, when branches of the stalk spread different  
ways.

Digitatum *folium*, fingered, when the apex of a petiole con-  
nects many folioles.

Digynia, two females, the second order in each of the first  
thirteen classes, except the ninth.

Dimidiatum, halved.

Dioecia, the twenty-second class in the sexual system.

Dipetala *corolla*, flowers consisting of two petals, as in Cir-  
cæa, and Commelinæ.

Diphyllus *calyx*, a calyx consisting of two leaves, as in the  
Papaver and Fumaria.

Discoideæ, plants of the Syngenesious class, wanting the flo-  
rets in the radius.

Discus, a disk, the middle part of a radiate compound flower.

Disperma, plants producing their seeds by two's, as in the  
Umbellatae.

Dissectum *folium*, leaves cut into lacinia, or divisions.

Disseminatio, the means by which the fruit when ripe is  
scattered.

Dissepimentum, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pe-  
ricarpium into cells.

Dissiliens *siliqua*, pods that burst with elasticity.

Distans *verticillus*, when the whorls of flowers, in verticil-  
late plants, stand at a great distance from one another.

Disticha,

**D**isticha *folia*, in two rows, when the leaves all respect two sides of the branches only.  
**D**ivaricati *rami*, branches standing wide from each other in different directions.  
**D**ivergentes *rami*, widening gradually.  
**D**odecandria, twelve males, the eleventh class in the sexual system.  
**D**odrancs, the seventh degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring the parts of plants, or nine Parisian inches.  
**D**odrantalis, nine inches.  
**D**olabrifforme *folium*, a leaf resembling an axe, as in *Mesembryanthemum dolabrifforme*.  
**D**orsalis *arista*, an awn, or beard, fixed to the back or external part of the Gluma.  
**D**rupa, a pulpy pericarpium, without valves, containing a stone, as in the Plum and Peach.  
**D**rupaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.  
**D**umosæ, a bush, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.  
**D**uplicata *radix*, a double root, a species of bulbous root, consisting of two solid bulbs, as in some species of *Orchis*.  
**D**uplicato-serratum *folium*, sawed double, with lesser teeth within the greater.

## E

**E**bracteatus *racemus*, without a Bractea, or floral leaf.  
**E**caudata *corolla*, without a tail or spur, as in *Antirrhinum cymbalaria*.  
**E**chinatum *pericarpium*, pods beset with prickles like a hedge-hog.  
**E**fflorescentia, the precise time when a plant shews its first flowers for the season.  
**E**marginatum *folium*, when the apex of a leaf terminates in a notch; the same may be applied to petala, and stigma.  
**E**nervium *folium*, leaves having no apparent nerves.  
**E**nneandria, nine males, the ninth class in the sexual system.  
**E**nneapetala *corolla*, a flower consisting of nine petals.  
**E**nodis *caulis*, *culmus*, stalks and straws, having no knots or joints.  
**E**nsatae, plants having sword-shaped leaves, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.  
**E**nsiforme *folium*, leaves shaped like a two-edged sword, tapering towards the point.  
**E**piphragma, a thin membrane which, in the genus *Polytrichum*, stretches over the mouth of the Theca.

*Equitantia folia*, riding, when the sides of the leaves approach in such a manner as that the outer embrace the inner.

*Erectus caulis, ramus, folium*, upright, perpendicular.

*Erosum folium*, gnawed, when the leaf is sinuate, and the margin appears as if it were gnawed or bitten.

*Exserta stamina*, standing forth, when the stamens appear above the corolla.

*Exstipulatus*, without stipulae.

*Exsuccum folium*, when the substance of the leaf is dry.

*Extrafoliaceæ stipulæ*, stipulae growing on the outside of the leaves.

## F

*Farctum folium*, stuffed, opposed to *Tubulosum*.

*Fasciculata folia*, bundled, leaves growing in bunches.

*Fascicularis radix*, bundled, tuberous roots growing in bundles.

*Fasciata planta*, when many stalks grow together, like a fag-got or bundle.

*Fastigiata pedunculi*, peduncles pointed at the apex.

*Fauces*, the jaws or chops.

*Femina planta*, a plant bearing female flowers on the same root only.

*Fibrosa radix*, a fibrous root.

*Filamentum*, a thread, applied to the thread-like part of the stamens.

*Filices*, ferns, one of the seven divisions of the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Filiform*, *filamentum*, thread-shaped stamens.

*Fimbria*, in the *Musci*, a narrow sinuated membrane set with small teeth, and lying within the operculum.

*Fimbriata petala*, a fringed petal, as in *Menyanthes*.

*Fissum folium*, a leaf split or cloven half-way down.

*Fistulosus caulis*, a piped or hollow stem.

*Flabellatum folium*, a fan-shaped leaf.

*Flaccidus pedunculus*, the footstalk of a flower that is feeble and slender.

*Flagellum*, a twig or shoot, like a whip or thong.

*Flexuosus caulis*, a stalk having many turnings or bendings, taking a different direction at every joint.

*Floralia folia*, floral leaves that immediately attend the flower.

*Floralis gemma*, flower-buds.

*Flos*, a flower.

*Flosculus*, a little flower.

*Flosculosus flos*, s. *discoideus*, a flower consisting entirely of tubular florets, as in the *Cardui*.

Foliaceæ *glandulæ*, glands growing on the leaves.  
 Foliaris *cirrus*, a tendril growing from a leaf.  
 Foliaris *gemma*, leaf-buds.  
 Foliatio *plantæ*, the composition of the leaves, whilst folded within the gemma or bud.  
 Foliatus *caulis*, a leafy stalk.  
 Foliifera *gemma*, a bud producing leaves.  
 Foliolum, a little leaf, one of the single leaves, which together constitute a compound leaf.  
 Foliosum *capitulum*, covered with leaves amongst the flowers or tops of the plants.  
 Folium, a leaf.  
 Folliculus, a seed-vessel of one valve and one cell, opening lengthwise, as in *Vinca*.  
 Fornicatum *petalum*, vaulted or arched, as in the upper lip of the flowers in the class *Didynamia*.  
 Frequens *planta*, plants growing frequently, or commonly, every where.  
 Frondescentia, the season of the year when the leaves of plants are unfolded.  
 Frondosus *caudex*, a species of trunk composed of a branch and a leaf blended together, as is frequently united with the fructification.  
 Fructescentia, the time of the year when a plant scatters its ripe seeds.  
 Fructificatio, the temporary part of a vegetable appropriated to generation, terminating the old vegetable, and beginning the new.  
 Frustranea *polygamia*, to no purpose, the third order of the class *Syngenesia*.  
 Frutex, a shrub.  
 Fruticosus *caulis*, a shrubby stalk.  
 Fugacissima *petala*, petals that are fleeting, and of short duration.  
 Fulcratus *caulis*, branches having props; see Fulcrum.  
 Fulcrum, a prop or support.  
 Fungi, a kind of mushroom, one of the seven families of plants, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.  
 Furcata, forked.  
 Fusiformis *radix*, a spindle-shaped root.

## G

Galea, an helmet, applied to the corolla of the class *Gynandria*, as in *Orchis*.

*Galeatum labium*, the lip of a flower shaped like an helmet.

*Geminæ stipulæ*, stipulæ growing in pairs.

*Geminatus pedunculus*, double footstalks growing from the same point.

*Gemma*, a bud, an hybernaculum on the ascending caudex.

*Gemmatio*, a young bud.

*Gemniiparus*, bearing buds.

*Genera plantarum*, genera of plants, the second subdivision in the Linnæan system; it comprehends an assemblage of species, similar in their parts of fructification, under the same class and order.

*Geniculatus caulis, culmus, pedunculus*, a jointed stalk, or footstalk of a flower.

*Genicula*, little joints.

*Germen*, a sprout or bud, the base of the pistillum, the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo.

*Gibbum folium*, bunching out, or gouty.

*Glaber*, smooth, having an even surface.

*Gladiata siliqua*, a sword-shaped pod.

*Glandulæ*, a gland, or secretory vessel.

*Glandulifera scabrities*, a kind of bristly roughness on the surface of some plants, on which there are minute glands at the extremity of each bristle.

*Glareosis locis*, in gravelly places, where plants delight in gravel.

*Glaucomphyllos*, a blush, or azure coloured leaf.

*Globosa radix*, a round root.

*Globularis scabrities*, a species of glandular roughness scarce visible to the naked eye, the small grains of which are exactly globular.

*Glochoides*, the small points of the pubes of plants. Linnæus applies this term, only to the hami triglochoides, with three hooked points.

*Glomerata spica*, flowers crowded together in a globular form.

*Gluma*, a husk or chaff, a species of calyx peculiar to corn and grasses.

*Glutinositas*, like glue or paste.

*Gramina*, grasses, one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.

*Granulata radix*, a root consisting of many little knobs, like seeds or grain, attached to one another by small strings, as in *Saxifraga granulata*.

*Gymnospermia*, naked-seeded, the first order of the class *Didynamia*.

*Gynandria*, when the male and female parts are joined together, the twelfth class in the Linnæan system.

## H

**Habitualis character**, the character or description of a plant, taken from its habit, which consists in the *placentatio*, *radicatio*, *ramificatio*, *foliatio*, *stipulatio*, *pubescentia*, *inflorescentia*.

**Habitus**, the external appearance: Linnæus defines it, the conformity or affinity that the congeners of vegetables have to one another, in *placentation*, *radication*, &c.

**Hamosa seta**, hooked bristles.

**Hastatum folium**, leaves resembling the head of a spear or halbert.

**Hemisphericus calyx**, half round, or half a sphere.

**Hepaticae**, Liverworts, an order in the class *Cryptogamia*.

**Heptandria**, seven males, the seventh class of the sexual system.

**Herba**, an herb, according to Linnæus, it is the part of the vegetable which arises from the root; it is terminated by the fructification, and comprehends the stem, leaf, props, and *hybernacula*.

**Herbaceæ plantæ**, are perennial plants, which annually perish down to the root.

**Herbaceus caudex**, stalks that die annually.

**Hermaphroditus flos**, flowers that contain both sexes, as anthera, and stigma.

**Hesperidæ**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Hexagonus caulis**, a stalk with six angles.

**Hexandria**, the sixth class in the sexual system, which produce hermaphrodite flowers, with six stamens of equal length.

**Hexagynia**, an order of plants that produces six styles.

**Hexapetala corolla**, flowers consisting of six petals.

**Hexaphyllius calyx**, a flower-cup consisting of six leaves.

**Hians corolla**, a monopetalous flower that is gaping.

**Hilum**, the point by which the seed is attached to its seed-vessel.

**Hirsutus**, rough, hairy.

**Hispidus caulis**, a stalk covered with fragile bristles.

**Holeraceæ**, pot herbs, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Horizontalis flos**, flowers growing with their disk parallel to the horizon.

**Hybernaculum**, winter-lodge, the part of a plant that incloses and secures the embryo from external injuries.

**Hybrida**, a bastard, a monstrous production of two plants of different species, like the male in the animal creation.

**Hypocrateriformis corolla**, a monopetalous flower, shaped like a cup or salver.

## I

**Icosandria**, the twelfth class in the sexual system.

**Imberbis corolla**, a flower without a beard.

**Imbricatus**, tiled, when the scales of a stalk or flower-cup, lie over one another in the manner of tiles upon a house.

**Immutatæ**, unaltered.

**Inæqualis corolla**, an unequal flower.

**Inanis caulis**, hollow or empty stalks.

**Incanum folium**, leaves covered with whitish down.

**Incisum folium**, leaves cut into irregular segments.

**Incompletus flos**, imperfect flowers without petals.

**Incrassatus pedunculus**, footstalks of flowers that increase in thickness as they approach the flowers.

**Incumbens anthera**, anthera which is fixed to the filament sideways.

**Incurvatus caulis**, a stalk bowed towards the earth.

**Indivisum folium**, an entire undivided leaf.

**Indusium**, by some botanists the membrane covering the fructification of the Filices.

**Inerme folium**, unarmed, a leaf without bristles or prickles.

**Inferus flos**, flowers whose receptacle is situated below the germen.

**Inflatum perianthium**, a calyx puffed up like a bladder.

**Inflexa folia**, leaves bending inwards towards the stem.

**Inflorescentia**, inflorescence signifies the various modes in which flowers are joined to the plant by the pedunculus.

**Infundibuliformis corolla**, a monopetalous flower shaped like a funnel.

**Insertus petiolus**, a footstalk inserted into the stem.

**Integrum folium**, an entire undivided leaf.

**Integerrimum folium**, an entire leaf, whose margin is destitute of incisions or serratures.

**Interfoliaceus pedunculus**, flower-stalks arising from between opposite leaves.

**Interruptum folium pinnatum**, when the large folioles of a winged leaf are interrupted alternately by pairs of smaller ones.

**Interrupta spica**, a spike of flowers, interrupted or broken by small clusters of flowers between the larger ones.

**Intorsio**, writhing or twisting.

*Intrafoliaceæ stipulae*, stipulae growing on the inside of the leaves of the plant.

*Inundata loca*, this term is applied by Linnaeus to such places as are overflowed only in winter.

*Involucellum*, a partial involucrum.

*Involucrum*, a cover, the calyx of the umbelliferous plants standing at a distance from the flower.

*Involuta folia*, rolled in, leaves when their lateral margins are rolled spirally inwards on both sides.

*Irregularis flos*, irregular flowers of deformed shapes.

*Juba*, a crest of feathers.

*Julus*, a katkin.

## L

*Labiatus flos*, a lipped flower.

*Lacerum folium*, a clift, or fissure, leaves whose margin is cut into irregular segments, as if rent or torn.

*Laciniæ*, segments or incisions.

*Laciniatum folium*, a leaf cut into irregular incisions.

*Lactescientia*, milky; those plants are called milky, whose juices are white, yellow, or red.

*Lacunosum, folium*, leaves that are deeply furrowed, by the veins being sunk below the surface.

*Lacustris planta*, a plant which grows in lakes of water.

*Lamina*, a thin plate, the upper expanded part of a polype-talous flower.

*Lana*, wool, a species of pubescence, which covers the surface of plants.

*Lanatum, folium*, a woolly leaf.

*Lanceolatum folium*, a lance-shaped leaf, as in *Tulipa sylvestris*.

*Laterales flores*, flowers coming from the sides.

*Laxus caulis*, loose, weak, slender.

*Legumen*, pulse, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed along one suture only, as in the Pea.

*Lenticularis scabrities*, a species of glandular scabrities, in the form of lentils.

*Leprosus*, spotted like a leopard, exemplified in *Lichen*.

*Lævis caulis*, smooth, having an even surface.

*Liber*, the inner rind or bark of a plant.

*Lignosus, caulis*, a woody stem.

*Lignum*, wood.

*Ligulatus flos*, when the petals, tubulated at the base, are plane and linear towards the middle, and widest at the extremity, in form of a bandage.

*Limbus*,

**Liliaceæ**, like a lily, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

**Limbus**, a border, the upper expanded part of a monopetalous flower.

**Linea**, a line, -the second degree in the Linnaean scale for measuring plants, the twelfth part of an inch.

**Lineare folium**, a narrow leaf, whose opposite margins are almost parallel, as in *Pinus*.

**Lineatum folium**, leaves whose superficies are marked with parallel lines, running lengthways.

**Lingulatum folium**, a leaf shaped like a tongue.

**Lobatum folium**, when leaves are divided to the middle into parts that stand wide from each other, and have their margins convex.

**Loculamentum**, a cell, the divisions of that species of pericarpium called a capsula.

**Locus foliorum**, the particular part of the plant to which the leaf is affixed.

**Lomentaceæ**, bean meal, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

**Lomentum**, an elongated pericarpium of two valves, divided internally into cells which contain only one seed.

**Longiusculus**, longish.

**Longum perianthium**, when the tube of the calyx is equal in length to that of the corolla.

**Lucidum folium**, clear, shining.

**Lunatum folium**, moon-shaped leaves, when they are round and hollowed at the base, like a half moon.

**Lunulate**, shaped like a crescent.

**Luridæ**, pale, wan, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

**Luxurians flos**, a luxuriant flower.

**Lyratum folium**, leaves shaped like a harp or lyre.

### M

**Marcescens corolla**, flowers withering on the plant.

**Margo folii**, the margin or edge of the leaf.

**Mas planta**, a male plant; see class *Diocia*.

**Masculus flos**, a male flower, containing antheræ, but no stigma.

**Medulla**, marrow, the pith or heart of a plant.

**Membranaceum folium**, when the leaves have no distinguishing pulp between their surfaces.

**Membranatus, caulis**, a stalk covered with thick membranes.

**Monadelphia**, one brother, the sixteenth class in the sexual system.

**Monandria**, one male, the first class in the sexual system.

Mon-

Monocotyledones, a term in placentation, applied to plants whose seeds have a single cotyledon.

Monoecia, one house, the twenty-first class in the sexual system.

Monogynia, one female, the first order of the first thirteen classes in the Linnaean system.

Monopetala *corolla*, a flower having one petal.

Monophyllum *involutum*, consisting of one leaf.

Monopyrenus, with one stone, or seed.

Monosperma, having one seed.

Miliaris *scabritas*, a species of glandular roughness appearing on the surface of some plants like grains of millet.

Mucronatum *folium*, a leaf divided into many linear segments or divisions.

Multiflorus *pedunculus*, a footstalk bearing many flowers.

Multipartitum *folium*, a leaf divided into many parts.

Multiplicatus *flos*, a luxuriant flower, whose corolla is multiplied so as to exclude some of the stamens.

Multisiliquæ, many pods, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Muricatus *caulis*, a stalk whose surface is covered with sharp points, like the Murex shell.

Muricatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Musci, mosses, one of the seven families in the vegetable kingdom, and an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Mutica *gluma*, when the arista is wanting.

Mutilatus *flos*, a mutilated flower.

## N

Natans *folium*, a leaf which swims on the surface of the water.

Navicularis *valvula*, when the valve of the seed vessel resembles a ship.

Necessaria *polygamia*, necessary marriages, the fourth order of the nineteenth class in the sexual system.

Nectarium, that part of the corolla that contains the honey juice.

Nervosum *folium*, leaves whose surface is full of nerves or strings.

Nidulantia *semina baccarum*, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

Nitidum *folium*, a bright, shining, glossy leaf.

**Nucamentaceæ**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Nucamentum**, a catkin.

**Nucleus**, a kernel.

**Nudus caulis**, a naked stalk, i. e. without leaves.

**Nudus flos**, a flower wanting the calyx.

**Nutans caulis**, a nodding stalk.

**Nux**, a nut.

## O

**Ocordatum petalum**, a heart-shaped petal, with its apex downwards.

**Obliquum folium**, when the apex of the leaf points obliquely towards the horizon.

**Oblongum folium**, an oblong leaf.

**Obovatum folium**, an oval leaf, the narrow end at the base.

**Obsolete lobatum folium**, leaves having lobes scarce discernible.

**Obtusum folium**, leaves blunt, or rounded at the apex.

**Obvolutum folium**, rolled against each other, when their respective margins alternately embrace the straight margin of the opposite leaf.

**Octandria**, eight males, the eighth class in the sexual system.

**Officinalis**, a plant used in medicine, and kept in the apothecaries shops.

**Operculum**, a cover, as in the mosses; a round body that closes the opening of the Theca.

**Oppositi rami, folia**, branches and leaves that grow by pairs opposite to each other.

**Orbiculatum folium**, round leaves.

**Orchideæ, orchis**, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

**Ordo**, an order.

**Orgya**, a fathom or six Parisian feet.

**Ovale folium**, an oval leaf, of equal breadth at each end.

**Ovarium**, the germen.

**Ovatum folium**, an oval, or egg-shaped leaf, the broad end at the base.

## P

**Pagina folii**, the surface of a leaf.

**Palea**, chaff, a thin membrane rising from a common receptacle which separates the flosculi.

**Paleaceus pappus**, chaffy down.

Palmae, palms, one of the seven families of the vegetable kingdom.

Palmata *radix*, a handed root, as in *Orchis*.

Palmatum *folium*, a leaf shaped like an open hand.

Palustris, marshy or fenny.

Panduriforme *folium*, shaped like a guitar, a musical instrument so called.

Panicula, a panicle, or loose spike of grass.

Papilionaceus, butterfly-shaped flower, as in the class *Diadelphia* of *Linnæus*.

Papilionaceæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of *Linnæus*.

Papillosum *folium*, a nipple, a leaf covered with dots or points like nipples.

Pappus, down.

Papulosum *folium*, a leaf, whose surface is covered with pimples.

Parabolicum *folium*, a leaf in form of a parabola.

Parallelum *dissepimentum*, when the dissepiments are parallel to the sides of the pericarpium.

Parasitica *planta*, a plant that only grows out of other plants, as the *Viscum*.

Partialis *umbella*, a partial umbel.

Partiale *involucrum*, when at the base of the partial umbel.

Partitum *folium*, a divided leaf.

Parvum *perianthium*, a little flower-cup, or comparatively small, opposed to magnum.

Patens *caulis*, *ramus*, &c. spreading stalks and branches.

Patulus *calyx*, a spreading cup.

Pauciflorus, having few flowers.

Pedalis *caulis*, a stalk a foot in height.

Pedatum *folium*, a species of compound leaf, whose divisions resemble the toes of a foot, as in *Helleborus foetidus*.

Pedicellus, a little footstalk.

Pedicularis *cirrhosus*, a tendril proceeding from the footstalk of a flower.

Pedunculati *flores*, flowers growing on footstalks.

Pedunculus, the footstalk of a flower.

Pelta, in lichens, a flat leaf-like receptacle in which the seeds lie hid.

Peltatum *folium*, when the footstalk is inserted into the disk of the leaf, and not into its base.

Penicilliformia *stigmata*, a stigma in form of a painter's pencil.

Pentagonus *caulis*, a five-angled stalk.

Pentagynia, five females, the fifth order of a class.

Pentandria, five males, the fifth class in the sexual system of Linnæus.

Pentapetala, *corolla*, a flower consisting of five petals.

Pentaphyllum *calyx*, a calyx consisting of five leaves.

Perennis *radix*, a perennial root, continuing for many years.

Perfectus *flos*, flowers having petals, the perfect flowers of Ray, Tournefort, and other botanists.

Perfoliatum *folium*, when the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf, as in *Crassula perfoliata*.

Perforati *cotyledones*, to be pierced through, a species of the monocotyledones exemplified in the *gramina*; also an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Perianthium, a kind of calyx, so called when contiguous to the fructification.

Pericarpium, a species of pod that contains the seed.

Perichætium, a modification of the receptaculum in the *muscii* and *algæ*.

Peristoma, in the *Musci*, the membranaceous rim which surrounds the mouth of the *Theca*.

Perpendicularis *radix*, a perpendicular, or downright root.

Personata, *corolla*, monopetalous, irregular, and closed by a kind of palate, as in *Antirrhinum*.

Personatæ, masked, an order of Plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Pes, a foot.

Petaliformia *stigmata*, a stigma resembling the shape of a petal.

Petalodes *flos*, a flower having petals.

Petalum, the corollaceous teguments of a flower.

Petiolaris *cirrus*, a tendril proceeding from the footstalk of a leaf.

Petiolatum *folium*, a leaf growing on a footstalk.

Petiolus, a little footstalk.

Pileus, a hat or bonnet, the orbicular expansion of a mushroom, which covers the fructification.

Pili, hairs.

Pilosum *folium*, leaves whose surface is covered with long distinct hairs.

Pinnatifidum *folium*, (a wingedleaf) applied to simple leaves whose laciniae are transverse to the rachis.

Pinnatum *folium*, a winged leaf.

Piperitæ, pepper, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

Pistillum,

Pistillum, the style or female organ of generation, whose office is to receive and secrete the farina fecundans.

Pixidatum *folium*, a kind of foliage, where one leaf is let into another by a joint, as in *Equisetum*.

Placentatio, *cotyledones* of the seed.

Planipetalus *flos*, a flower with plain flat petals.

Plantæ, *plants*, one of the seven families of vegetables, comprehending all which are not included in the other six tribes.

Planum *folium*, plain flat leaves.

Plenus *flos*, a full or double flower.

Plicatum *folium*, a plaited leaf.

Plumata *seta*, a feathered hair or bristle.

Plumosus *pappus*, a kind of soft down.

Plumula, the ascending scaly part of the corculum.

Pollen, meal, the prolific powder contained in the anthera.

Pollex, a thumb, the length of the first joint of the thumb, or a Parisian inch.

Polyadelphia, many brotherhoods, the eighteenth class in the sexual system.

Polyandria, many males, the thirteenth class in the sexual system of Linnæus.

Polycotyledones, many cotyledons.

Polygamia, many marriages, the twenty-third class in the sexual system.

Polygynia, many females, an order of some of the classes in the sexual system.

Polypetala *corolla*, a flower consisting of many petals.

Polyphyllum *involucrum*, an involucrum of many leaves.

Polypyrenus, with several stones or seeds.

Polystachius *culmus*, a stalk of grass having many spikes.

Pomaceæ, *pomum*, an apple, an order of plants in the Frag-  
menta methodi naturalis of Linnæus.

Pomum, an apple.

Pori, pores.

Præmorsa *radix*, a bitten root, when it ends abruptly as in *Scabiosa*.

Præmorsum *folium*, the point very blunt, with various ir-  
regular notches.

Preciæ, an order of plants in the Fragmenta methodi naturalis of Linnæus.

Prismaticus *calyx*, a triangular flower-cup.

Procumbens *caulis*, lying on the ground.

Prolifer

**Prolifer flos**, flowers growing through, or out of one another, either from the centre or side.

**Prominulum dissepimentum**, to jut out beyond the valves.

**Pronum discum folii**, leaves having their face downwards.

**Propago**, a shoot, the seed of mosses.

**Proprium involucrum**, an involucrum when at the base of an umbellated flower.

**Pseudo**, a bastard.

**Pubes**, down or hair, one of the seven kinds of fulcra.

**Pulposum folium**, a leaf having a pulpy or fleshy substance.

**Pulveratum folium**, a leaf powdered with a kind of dust like meal, as in *Primula farinosa*.

**Punctatum folium**, a leaf sprinkled with hollow dots or points.

**Putamineæ**, like a shell, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

## Q

**Quadrangulare folium**, a quadrangular leaf, having four prominent angles in the circumscription of its disk.

**Quadrifidum folium**, a leaf divided into four parts.

**Quadrijugum folium**, a leaf having four pair of folioles.

**Quadrilobum folium**, a leaf consisting of four lobes.

**Quadripartitum folium**, a leaf consisting of four divisions down to the base.

**Quaterna folia**, when verticillate leaves come by fours, having four in each whorle.

**Quina folia**, verticillate leaves coming by fives.

**Quinatum folium**, when a digitate leaf has five folioles.

**Quinquangulare folium**, a leaf having five prominent angles in the circumscription of the disk.

**Quinquejugum folium**, when a pinnated leaf has five pair of folioles.

**Quinquelobum folium**, a leaf having five lobes.

**Quinquefidum folium**, a leaf consisting of five divisions, with linear sinuses, and straight margins.

**Quinquepartitum folium**, consisting of five divisions down to the base.

## R

**Racemus**, a bunch of grapes or currants, or any other bunch of berries bearing that resemblance.

**Rachis**, the back bone, a species of receptaculum, as in the *Panicum*.

Rachis,

*Rachis folii pinnati*, the middle rib of a winged leaf, to which the folioles are affixed.

*Radiatus flos*, a species of compound flowers, in which the florets of the disk are tubular, and those of the radius ligulate, as in the class Syngenesia.

*Radicalia folia*, leaves proceeding immediately from the root.

*Radicans caulis*, a stalk bending to the ground, and taking root where it touches the earth.

*Radicatum folium*, leaves shooting out roots.

*Radicula*, a little root.

*Radius*, a ray, the ligulate margin of the disk of a compound flower.

*Radix* a root.

*Ramea folia*, regards leaves that grow only on the branches, and not on the trunk.

*Ramosissimus caulis*, stalks abounding with branches irregularly disposed.

*Ramus*, a branch of a tree.

*Ramosus caulis*, a stalk having many branches.

*Receptaculum*, a receptacle, the basis on which the parts of fructification are connected.

*Reclinatum folium*, a leaf reclined or bending downward.

*Recurvatum folium*, a leaf bent backwards.

*Reflexus ramus*, a branch bent back towards the trunk.

*Regularis corolla*, a flower whose parts are regular in figure and magnitude.

*Remotus verticillus*, when the whorles of flowers or leaves stand at a distance from one another.

*Reniforme folium*, a kidney-shaped leaf.

*Repandum folium*, a leaf having a bending or waved margin, without any angles.

*Repens radix*, a creeping root extending horizontally.

*Repens caulis*, a creeping stalk, either running along the ground, on trees, or rocks, and striking roots at certain distances.

*Reptans flagellum*, creeping along the ground, as in *Fragaria*.

*Restantes pedunculi*, foot-stalks remaining on, after the fructification has fallen off.

*Resupinatio florum*, when the upper lip of the flower faces the ground, and the lower lip is turned upwards.

*Resupinatum folium*, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.

*Retroflexus ramus*, a branch bent in different directions.

Retrofractus

*Retrofractus pedunculus*, bent back towards its insertion, as if it were broken.

*Retusum folium*, when the apex of the leaf is blunt, as in *Rumex digynus*.

*Revolutum folium*, a leaf rolled back.

*Rhæades*, the red poppy, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Rhombeum folium*, a leaf whose shape nearly resembles a rhombus.

*Rhomboideum folium*, a leaf of a geometrical figure, whose sides and angles are unequal.

*Rigidus caulis, folia*, stiff, hard, rigid.

*Rimosus caulis*, abounding with clefts and chinks.

*Ringens*, grinning or gaping.

*Rosaceus flos*, a flower whose petals are placed in a circle, in form like those of a rose.

*Rostellum*, a little beak, the descending plain part of the corculum of the seed.

*Rostrum*, an elongation of a seed-vessel, as in *Geranium, Helleborus, &c.*

*Rotaceæ*, a wheel, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Rotatus limbus, corolla*, a wheel-shaped flower, expanded horizontally, having a tubular basis.

*Rotundatum folium*, a roundish leaf.

*Rubra lactescentia*, red milkiness in plants.

*Ruderata loca*, rubbishy places.

*Rugosum folium*, a rough or wrinkled leaf.

## S

*Sagittatum folium*, an arrow-shaped leaf.

*Samara*, a compressed, dry, coriaceous capsule, as in the Ash, Maple, &c.

*Sarmentaceæ*, a twig or shoot of a vine, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Sarmentosus caulis*, the shoot of a vine, naked between each joint, and producing leaves at the joints.

*Scaber caulis, et folium*, scabby and rough, having tubercles.

*Scabridæ*, rough, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Scabrities*, a species of pubescence, composed of particles scarce visible to the naked eye, sprinkled on the surface of the plant.

*Scandens caulis*, a climbing stalk.

Scapus, a species of stalk which elevates the fructification, and not the leaves, as in *Narcissus*.

*Scariosum folium*, a kind of roughness on the surface of leaves.

*Scitamina*, fair, beautiful, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Scobiform*, very small, like sawdust, or filings.

*Scorpioides flos*, a flower resembling the tail of a scorpion.

*Scutellum*, a species of fructification which is orbicular, concave, and elevated in the margin, as in some species of *Lichen*.

*Scyphus*, a cup, by some botanists used for the *Nectarium* of the *Narcissus*.

*Scyphifer*, cup-bearing, a sub-division of the genus *Lichen*.

*Secretoria scabrities*, a species of glandular roughness on the surface of plants.

*Secunda spica*, a spike of grass with the flowers turned all towards one side.

*Securiformis pubescens*, a species of pubes on the surface of some plants, the bristles resembling an ax or hatchet.

*Semen*, seed.

*Seminale folium*, seed leaves.

*Semiteres caulis*, half a cylinder, flat on one side, and round on the other.

*Sempervirens folium*, an ever-green leaf.

*Sena folia*, leaves growing in sixes, as in *Galium spurium*.

*Senticosæ*, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Sericum folium*, a leaf whose surface is of a soft silky texture.

*Serratum folium*, a sawed leaf.

*Serrulatum folium*, minutely serrated, as in *Polygonum amphibium*.

*Sessile folium*, a leaf growing immediately to the stem, without any footstalk.

*Setæ*, bristles, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants.

*Setaceum folium*, leaves shaped like bristles.

*Sexus plantarum*, plants are distinguished by the sex of their flowers, which are male, female, or hermaphrodite.

*Silicula*, a little pod, a bivalve pericarpium, as in *Draba*; see the class *Tetradynamia*.

*Siliqua*, a pod, a pericarpium consisting of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to each suture, as in *Cheiranthus*.

*Siliquosa*, the second order in the class *Tetradynamia*.

*Siliquosæ*,

*Siliquosæ*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Simplex caulis*, a simple or single stem.

*Simplicissimus caulis*, the most simple stalk.

*Sinuatum folium*, a leaf whose sides are hollowed or scolloped.

*Situs foliorum*, the disposition of leaves on the stem and branches, which are either starry, by three's, opposite, alternate, scattered, or crowded.

*Solidus caulis*, a solid stalk or stem.

*Solitarius pedunculus*, when only one flower-stalk proceeds from the same part.

*Solutæ stipulae*, loose, opposed to adnatæ.

*Spadix*, the receptaculum of a Palm, a pedunculus which proceeds from a spatha.

*Sparsi rami, pedunculi, folia*, scattered without order.

*Spatha*, a species of calyx resembling a sheath.

*Spathaceæ*, like a sheath, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Spatulatum folium*, a leaf in form of a spatula, an instrument used to spread salve.

*Species plantarum*, the third subdivision in the Linnaean system.

*Spika*, a spike, a species of inflorescence resembling an ear of corn.

*Spica secunda*, when the flowers all turn towards one side.

*Spica disticha*, when the flowers are in two rows, and look two ways.

*Spicula*, a little spike.

*Spinæ*, thorns, or rigid prickles.

*Spinosus caulis*, strong prickles, whose roots proceed from the wood of the stem, and not from the surface of the bark.

*Spirales cotyledones*, seminal leaves twisted spirally.

*Spithama*, a span, or seven Parisian inches.

*Splendentia folia*, shining leaves.

*Sporangioidum*, in the *Musci*, a slender thread-like body that passes through the Theca, and to which the seed is attached.

*Squamosa radix*, a scaly root.

*Squarrosum*, rough, scaly, or scurfy.

*Stamen*, the filaments that sustain the anthera.

*Stamineus flos*, flowers having stamina, and no corolla.

*Statuminatæ*, a prop, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

*Stellata folia*, leaves surrounding the stem, like the rays of a circle.

*Stellata seta*, a species of pubescence called bristles, when they arise from the centre in form of a star, as in the *Membryanthemum barbatum*.

*Stellata, planta*, one of Mr Ray's classes, the *Tetrandria monogynia* of Linnæus.

*Stellatæ*, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Sterilis flos*, a barren flower, *masculus* of Linnæus.

*Stigma*, apex of the pistillum.

*Stimulæ*, stings.

*Stipitatus pappus*, a kind of trunk that elevates the down, and connects it with the seed.

*Stipula*, one of the kinds of fulcra of plants, generally growing on each side of the base of the footstalks of leaves or flowers, and are either by two's, single, deciduous, abiding, adhering, loose, on the inside of the footstalks, or on the outside.

*Stipulares glandulæ*, glands produced from stipulæ.

*Stolo*, a shoot, which running on the surface of the ground, strikes root at every joint, as in *Fragaria* and others.

*Striatus caulis, culmus, &c.* channelled streaks, running lengthways in parallel lines.

*Strictus caulis*, a straight stiff shoot.

*Strigæ*, ridges, rows.

*Strobilus*, a species of pericarpium, formed from an amenum, as the cone of a pine tree.

*Strophiolum*, a gland-like appendage to the seed near the hilum, as in *Asarum*.

*Stylus*, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

*Submersum folium*, when aquatic plants have their leaves sunk under the surface of the water.

*Subramosus caulis*, a stalk having few branches.

*Subrotundum folium*, a leaf almost round.

*Subulatum folium*, an awl-shaped leaf.

*Succulentæ*, juicy, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnæus.

*Suffrutex*, an under shrub.

*Sulcatus caulis, culmus*, a stalk deeply furrowed lengthways.

*Superflua polygamia*, superfluous, the second order in the class *Syngenesia*.

*Superus flos*, when the receptacle of the flower stands above the germen.

*Supra-axillaris pedunculus*, the footstalk of a flower whose insertion is above the angle formed by the branch.

Supra-decomposita *folia*, are composite leaves, which have little leaves growing on a subdivided footstalk.

Supra-foliaceus *pedunculus*, the footstalk of a flower inserted into the stem immediately above the leaf.

Surculus, a twig, the stalks or branches of mosses.

Syngenesia, to generate together, the nineteenth class in the sexual system.

## T

Tegmentum, a cover, the perianthium and corolla.

Teres *caulis*, *folium*, a cylindrical stalk or leaf.

Tergeminum *folium*, *compositum*, a leaf three times double, when a dichotomous petiolus is subdivided, having two folioles on the extremity of each division.

Terminalis *flos*, flowers terminating a branch.

Terna *folia*, leaves in whorls by threes.

Ternatum *folium*, leaves with three foliola on a petiolus.

Tessellatum *folium*, a chequered leaf, whose squares are of different colours.

Testa, the including coat of a seed, bursting irregularly, as in the Walnut.

Tetradynamia, the superiority, or power of four, the fifteenth class in the sexual system.

Tetragonus *caulis*, a four-cornered or square stalk.

Tetragynia, four females, the fourth order of some of the classes in the sexual system.

Tetrandria, four males, the fourth class in the sexual system.

Tetrapetala *corolla*, a flower consisting of four petals.

Tetraphyllus *calyx*, a flower-cup consisting of four leaves.

Tetrasperma *planta*, producing four seeds.

Thalamus, a bed, the receptacle.

Theca, a sheath, or case, the fruit of the musci frondosi, opening in the middle with a lid.

Thrysus, a spike like a pine-cone.

Tomentosus *caulis*, *folia*, a stalk or leaf covered with a whitish down like wool.

Tomentum, a species of pubescence, covering the surface of some plants, of a woolly or downy substance.

Torosum *pericarpium*, brawny protuberances, like the swelling of the veins when a pericarpium is bunched out by the inclosed seeds.

Torta *corolla*, when the petals of a flower are twisted, as in *Nerium*.

Tortilis *arista*, awns or beards of corn twisted like a skrew.

Transversum

**T**ransversum *dissepimentum*, when the dissepiments are at right angles with the sides of the pericarpium.

**T**rapeziforme *folium*, a leaf having four prominent angles, whose sides are neither equal nor opposite.

**T**riandria, three males, the third class in the sexual system.

**T**riangulare *folium*, a triangular leaf.

**T**ricocca *capsula*, a capsule with three cells, and a single seed in each cell.

**T**ricoccae, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

**T**ricuspidata, three-pointed.

**T**rifidum *folium*, a leaf divided into three linear segments, having straight margins.

**T**riflorus *pedunculus*, a footstalk having three flowers.

**T**rigonus *caulis*, a three-sided stalk.

**T**rigynia, three females, third order in some of the classes.

**T**rihilatae, a seed having three eyes.

**T**rijugum *folium*, a winged leaf, with three pair of foliola.

**T**rilobum *folium*, a leaf having three lobes.

**T**rinervium *folium*, a leaf having three strong nerves running from the base to the apex.

**T**rioecia, three houses, the third order in the class Polygamia in the sexual system.

**T**ripartitum *folium*, a leaf divided into three parts down to the base.

**T**ripetala *corolla*, a flower consisting of three petals.

**T**ripetaloideae, three petaled, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

**T**riphyllus *calyx*, a cup consisting of three leaves.

**T**ripinnatum *folium*, compositum, a leaf having a triple series of pinnae, or wings.

**T**riplinerve *folium*, a leaf having three nerves running from the base to the apex.

**T**riquetrum *folium*, *caulis*, leaves and stalks having three plain sides.

**T**risperma, three-sided, as in *Euphorbia*.

**T**riternatum *folium*, *compositum*, a compound leaf, when the divisions of a triple petiolus are subdivided into threes.

**T**rilave *pericarpium*, a pod consisting of three valves.

**T**rinuncatum *folium*, a leaf having its apex as it were cut off.

**T**runcus, the body or stem of a tree.

**T**uberculatus, having pimples or tubercles.

**T**uberculum, a little pimple; in lichens a convex receptacle in which the seeds lie.

**Tuberosa** *radix*, a tuberous or knobbed root.

**Tubulatum** *perianthium*, tubular flowers, as in the class **Di-dynania**.

**Tubulosi** *flosculi*, tubular florets nearly equal, one of the three divisions of compound flowers.

**Tubus**, a tube, the lower and narrower part of a monopetalous flower.

**Tunicatus** *radix*, a species of bulbous root, having coats lying over one another, from the centre to the surface, as in the onion, tulip, &c.

**Turbinatum** *pericarpium*, a kind of pod, shaped like a top, narrow at the base, and broad at the apex.

**Turgidum** *legumen*, swollen, puffed out, as in **Ononis**.

**Turio**, the young buds or shoots of Pines.

## V

**Vaginales**, sheathed, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of **Linnæus**.

**Vaginans** *folium*, a leaf like a sheath, whose base infolds the stem.

**Valvula**, a valve, a partition of the external cover of that sort of pericarpium called *capsula*.

**Vegetabilia**, one of the three kingdoms of nature.

**Venosum** *folium*, the veins which run over the whole surface of a leaf.

**Ventricosa** *spica*, a spike narrowing at each extremity, and bellying out in the middle.

**Ventriculosus** *calyx*, a flower-cup bellying out in the middle, but not in so great a degree as *ventricosus*.

**Vepreculæ**, a briar or bramble, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of **Linnæus**.

**Vernatio**, that period of vegetation when the buds of trees unfold their leaves.

**Verrucosa** *capsula*, a capsule having little knobs, or warts on its surface.

**Versatilis** anthera, when the anthera is fixed by the middle on the point of the filament, and so poised as to turn like the needle of a compass.

**Verticalia** *folia*, leaves so situated that their base is perpendicular above the apex.

**Verticillati** *rami*, *flores*, *folia*, branches, flowers, or leaves, surrounding the stem, like the rays of a wheel.

**Verticillatae**,

Verticillatæ, an order of plants in the *Fragmenta methodi naturalis* of Linnaeus.

Verticillus, a species of inflorescence, in which the flowers grow in whorls, as in *Mentha*.

Vesicula, a little bladder.

Vesicularis *scabrities*, a kind of glandular roughness, resembling *Vesiculae*.

Vexillum, a standard, the upright petal of a papilionaceous flower.

Vigiliae, Watchings, when flowers open or shut at particular hours.

Villosus *caulis, folium*, a stalk, or leaf, covered with soft hairs.

Virgatus *caulis*, stalks shooting out slender, straight branches or rods.

Viscidum *folium*, a leaf whose surface is clammy.

Viscositas, glewy, clammy.

Vitellus, a substance composing the bulk of the seed in *Fuci, Musci, Filices, &c.*

Uliginosa loca, boggy places.

Umbella, an umbel or umbrella.

Umbellatus *flos*, an umbellated flower, as in *Pentandria digynia*.

Umbellula, a little umbel.

Umbilicatum *folium*, a peltate leaf, shaped like a navel, at the insertion of the footstalk.

Uncinatum *stigma*, a hooked stigma.

Undatum *folium*, a waved leaf, whose surface rises and falls in waves towards the margin.

Undulata *corolla*, a flower whose petals are waved.

Unguis, a nail or claw, that part of a petal that is joined to the receptacle.

Unicus *flos*, one flower.

Unicus *radix*, a single root.

Uniflorus *pedunculus*, one flower on a footstalk.

Unilateralis *racemus*, a branch of flowers growing on one side.

Universalis *umbella*, an universal umbel.

Volva, the membranaceous calyx of the fungi.

Volubilis *caulis*, a twining stalk.

**Urceolata** *corolla*, a pitcher-shaped flower.

**Urens** *caulis, folium*, a leaf or stalk, burning, stinging, as nettles.

**Utriculus**, a kind of capsule, containing one seed and falling off without opening.

**Utriculi**, a species of glandular, secretory vessels, on the surface of various plants.

**Vulgaris**, common, the trivial name of many plants in the books of old Botanists.

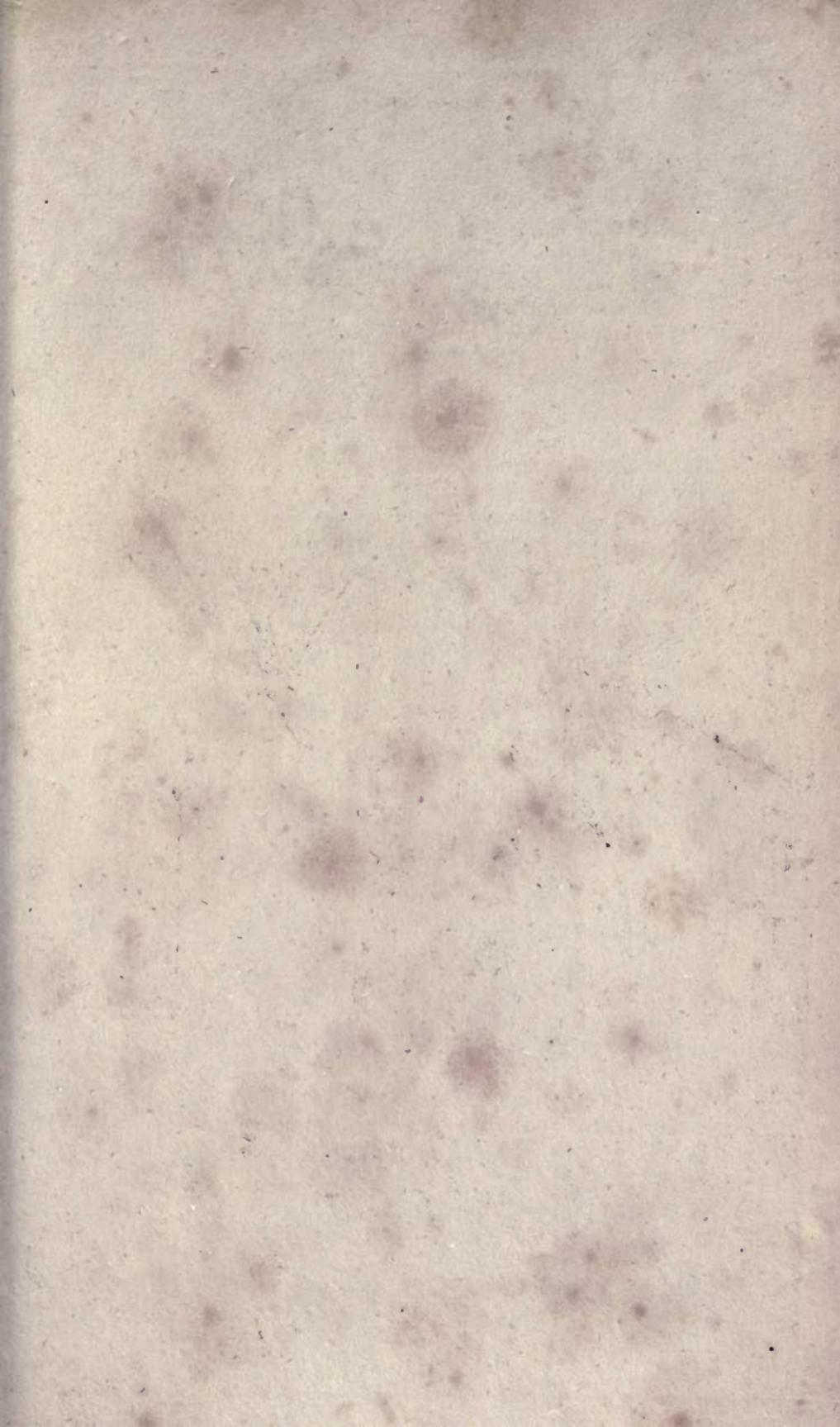


Plate 1.



## PLATE I.

### PARTS OF THE FLOWER.

Fig. 1. A Flower with its Corolla, Pistillum, and Stamina (page 1) *a* the petals of the Corolla (p. 4) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma (p. 8) *e*, the Filaments; *f*, the Antherae p. 7.)

Fig. 2. The Calyx, Pistillum and Stamina, separate from the Corolla (p. 1) *a*, the Perianthium (p. 2) *b*, the Germen; *c*, the Style; *d*, the Stigma (p. 8) *e*, the Filaments; *f*, the Antherae bursting and discharging the Pollen; *g*, an Anthera before it has burst (p. 7.)

Fig. 3. A Flower whose corolla is monopetalous: *a*, the Corolla (p. 5) *b*, the Perianthium (p. 2.)

Fig. 4. A polypetalous Corolla: *a*, the Unguis; *b*, the Laminae (p. 5.)

Fig. 5. A *Narcissus*, issuing from its Spatha; *a*, the Flower; *c*, the Spatha (p. 3.)

Fig. 6. An Amentum (p. 3.)

Fig. 7. The Fructification of a *Moss*, *a*, the Calyptra (p. 3.)

Fig. 8. A *Fungus*, *a*, the Volva (p. 3.)

Fig. 9. A *Grass*: *a*, the Gluma; *b*, the Arista, (p. 3.)

Fig. 10. A compound Umbel, *a*, the universal Umbel; *b*, the Umbellulae, or partial Umbels (p. 12); *c*, the universal Involucrum; *d*, the partial Involucra (p. 3.)

Fig. 11. A Bractea accompanying the Flowers of the *Tilia*: *a*, the Bractea (p. 3.)

Fig. 12. *a*, the Pollen seen with a microscope (p. 8) *b*, an elastic Vapour discharged from it (p. 9.)

## PLATE II.

### PARTS OF THE FRUIT.

Fig. 1. A Capsule: *a*, the Valvules (p. 9.)

Fig. 2. *a*, A Receptacle of seeds (p. 12.)

Fig. 3. A Strobilus (p. 10.)

Fig. 4. A winged Seed: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Wing (p. 11.)

Fig. 5. A Legumen: *a*, the upper Suture, along which runs the Receptacle of the seeds (p. 10.)

Fig. 6. A Siliqua; *a*, *b*, the two Sutures to which the seeds are fastened alternately (p. 10.)

Fig. 7. A Seed crowned with a pappus: *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Stipes of the Pappus (p. 11) *c*, a hairy Pappus; *d*, a feathery Pappus (p. 11, 29.)

Fig. 8. The Seed of a Bean split in two: *a*, the Cotyledons; *b*, the Corculum; *c*, the Rostellum; *d*, the Plumula; *e*, the Hilum (p. 11.)

Fig. 9. A Drupa: *a*, the Nucleus, or Stone; *b*, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 10. A Pomum: *a*, the Capsule; *b*, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 11. A Berry: *a*, the Seeds; *b*, the Pulp (p. 10.)

Fig. 12. A Seed crowned with a Calyx; *a*, the Seed; *b*, the Calyx (p. 11, 29.)

Plate 2.

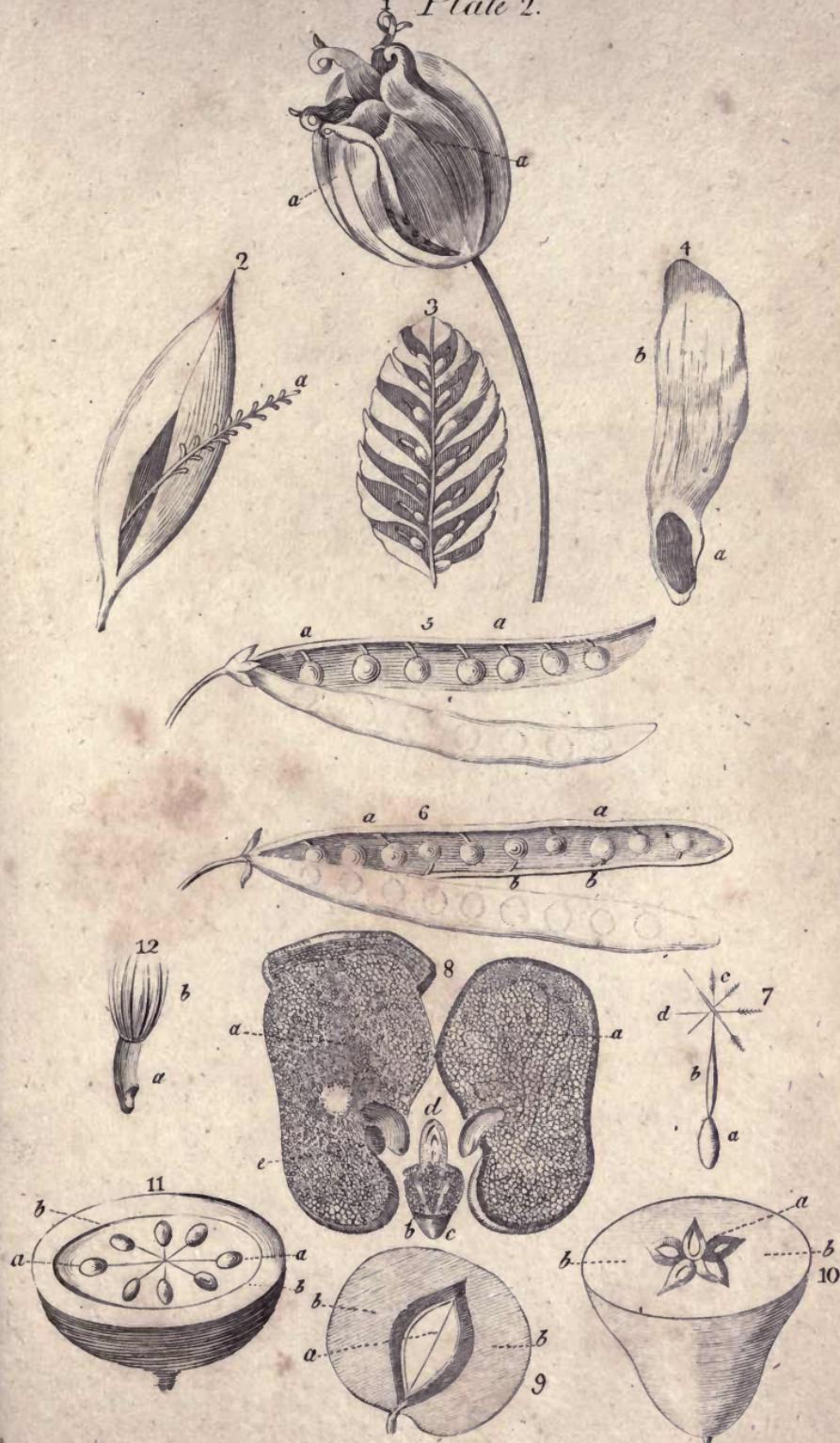
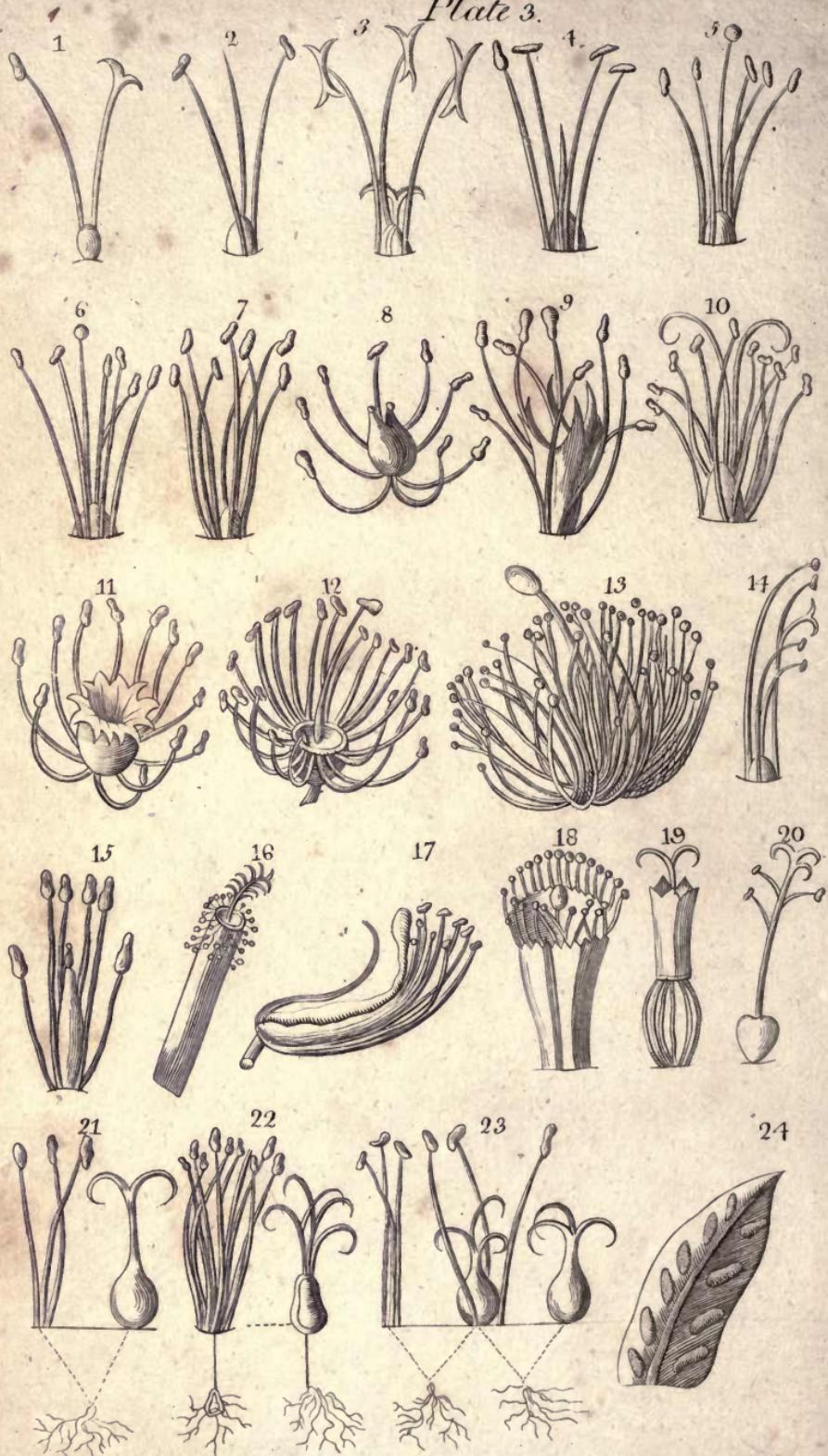






Plate 3.



## PLATE III.

### CLASSES.

#### FIG. CLASS.

- 1 Monandria (p. 51, 58.)
- 2 Diandria (p. 51, 59.)
- 3 Triandria (p. 51, 60.)
- 4 Tetrandria (p. 51, 61.)
- 5 Pentandria (p. 51, 63.)
- 6 Hexandria (p. 51, 66.)
- 7 Heptandria (p. 51, 68.)
- 8 Octandria (p. 51, 68.)
- 9 Enneandria (p. 51, 69.)
- 10 Decandria (p. 51, 70.)
- 11 Dodecandria (p. 52, 71.)
- 12 Icosandria (p. 52, 72.)
- 13 Polyandria (p. 52, 73.)
- 14 Didynamia (p. 52, 75.)
- 15 Tetrodynamia (p. 52, 78.)
- 16 Mohadelphia (p. 53, 80.)
- 17 Diadelphia (p. 53, 83.)
- 18 Polyadelphia (p. 53, 87.)
- 19 Syngenesia (p. 53, 80.)
- 20 Gynandria (p. 54, 92.)
- 21 Monoecia (p. 54, 94.)
- 22 Dioecia (p. 54, 96.)
- 23 Polygamia (p. 54, 98.)
- 24 Cryptogamia (p. 55, 100.)

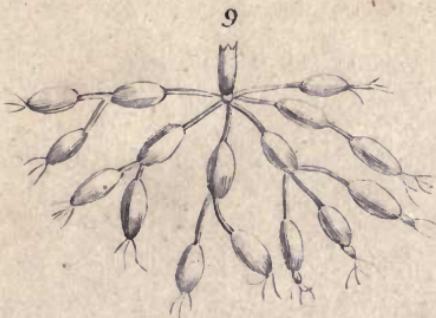
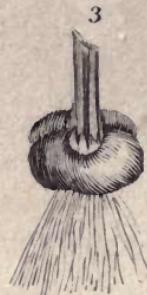
## PLATE IV.

### ROOTS.

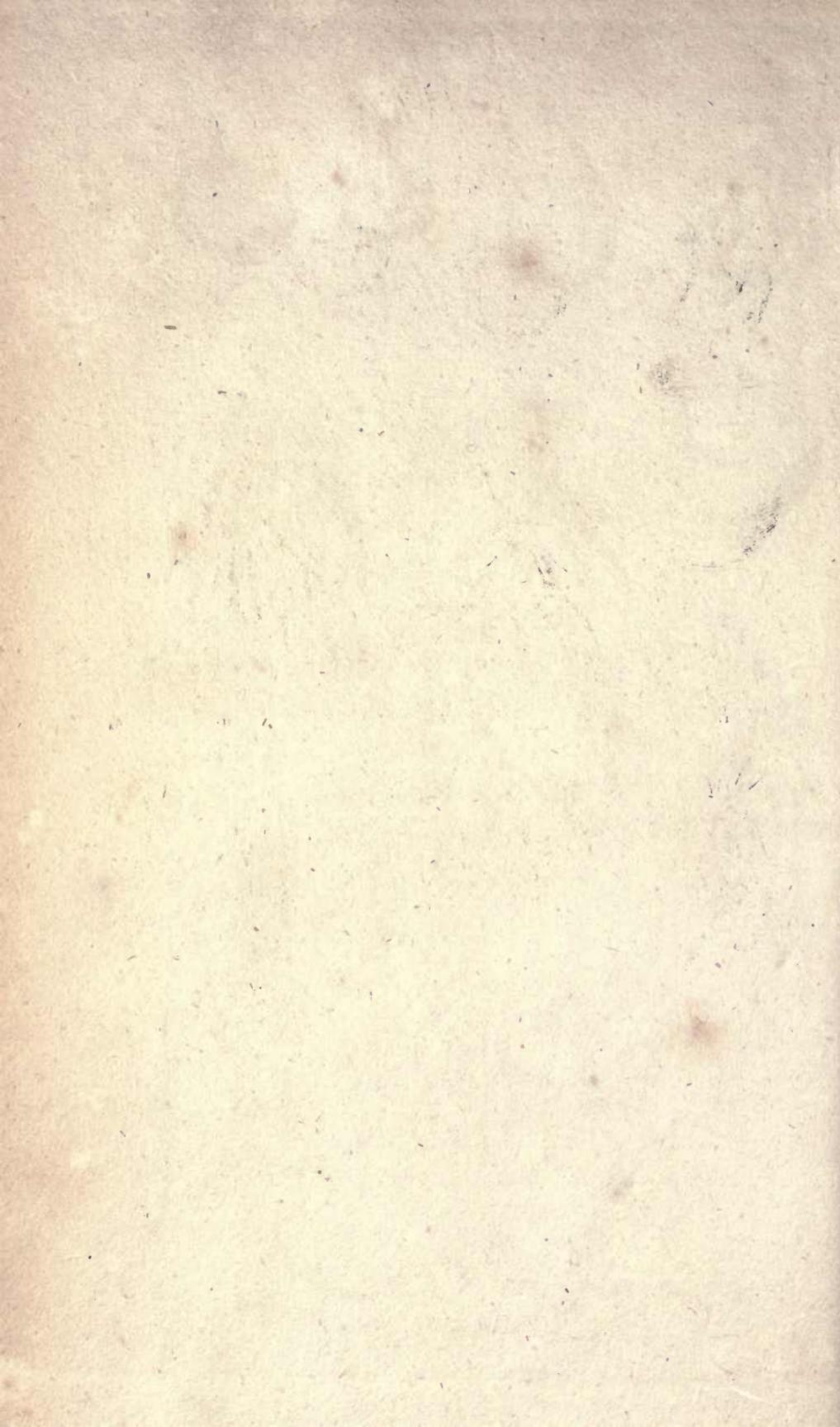
#### FIG.

- 1 A scaly Bulb, as in the white lily (p. 145.)
- 2 A solid Bulb, as in the tulip (p. 145.)
- 3 A doubled Bulb, as in the chequered daffodil.
- 4 A globular or round Root, as in the earth nut.
- 5 A transverse section of a coated Bulb (p. 145.)
- 6 A tuberous handed Root, as in the Orchis, (p. 145.)
- 7 A bundled Root (p. 145.)
- 8 A granulous Root, as in Saxifrage.
- 9 A tuberous and pendulous Root, as in Dropwort (p. 145.)
- 10 A simple tapering Root, as in the Carrot (p. 121.)
- 11 A jointed Root, as in Wood sorrel.
- 12 A branched Root (p. 121.)
- 13 A creeping Root (p. 121.)

Plate. 4



13



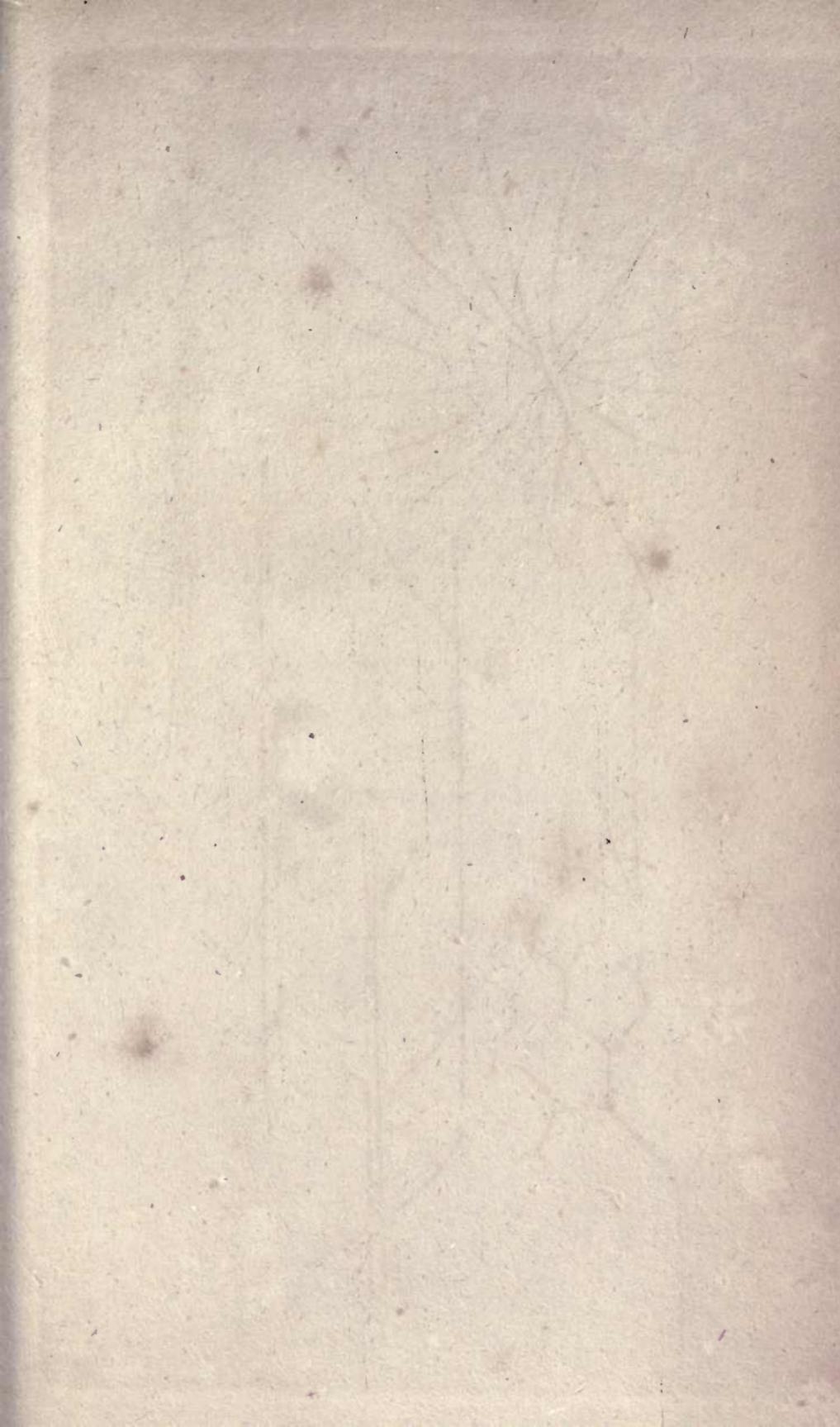
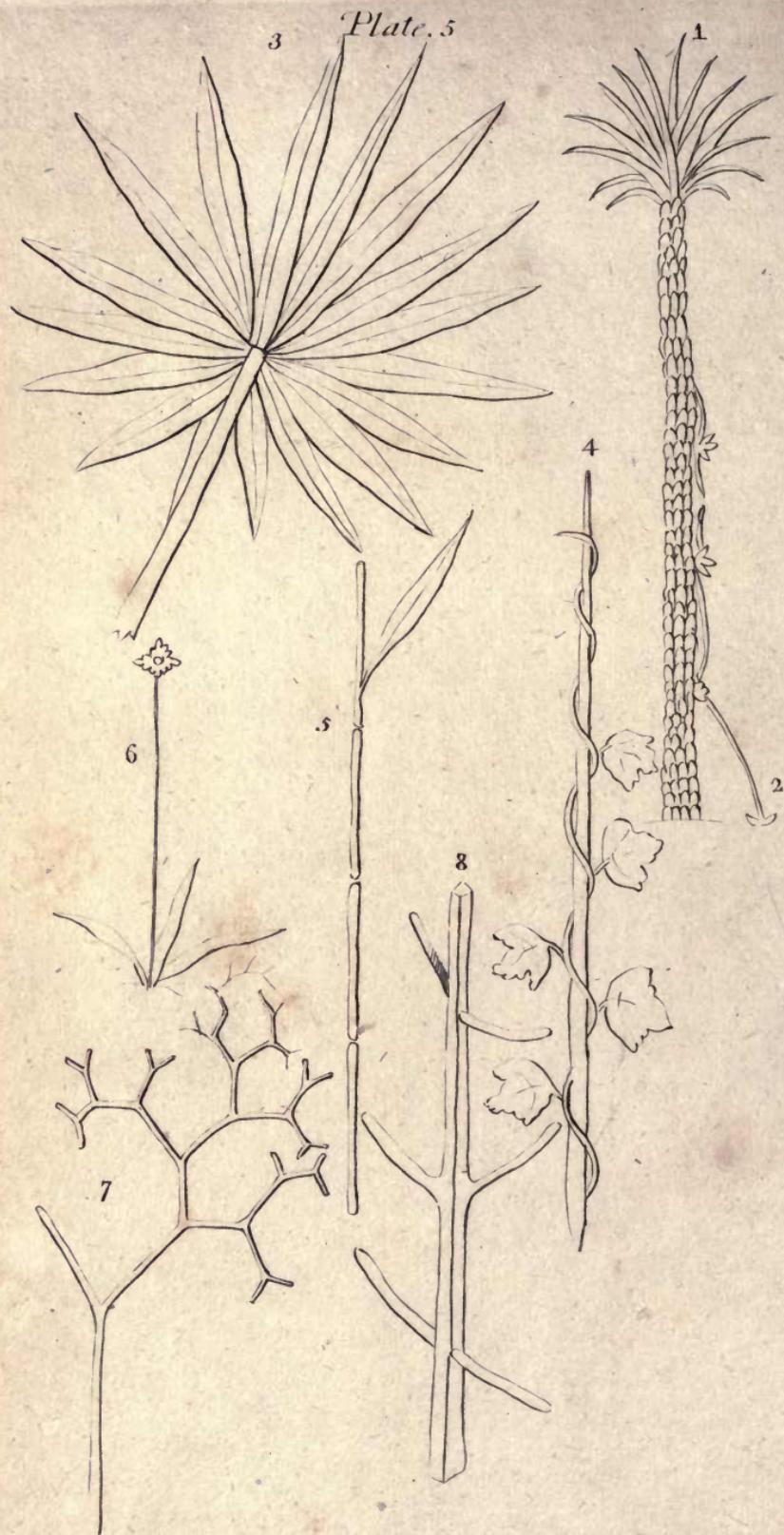
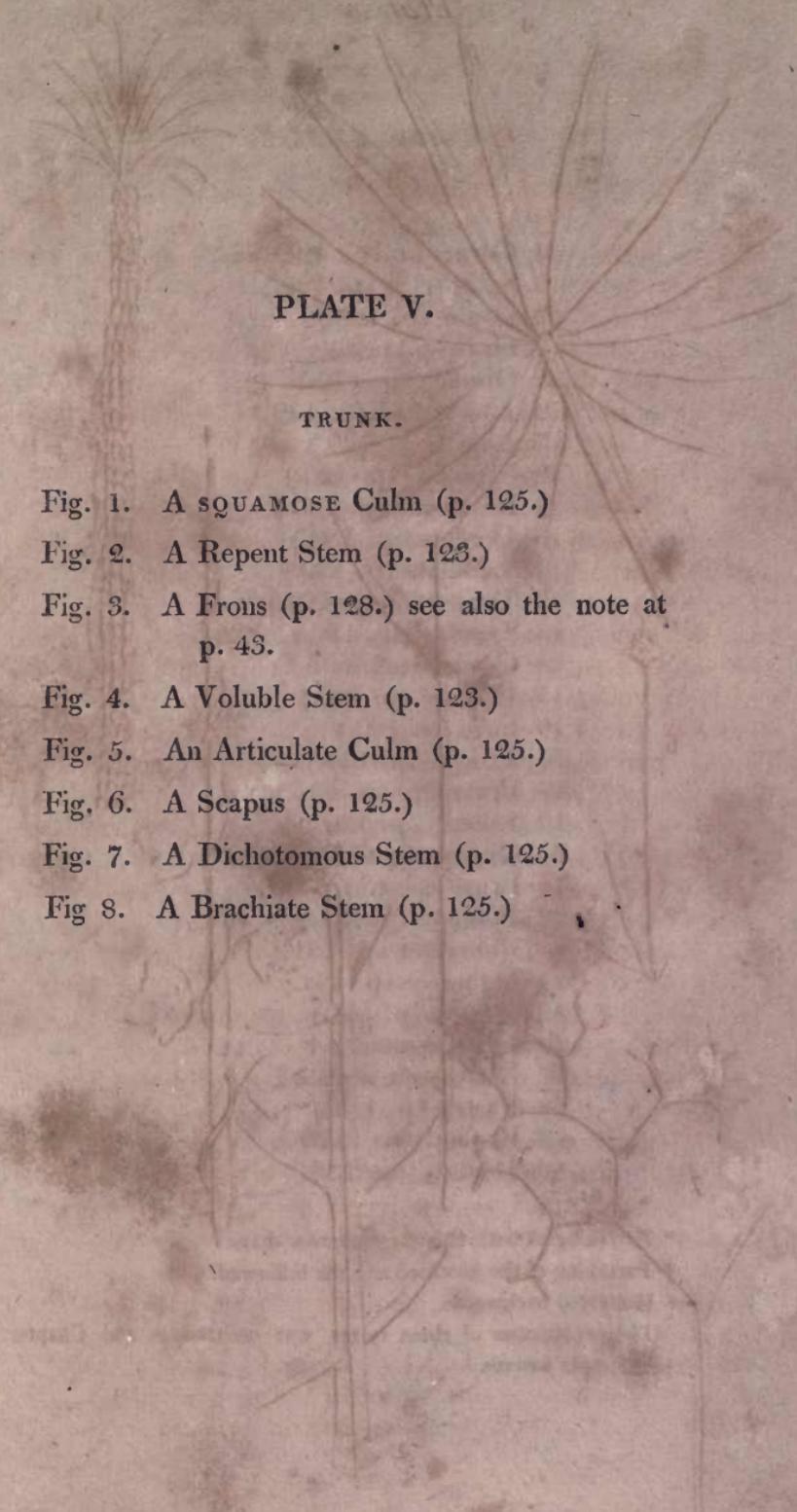


Plate. 5





## PLATE V.

### TRUNK.

- Fig. 1. A **SQUAMOSE** Culm (p. 125.)
- Fig. 2. A Repent Stem (p. 123.)
- Fig. 3. A Frons (p. 128.) see also the note at  
p. 43.
- Fig. 4. A Voluble Stem (p. 123.)
- Fig. 5. An Articulate Culm (p. 125.)
- Fig. 6. A Scapus (p. 125.)
- Fig. 7. A Dichotomous Stem (p. 125.)
- Fig. 8. A Brachiate Stem (p. 125.)

## PLATE VI. LEAVES.

### SIMPLE LEAVES.

#### FIG.

- 1 Orbiculate (p. 128.)
- 2 Subrotund (p. 128.)
- 3 Ovate (p. 128.)
- 4 Oval (p. 129.)
- 5 Oblong (p. 129.)
- 6 Lanceolate (p. 129.)
- 7 Linear (p. 129.)
- 8 Subulate (p. 129.)
- 9 Reniform (p. 130.)
- 10 Cordate (p. 130.)
- 11 Lunulate (p. 130.)
- 12 Triangular (p. 129.)
- 13 Sagittate (p. 130.)
- 14 Cordato-sagittate \*
- 15 Hastate (p. 130.)
- 16 Fissa (p. 130.)
- 17 Trilobe (p. 131.)
- 18 Præmorse (p. 131.)
- 19 Lobate (p. 130.)
- 20 Quinqueangular (p. 129.)
- 21 Erose (p. 133.)
- 22 Palmate (p. 131.)
- 23 Pinnatifid (p. 131.)
- 24 Laciniate (p. 131.)
- 25 Sinuate (p. 131.)
- 26 Dentato-sinuate †
- 27 Retrorsum-sinuate ‡
- 28 Partite (p. 131.)
- 29 Repand (p. 132.)
- 30 Dentate (p. 132.)

\* Partaking of both Heart and Arrow-shape.

† Partaking of the indented and the hollowed.

‡ Hollowed backwards.

The explanation of these terms was omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

Plate 6.

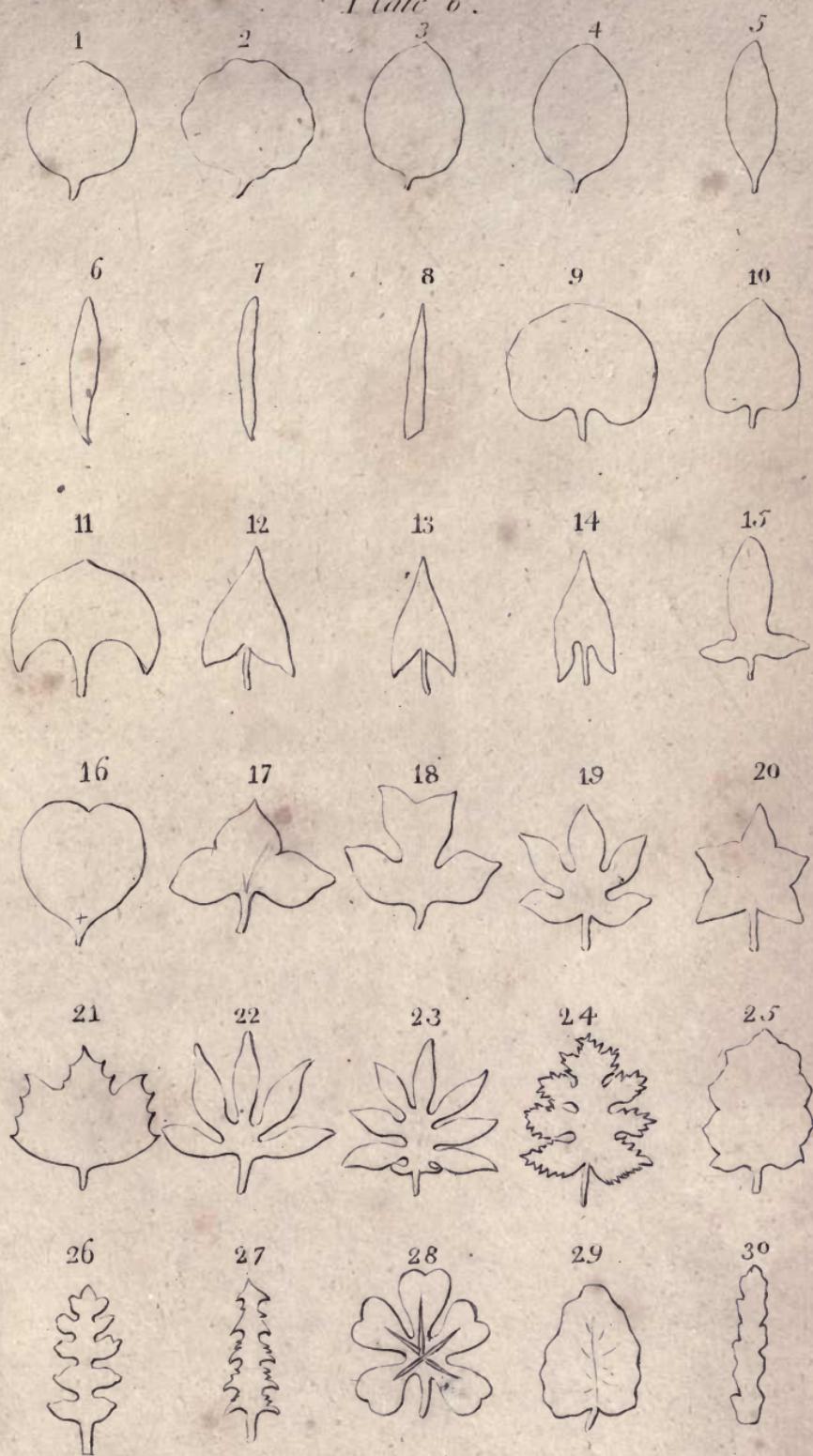
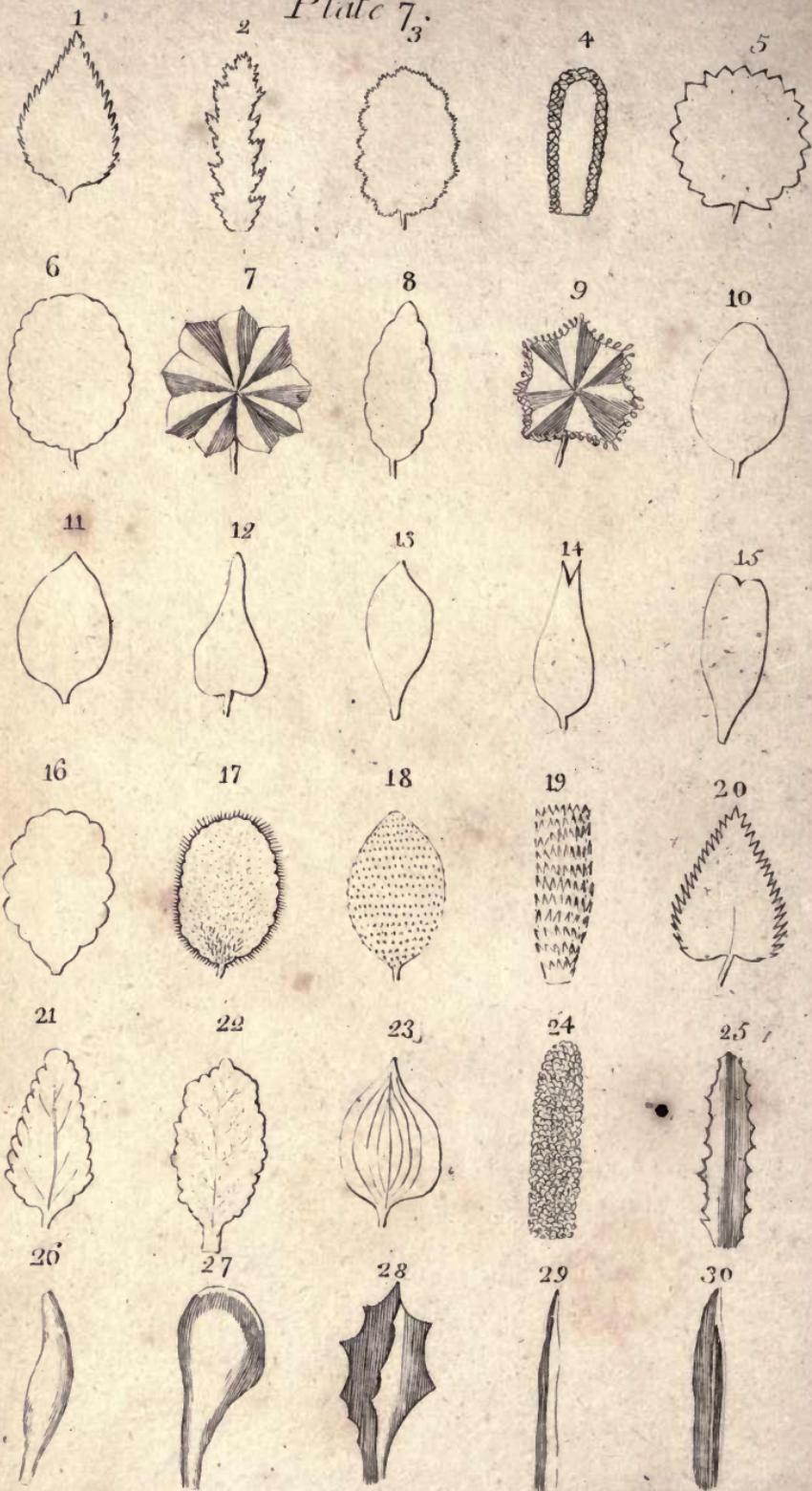






Plate 7.



## PLATE VII. LEAVES.

### SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

FIG.

- 1 Serrate (p. 132)
- 2 Duplicato-serrate (p. 132)
- 3 Duplicato-crenate (p. 132)
- 4 Cartilagineous (p. 133)
- 5 Acutely crenate (p. 132)
- 6 Obtusely crenate (p. 132)
- 7 Plicate (p. 134)
- 8 Crenate (p. 132)
- 9 Crisp (p. 134)
- 10 Obtuse (p. 132)
- 11 Acute (p. 132)
- 12 Acuminate (p. 132)
- 13 Obtuse with an Acumen \*
- 14 Acutely-emarginate †
- 15 Cuneiform-emarginate ‡
- 16 Retuse (p. 131)
- 17 Pilose (p. 133)
- 18 Tomentose (p. 134)
- 19 Hispid (p. 133)
- 20 Ciliate (p. 133)
- 21 Rugose (p. 134)
- 22 Venose (p. 134)
- 23 Nervose (p. 134)
- 24 Pappilose (p. 133)
- 25 Linguiform (p. 135)
- 26 Acimaciform (p. 135)
- 27 Dolabriform (p. 135)
- 28 Deltoid (p. 130)
- 29 Triquetrous (p. 136)
- 30 Canaliculate (p. 135)

\* Blunt with a point.

† Sharply nicked.

‡ Wedge-shaped and nicked. The explanation of these terms was omitted in the Chapter of Simple Leaves.

## PLATE VIII. LEAVES.

### SIMPLE LEAVES CONTINUED.

#### FIG.

- 1 SULCATE (p. 136)
- 2 Teretes (p. 135)

### COMPOUND LEAVES.

- 3 Binate
- 4 Ternate, with the Folioles sessile
- 5 Ternate, with the Folioles petiolate
- 6 Digitate (p. 136)
- 7 Pedate (p. 137)
- 8 Pinnate with an odd one (p. 136)
- 9 —— abrupt (p. 137)
- 10 —— alternately (p. 137)
- 11 —— interruptedly (p. 137)
- 12 —— cirrhose (p. 137)
- 13 —— conjugate (p. 137)
- 14 —— decursively (p. 137)
- 15 —— articulately (p. 137)
- 16 Lyrate \* (p. 131)
- 17 Biternate (p. 137)
- 18 Bipinnate (p. 137)
- 19 Terninate (p. 137)

\* This belongs to Simple Leaves.

Plate 8.

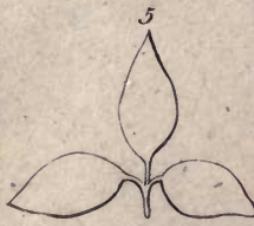
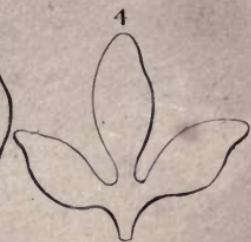
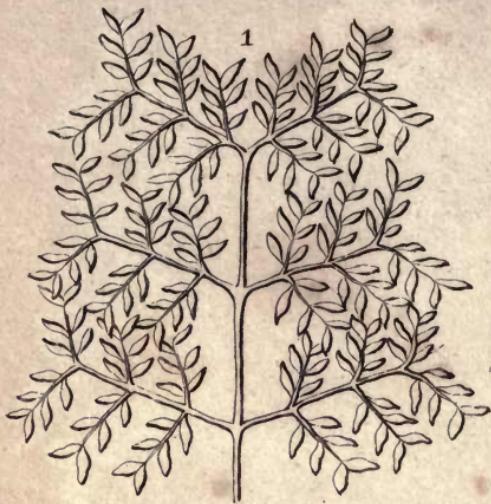






Plate 9.



## PLATE IX. LEAVES.

### COMPOUND LEAVES CONTINUED.

Fig. 1. TRIPINNATE abrupt (p. 137)

Fig. 2. —————— with an odd one (p. 137)

### DETERMINATE LEAVES.

- Fig. 3. *a*, Inflex (p. 140)
- b*, Erect (p. 140)
- c*, Patent (p. 140)
- d*, Horizontal (p. 140)
- e*, Reclined (p. 140)
- f*, Revolute (p. 140)

- Fig. 4. *a*, Seminal (p. 138)
- b*, Cauline (p. 138)
- c*, Rameous (p. 138)
- d*, Floral \* (p. 138)

- Fig. 5. *a*, Peltate (p. 139)
- b*, Petiolate (p. 139)
- c*, Sessile (p. 139)
- d*, Decurrent (p. 139)
- e*, Amplexicaul (p. 139)
- f*, Perfoliate (p. 139)
- g*, Connate (p. 139)
- h*, Vaginant (p. 139)

- Fig. 6. *a*, Articulate† (p. 136)
- b*, Stellate (p. 138)
- c*, Quatern (p. 138)
- d*, Opposite ‡ (p. 138)
- e*, Alternate (p. 138)
- f*, Acerose § (p. 129)
- g*, Imbricate (p. 139)
- h*, Fasciculate (p. 139)

Fig. 7. Parabolic || (p. 129)

Fig. 8. Spatulate (p. 129)

\* This must be distinguished from the Bractea, or floral leaf in Plate L

Fig 11.

† This is a compound leaf.

‡ The definition in the page cited, confines this term to leaves in pairs that cross each other; but by this figure, taken from Linnæus, it appears to be applicable also to leaves in pairs that are not so circumstanced.

§ The definition of this has been given amongst the Simple Leaves, though it stands more properly here.

|| This and Fig. 8. are simple leaves omitted in this place.

P L A T E X.

FULCRA.

Fig. 1. *a*, A Cirrus (p. 141)

*b*, Stipulae (p. 141, 149)

*c*, Concave Glandules (p. 141, 156)

Fig. 2. *a*, Pedicellate\* Glandules (p. 141, 156)

Fig. 3. *a*, Bracteae† differing from the leaves (p. 141)

*b*, The Leaves.

Fig. 4. *a*, Simple Spines (p. 141, 155)

*b*, A Triple Spine.

Fig. 5. *a*, Simple Aculei (p. 141, 155)

*b*, Triple Aculei, or Forks (p. 155)

Fig. 6. *a*, Opposite Leaves (p. 138)

*b*, The Axillae (p. 126, 158)

\* Such as are born on Pedicells, or little Footstalks.

† See the Note on Plate IX. Fig. 6. *dt*

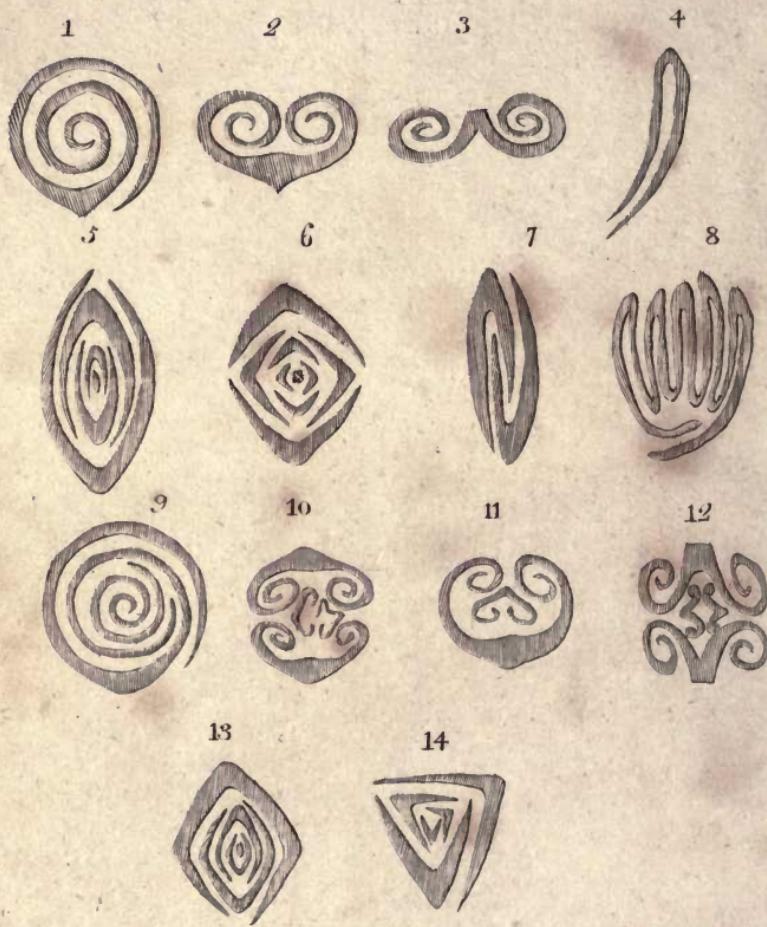
Plate 10.







Plate II.



## P L A T E XI.

### FOLIATION.

#### FIG.

- 1 Convolute (p. 150)
- 2 Involute (p. 150)
- 3 Revolute (p. 150)
- 4 Conduplicate (p. 151)
- 5 Equitant (p. 151)
- 6 Imbricate (p. 151)
- 7 Obvolute (p. 150)
- 8 Plicate (p. 151)
- 9 Convolute\* (p. 150)
- 10 Involute opposite
- 11 — alternate
- 12 Revolute opposite (p. 150)
- 13 Equitant ancipit †
- 14 — triquetrous ‡

} (p. 150 involute)  
} (p. 151 equitant.)

\* More than one leaf convolute. Fig. 1. is a single Convolution.

† Equitant with two prominent angles. See the difference in Fig. 5  
which has not those angles.

‡ Equitant three ways, so as to form a triangle.

## PLATE XII.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Fig. 1. A Corymbus (p. 127)

Fig. 2. An Arillus exemplified in the Fruit of the Euonymus: *a*, the Valvules of the capsule; *b*, a Seed; *c*, the Arillus opened to discover the Seed (p. 11, 33)

Fig. 3. A Verticillus (p. 127)

Fig. 4. *a*, the horned Nectaria in *Aconitum*; *b*, two Peduncles or Styles that support them (p. 6)

Fig. 5. A paleaceous Receptacle of a compound flower shewn in *Rudbeckia*: *a*, the Paleae that part the Florets of the Disk; *b*, the tubulose Florets of the Disk; *c*, the ligulate Corollulae of the Radius; *d*, a ligulate Corollula fallen off (p. 34, 35, 89)

Fig. 6. A Spatha; *b*, a Spadix (p. 3, 12)

Fig. 7. A Racemus (p. 127)

Fig. 8. A tubulose Floret of a Compound Flower (p. 34, 89)

Fig. 9. A monopetalous Hypocrateriform Corolla: *a*, the Tube; *b*, the Limb (p. 5)

Fig. 10. A Nectarium that crowns the Corolla shewn in the Cup of a *Narcissus*; *a*, the Cup or Nectarium (p. 21)

Fig. 11. A Spike (p. 126)

Fig. 12. A calycine Nectarium shewn in the Flower of a *Tropaeolum*; *a*, the Nectarium (p. 21)

Fig. 13. A Nectarium of singular construction shewn in a flower of the *Parnassia*: *a*, five heart-shaped Nectaria terminated by styles or threads, each of which is crowned with a little ball (p. 21)

Fig. 14. A Cyma of the *Laurustinus* (p. 12)

Fig. 15. A Panicle (p. 127)

2 Plate 12.





AN  
EXPLANATION  
OF  
BOTANIC TERMS,

ACCORDING TO THE SEXUAL SYSTEM OF LINNÆUS;

Of various kinds of Roots, the Trunk, Branches, Leaves, and Fructification, in their natural Order.

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---

RADIX THE ROOT. Vide p. 121.

An Organ by which a Plant receives its Nourishment.

DURATION.

- 1 *Annua*, annual, that dies in one year.
- 2 *Biennis*, biennial, that dies in the space of two years.
- 3 *Perennis*, perennial, that regerminates several years successively.

FIGURE.

- 4 *Fibrosa*, fibrous, consisting entirely of filaments.
- 5 *Ramosa*, ramous, subdivided into branchy fibres.
- 6 *Fusiformis*, spindle-shaped, simple, and gradually lessening downward.
- 7 *Præmorsa*, bitten, or gnawed.
- 8 *Repens*, creeping horizontally, and putting forth radicles downward, and shooting upwards.
- 9 *Articulata*, jointed, divided into joints.
- 10 *Dentata*, toothed, having rows of knobs like teeth.
- 11 *Globosa*, round, (158) roots springing from the sides of others.

- 12 *Tuberosa*, tuberous, consisting of fleshy bodies connected by slender fibres.
- 13 *Fascicularis*, bunched, fleshy roots, sessile, (150) connected at the base.
- 14 *Palmata*, handed, fleshy lobate (184) roots like fingers.
- 15 *Bulbosa*, furnished with a bulb (655)
- 16 *Granulata*, granulated, round fleshy roots like seeds.

**TRUNCUS THE TRUNK OR STEM.** Vid. p. 123.

The Organ which supports the Branches, Leaves, and Fructification.

**KINDS.**

- 17 *Caulis*, a Stem, which elevates the fructification and leaves.
- 18 *Culmus*, a Straw, properly the trunk of grasses.
- 19 *Scapus*, a Stalk, elevating the fructification, and not the leaves.
- 20 *Stipes*, a Trunk that expands itself into a leaf.

**DURATION.**

- 21 *Herbaceus*, herb-like, that perishes every year, an annual stem, not woody.
- 22 *Suffruticosus*, suffruticus, half shrubby, the root permanent, and the branches sometimes withering.
- 23 *Fruticosus*, shrubby, with perennial stalks arising from the root, that are woody.
- 24 *Arboreus*, tree-like, with a single woody stem, from the same root.
- 25 *Solidus*, solid, without internal pores.
- 26 *Inanis*, pithy, filled with a spongy substance.
- 27 *Fistulosus*, fistulous, hollow like a pipe.

**DIRECTION.**

- 28 *Erectus*, erect, rising nearly to a perpendicular direction.
- 29 *Strictus*, straight, perpendicular without flexure.
- 30 *Rigidus*, hard, not easily bent.
- 31 *Laxus*, loose, easily bent.
- 32 *Obliquus*, awry, in a direction neither perpendicular nor horizontal.
- 33 *Adscendens*, rising upwards, with a curve like an arch.
- 34 *Declinatus*, declined, bending downwards archways.
- 35 *Incurvatus*, incurvate, bending downwards.
- 36 *Nutans*, nodding, the top or head bent downwards.
- 37 *Diffusus*, diffuse, with spreading branches.
- 38 *Procumbens*, procumbent, lying on the ground.
- 39 *Stoloniferus*, producing shoots or runners from the root.

40 *Sarmentosus*, thread-like, producing roots from the joints.  
 41 *Repens*, creeping, trailing on the ground, and here and there producing roots.  
 42 *Radicans*, rooting, striking root laterally, and fixing to other bodies.  
 43 *Geniculatus*, jointed, divided by knots, or round swellings.  
 44 *Flexuosus*, waved, bent backwards and forwards from bud to bud.  
 45 *Scandens*, climbing, generally by the support of some other body.  
 46 *Volubilis*, twining, growing round some other body in a spiral ascending direction.  
     *Dextrorsum*, twining from the right to the left.  
     *Sinistrorsum*, twining from the left to the right.

## FIGURE.

47 *Teres*, round, cylinder-shaped without angles.  
 48 *Semiteres*, half-round, semicylindrical.  
 49 *Compressus*, flattened with two opposite sides flat.  
 50 *Anceps*, two-edged, flattened with two opposite sides sharp.  
 51 *Angulatus*, angulated, having three or more angles formed by as many intermediate longitudinal cavities.  
     *Acutangulus*, sharp-angled.  
     *Obtusangulus*, obtusely-angled.  
 52 *Triqueter*, three-sided, having three sides that are quite flat.  
 53 *Trigonus*, *Tetragonus*, &c. three-cornered, four-cornered, &c. having three, four, or more prominent angles lengthways.  
 54 *Nudus*, naked, without leaves or other covering.  
 55 *Aphyllus*, without leaves.  
 56 *Foliatus*, leafy, furnished with leaves.  
 57 *Vaginatus*, sheathed, surrounded with a sheath, formed by the base of the leaf.  
 58 *Squamosus*, squamous, covered with scales.  
 59 *Imbricatus*, imbricate, covered with leaves like scales placed like tiles, or the scales of fishes.

## SURFACE.

60 *Suberosus*, suberous, the outward bark, soft, but elastic like cork.  
 61 *Rimosus*, rimous, the outward bark full of cracks and fissures.  
 62 *Tunicatus*, tunicated, coated with skins or membranes.  
 63 *Lævis*, smooth, free from protuberances or inequalities.  
 64 *Striatus*, striate, marked with small lines.  
 65 *Sulcatus*, sulcate, furrowed with deep hollow lines.  
 66 *Glaber*, slippery, smooth, and glossy like glass.

- 67 Scaber, scabrous, covered with rough prominences.
- 68 Muricatus, muricated, covered with sharp points or prickles.
- 69 Tomentosus, tomentose, covered with down.
- 70 Lanatus, woolly.
- 71 Villosum, villous, covered with soft hair.
- 72 Pilosus, pilose, covered with long hairs that are thinly placed.
- 73 Hispidus, hispid, covered with stiff hairs or bristles.
- 74 Aculeatus, aculeate, armed with prickles, 378.
- 75 Spinosus, spinous, armed with thorns, 384.
- 76 Urens, stinging, armed with stings, 391.
- 77 Stipulatus, stipulate, having stipulae, 291.
- 78 Membranatus, membranated, flat like a thin pellucid leaf.
- 79 Bulbiferous, bearing bulbs, 655.

COMPOSITION.

- 80 Enodis, without knots or joints, thickness uniform.
- 81 Simplicissimus, very simple, with few or no branches.
- 82 Simplex, simple, that rises uniform and regular to the top.
- 83 Integer, entire, undivided.
- 84 Articulatus, jointed.
- 85 Prolifer, proliferous, sending forth branches only from the apex.
- 86 Dichotomus, branched always by two, forked.
- 87 Brachiatus, brachiate, branching opposite, the upper pair crossing the next below.
- 88 Subramosus, subramous, having few lateral branches.
- 89 Ramosus, ramous, having many lateral branches.
- 90 Ramosissimus, many branches subdivided without order, in all directions.
- 91 Virgatus, virgated, with many slender twigs.
- 92 Paniculatus, paniculated, whose branches are variously subdivided.
- 93 Fastigiatus, fastigiate, branches arising from a centre to an equal height.
- 94 Patens, spreading, 134.
- 95 Divaricatus, divaricate, branches forming an obtuse angle from the trunk, 105.

RAMI, PARTES CAULIS,  
The Branches, Part of the Stem.

- 96 Alterni, alternate, when they come out single and follow in gradual order, 115.
- 97 Distichi, distichous, in two rows.
- 98 Sparsi, sparsed, scattered without order, 118.

99 *Conferti*, crowded, 119.  
 100 *Opposti*, opposite, 126.  
 101 *Verticillati*, verticillate, branches surrounding the stem,  
     or at the joints like the rays of a wheel.  
 102 *Erecti*, erect, upright, perpendicular.  
 103 *Coarctati*, close together, almost touching towards the top.  
 104 *Divergentes*, divergent, branches growing from the trunk  
     at right angles like rays from a centre.  
 105 *Divaricati*, divaricate, branches shooting from the trunk  
     so as to make an obtuse angle.  
 106 *Deflexi*, deflex, bending downwards arch-wise.  
 107 *Reflexi*, reflex, bending back towards the trunk.  
 108 *Retroflexi*, retroflex, bending backward and forward to-  
     wards the trunk.  
 109 *Fulcrati*, fulcate, having props or supports.

The LEAVES. Vide p. 128.

The Organs by which Plants are put in Motion.

THEIR PLACE. *Folium*

110 *Radicale*, radical, springing from the root.  
 111 *Caulinum*, cauline, springing from the stem.  
 112 *Rameum*, rameous, growing on the branches.  
 113 *Axillare*, axillary, placed at the insertion of the branch.  
 114 *Florale*, floral, placed near the flower, and commonly  
     smaller.

SITUATION. *Folia*

115 *Alterna*, alternate, when they come out single, and fol-  
     low in gradual order.  
 116 *Disticha*, distichous, disposed in two opposite rows,  
     inserted on all sides.  
 117 *Bifaria*, bifarious, inserted only on two opposite sides  
     of a branch or middle rib.  
 118 *Sparsa*, sparsed, scattered in a certain order.  
 119 *Conferta*, confert, crowded together.  
 120 *Imbricata*, imbricate, lying over one another like scales  
     of fishes.  
 121 *Fasciculata*, fasciculate, growing in bunches from one  
     point.  
 122 *Gemina*, *Trina*, &c. two, three, or more together  
     from the same point.  
 123 *Confluentia*, confluent, growing together, or running  
     into one another at the base.  
 124 *Approximata*, approximate, mutually approaching each  
     other.

- 125 **Remota**, remote, placed at some distance from each other.
- 126 **Opposita**, opposite, growing opposite, but in such a manner, that each pair crosses the other above and below.
- 127 **Decussata**, decussated, where the pairs cross each other in a regular manner.
- 128 **Verticillata**, verticillate, whorled, where three or more leaves surround the stem.
- 129 **Terna**, **Quaterna**, &c. three or four together, &c. according to the number of leaves surrounding each joint.

**DIRECTION. Folium**

- 130 **Erectum**, erect, upright, perpendicular.
- 131 **Strictum**, straight, quite perpendicular, without flexure or bending.
- 132 **Rigidum**, rigid, stiff, not easily bent.
- 133 **Adpressum**, adprest, the disk of the leaf pressed towards the stem.
- 134 **Patens**, patent, spreading, making an acute angle with the stem.
- 135 **Horizontale**, horizontal, growing from the stem at right angles.
- 136 **Assurgens**, assurgent, bending upwards, 33.
- 137 **Inflexum**, inflex, bending inwards towards the stem.
- 138 **Reclinatum**, reclinate, bending downwards archwise, the apex ascending.
- 139 **Recurvatum**, recurvate, bent backwards in the form of an arch, the convex side upwards.
- 140 **Revolutum**, revolute, rolled back in form of a scroll.
- 141 **Dependens**, dependent, hanging with the point downwards.
- 142 **Obliquum**, oblique, the base looking upwards, the apex to the horizon.
- 143 **Verticale**, vertical, leaves so situated, that the base is perpendicular to the apex.
- 144 **Resupinatum**, resupinate, when the lower disk of the leaf looks upwards.
- 145 **Submersum**, submersed, sunk under the surface of the water.
- 146 **Natans**, natant, floating on the surface of the water.
- 147 **Radicans**, radicant, striking root.

**INSERTION.**

- 148 **Petiolatum**, petiolate, having a petiole or footstalk, 290.
- 149 **Peltatum**, peltate, having the footstalk inserted into the disk of the leaf.

150 **Sessile**, sessile, sitting immediately on the stem without a footstalk.

151 **Adnatum**, adnate, the upper disk of the leaf adhering to the stem, by an attachment of its base.

152 **Coadunata**, coadunate, several growing together at their base.

153 **Decurrent**, decurrent, where the base of a sessile leaf is elongated, and runs down the stem.

154 **Amplexicaule**, amplexicaul, embracing the stem with its base.

155 **Perfoliatum**, perfoliate, where the base of the leaf entirely surrounds the stem, or when the stalk grows through the centre of the leaf.

156 **Connata**, connate, where two opposite leaves grow together at their bases.

157 **Vaginans**, vaginant, where the base of the leaf forms a tubular sheath that surrounds the stem.

## FIGURE.

158 **Subrotundum**, subrotund, almost round, nearly circular.

159 **Orbiculatum**, orbiculate, of a circular figure.

160 **Ovatum**, ovate, egg-shaped.

161 **Ovale**, oval, the shape of an egg when both ends are equal.

162 **Oblongum**, oblong, twice the length of its breadth.

163 **Parabolicum**, parabolic, like the smaller end of an egg.

164 **Cuneiforme**, cuneiform, wedge-shaped, tapering from the apex to the base.

165 **Spatulatum**, spatulate, rounded at the apex, and narrower and linear at the base.

166 **Rotundatum**, rotundate, rounded, or with angles in a circle.

167 **Lanceolatum**, lanceolate, oblong, and tapering towards both extremities.

168 **Ellipticum**, elliptical, an oval, whose ends are equal.

169 **Lineare**, linear, every where of the same breadth.

170 **Acerosum**, aceroſe, linear, and permanent, like chaff, or the leaves of Pines.

## ANGLES.

171 **Integrum**, entire, undivided, without divisions.

172 **Triangulare**, triangular, &c. three-angled, &c.

173 **Deltoideum**, deltoid, a leaf whose angles are formed like the Greek Delta.

174 **Rhombeum**, rhombus shaped, an irregular four-sided figure resembling the ace of diamonds.

## SINUSES.

175 **Trapeziforme**, trapeziform, a figure of four unequal sides.

176 **Cordatum**,

176 *Cordatum*, cordate, heart-shaped.  
 177 *Reniforme*, reniform, kidney-shaped.  
 178 *Lunatum*, lunate, shaped like a half moon.  
 179 *Sagittatum*, sagittate, arrow-shaped.  
 180 *Hastatum*, hastate, spear-shaped.  
 181 *Runcinatum*, runcinate, like the teeth of a great saw whose serratures are bent downwards.  
 182 *Panduriforme*, panduriform, fiddle-shaped.  
 183 *Fissum*, slit, divided into linear partitions.  
 184 *Lobatum*, lobate, divided into lobes.  
 185 *Bilobum*, *Trilobum*, &c. two and three-lobed, &c. according to the number of the lobes.  
 186 *Partitum*, partite, divided almost to the base; the number of divisions is expressed by the terms *bipartite*, *tripartite*, &c.  
 187 *Palmatum*, palmate, divided like a hand.  
 188 *Lyratum*, lyrate, lyre-shaped, with transverse divisions broadest at the apex; the lower ones gradually less, and more distant.  
 189 *Pinnatifidum*, pinnatifid, deeply divided into transverse, lateral, oblong segments.  
 190 *Sinuatum*, sinuate, divided into lateral hollows.  
 191 *Laciniatum*, lacinate, divided into segments.  
 192 *Squarrosum*, squarrose, divided into elevated segments, not plane or parallel, as in the calyx of some *Syngenesious* plants.

## MARGIN.

193 *Integerimum*, very entire, without any incision.  
 194 *Crenatum*, crenate, where the margin is notched at right angles to the centre, without inclining to either extremity.  
 195 *Serratum*, serrate, sawed, notches like the teeth of a saw, inclining all the same way, either towards the point, or base.  
 196 *Ciliatum*, ciliate, where bristles are arranged in a parallel order on the margin of the leaf, like eye-lashes.  
 197 *Dentatum*, dentate, toothed, points like teeth protruding from the margin of the leaf, at some distance from each other.  
 198 *Spinosum*, spinose, where the margin is armed with sharp spines.  
 199 *Cartilagineum*, cartilagineous, where the margin is hard and tough.  
 200 *Repandum*, repand, where the margin is waved.

201 **Lacerum**, lacerate, where the margin is variously divided, as if torn.  
 202 **Erosum**, erose, where the margin is sinuate, as if gnawed with teeth.  
 203 **Membranaceum**, membranaceous, where the margin is thin and pellucid.  
 204 **Dædaleum**, dedalous, where the margin has many various windings and turnings.

**APEX.**

205 **Obtusum**, obtuse, where the point is rounded.  
 206 **Emarginatum**, emarginate, where the apex is notched.  
 207 **Retusum**, retuse, terminating in an obtuse hollow.  
 208 **Præmorsum**, premorse, where the termination appears as if bitten off.  
 209 **Truncatum**, truncate, terminating in a line as if cut off.  
 210 **Acutum**, acute, terminating in a sharp angle.  
 211 **Acuminatum**, acuminate, terminating in a sharp point.  
 212 **Cuspidatum**, cuspidate, terminating in a point like a spear.  
 213 **Mucronatum**, mucronate, terminating in a small prickle.  
 214 **Cirrhosum**, cirrhose, terminating in a clasper or tendril,  
     292

**SURFACE.**

215 **Nudum**, naked, without hairs or excrescences.  
 216 **Glabrum**, smooth, slippery.  
 217 **Nitidum**, glossy, smooth, and shining.  
 218 **Lucidum**, lucid, bright, reflecting light.  
 219 **Coloratum**, coloured, of a colour different from green.  
 220 **Nervosum**, nervous, with nerves extended from the base to the apex.  
 221 **Trinerve**, where three nerves join at the base and apex.  
 222 **Triplinerve**, where three nerves are each divided into three more above the base.  
 223 **Trinervatum**, where three nerves run into each other at the base.  
 224 **Enerve**, without nerves, opposite to nervous.  
 225 **Lineatum**, lined, with depressed nerves or hollow lines.  
 226 **Sulcatum**, furrowed with deep lines.  
 227 **Venosum**, veined, with veins running many ways.  
 228 **Rugosum**, rugose, wrinkled, shrivelled, rough.  
 229 **Bullatum**, studded, bladdery, alternately convex and concave.  
 230 **Lacunosum**, where the disk of the leaf is depressed into deep cavities between the veins that run parallel from the disk to the margin.  
 231 **Avene**, without veins.

232 *Punctatum*, punctate, with hollow scattered punctures.  
 233 *Papillosum*, papillose, covered with fleshy punctures.  
 234 *Papulosum*, papulose, covered with vascular punctures.  
 235 *Viscidum*, viscid, covered with a viscid humour.  
 236 *Villosum*, villous, covered with soft hairs.  
 237 *Tomentosum*, downy, covered with downy hairs.  
 238 *Sericum*, silky, covered with soft silky hairs.  
 239 *Lanatum*, woolly, covered with woolly hairs.  
 240 *Barbatum*, bearded, hairs growing in tufts.  
 241 *Pilosum*, pilous, covered with long hairs that appear distinctly.  
 242 *Scabrum*, rough, covered with rigid punctures raised above the surface.  
 243 *Hispidum*, hispid, covered with hard bristles.  
 244 *Aculeatum*, prickly, covered with sharp prickles (378)  
 245 *Strigosum*, strigous, armed with lance-shaped prickles (167).

## EXPANSION.

246 *Planum*, plane, with a flat and equal surface.  
 247 *Canaliculatum*, channelled, a deep channel or furrow, running lengthways.  
 248 *Concavum*, concave, when the disk is arched from the margin, and forms a hollow.  
 249 *Convexum*, convex, opposite to concave: these two terms arise from the same cause, the margin being too tight for the expansion of the disk; therefore if a leaf is concave on one side, it is convex on the other.  
 250 *Cucullatum*, hollowed, when the sides of a leaf press together at the base, and expand towards the apex.  
 251 *Plicatum*, plaited, folded in sharp flexures from the disk to the margin.  
 252 *Undatum*, waved, the flexures or folds being obtuse from the disk to the margin.  
 253 *Crispum*, curled, where the margin is plaited, but the folds do not reach to the middle rib of the disk.

## SUBSTANCE.

254 *Membranaceum*, skinny, pellucid, without any fleshy substance.  
 255 *Scariosum*, of a dry parched substance, that sounds when touched.  
 256 *Gibbum*, gouty, when both sides of a leaf are bunched out by a copious quantity of pulp.  
 257 *Teres*, cylindrical, or pillar-shaped.

258 **Depressum**, more pulpy in the disk, and flattened towards the sides.

259 **Compressum**, more flattened in the disk, and pulpy towards the sides.

260 **Carinatum**, carinate, the lower part of the disk prominent lengthways.

261 **Compactum**, compact, of a solid substance.

262 **Tubulosum**, tubulous, the inside hollow without pith.

263 **Pulposum**, pulpos, of a fleshy pulpy substance.

264 **Carnosum**, fleshy, the inside of a solid pulp.

265 **Triquetrum**, triquetrous, three-cornered lengthways.

266 **Anceps**, two-angled or edged lengthways.

267 **Lingulatum**, tongue-shaped, linear, fleshy, the lower side convex.

268 **Ensiforme**, sword-shaped, double-edged, gradually lessening.

269 **Subulatum**, subulate, linear at the base, and smaller towards the point.

270 **Acinaciforme**, scymitar-shaped, fleshy, and compressed, one side convex sharp, the other straight and thicker.

271 **Dolabriiforme**, hatchet-shaped, compressed, and half round, gibbous outward, the edge sharp, the lower part rounded.

**DURATION.**

272 **Deciduum**, deciduous, finished, and falling off in one summer.

273 **Caducum**, cadent, falling off, of short duration, not abiding through the summer.

274 **Persistens**, persisting, abiding, lasting or remaining more than one summer.

275 **Perenne**, perennial, continuing green many years.

276 **Sempervirens**, evergreen, green at all times of the year.

**COMPOSITION.**

277 **Articulatum**, articulate, a leaf having a little leaf growing out of its point.

278 **Conjugatum**, conjugate, winged, the little leaves or wings coming by pairs.

279 **Digitatum**, digitate, a single footstalk connecting the little leaves at its top.

280 **Binatum**, **Ternatum**, **Quinatum**, &c. terminating by two, three, or five little leaves or folioles.

281 **Pedatum**, pedate, like the toes of the feet, the footstalk dividing sideways obliquely, and connecting many folioles.

282 *Pinnatum*, pinnate, winged, a simple footstalk connecting many little leaves sidewise.

283 *Bijugum*, thus *Trijuga*, *Quadrijuga*, *Quinquejuga*, *Sejuga*, &c. winged, but the little leaves coming by pairs, and are four, six, eight, ten, twelve, &c.

*Cum impari*, winged, not terminating in pairs, but with an odd foliole.

*Abrupte pinnatum*, abruptly winged, terminating without a tendril, or an odd foliole.

*Cirrhosum*, cirrhous, terminating in a tendril or clasper (292)

*Foliolis oppositis* (126) the little leaves growing opposite.

*Foliolis alternis*, (115) the little leaves growing alternate.

— *ruptis*, the little leaves, alternately smaller, broken.

— *Decursivis*, the footstalks of the little leaves running down the middle rib, or *Rachis* (158.)

DECOMPOSITION.

284 *Bigeminum*, the footstalk, forked by two's (86) connecting many little leaves.

285 *Biternatum*, doubled by threes (280)

286 *Bipinnatum*, double winged (282)

TRIPLE COMPOSITION.

287 *Tergenimum*, triple-budded.

288 *Tr ternatum*, three times three.

289 *Tripinnatum*, three ways winged (p. 86)

## FULCRA, PROPS. Vid. p. 140.

Supports for the better sustaining the different parts of Plants.

290 *Petiolum*, a footstalk that sustains the leaf.

291 *Stipula*, a scale at the base of the footstalk which it supports.

292 *Cirrus*, claspers or tendrils, growing like threads, in a spiral form, which take hold on plants, or any other body near them.

293 *Pubes*, a downy hair in all plants.

294 *Arma*, armed with points, to keep off animals from hurting them.

295 *Bractea*, floral leaves, the face and texture different from other leaves.

296 *Pedunculus*, the footstalk or prop that sustains the fructification.

## PETIOLUS, FOOTSTALK of the LEAF; p. 127.

## FIGURE.

297 *Linearis*, (169) linear, every where of the same breadth.  
 298 *Alatus*, winged, spread out at the sides.  
 299 *Clavatus*, clubbed, thickened towards the point.  
 300 *Membranaceus*, flat, thin, and generally pellucid.  
 301 *Teres*, (257) rounded like a cylinder, pillar-shaped.  
 302 *Semiteres*, (48) half-rounded, like a split column.  
 303 *Triqueter*, (52) three-sided.

## MAGNITUDE.

304 *Brevissimus*, very short, when the length of the foot-stalk is not equal to the length of the leaf.  
 305 *Brevis*, short, not quite so long as the leaf.  
 306 *Mediocris*, of the length of the leaf.  
 307 *Longus*, longer than the leaf.  
 308 *Longissimus*, something longer than the leaf.

## INSERTION.

309 *Insertus*, inserted, joined.  
 310 *Adnatus*, (151) adhering to.  
 311 *Decurrens*, (153) running down the branch.  
 312 *Amplexicaulis*, (154) embracing the stalk with its base.  
 313 *Appendiculatus*, a leafy appendage, adhering to the base of a leaf.

## DIRECTION.

314 *Erectus* (130) upright.  
 315 *Patens* (134) spreading.  
 316 *Assurgens* (136) bending upwards in a kind of arch.  
 317 *Recurvatus* (139) bent backwards.

## SURFACE.

318 *Glaber* (216) smooth.  
 319 *Aculeatus* (244) prickly.  
 320 *Nudus* (215) naked.  
 321 *Articulatus* (84) jointed.  
 322 *Spinescens*, hard and sharp.

## STIPULÆ, APPENDAGES to the LEAF; p. 152.

323 *Geminae*, two and two by pairs.  
 324 *Solitariae*, single, scattered.  
 325 *Laterales*, inserted in the sides.  
 326 *Extrafoliaceae*, on the outside, below the base of the Petiole.  
 327 *Intrafoliaceae*, on the inside, above the base of the petiole.  
 328 *Opposi-*

328 *Oppositifoliaceae*, opposite, placed on the sides at the base of the leaf.

329 *Caducae* (273) falling off, withering before the leaf.

330 *Deciduae* (272) falling annually.

331 *Persistentes*, abiding after the leaf falls off.

332 *Spinescentes* (322) hard and sharp, like a spine or prickle.

333 *Sessiles* (150) squat, having no footstalk.

334 *Adnatae* (151) adhering to the branch by an attachment of its upper surface.

335 *Decurrentes* (153) running down the branch.

336 *Vaginantes* (157) surrounding the stem like a sheath

337 *Subulate* (269) awl-shaped.

338 *Lanceolatae* (167) lance-shaped.

339 *Sagittatae* (179) arrow-shaped.

340 *Lunatae* (178) moon-shaped.

341 *Erectae* (180) upright.

342 *Patentes* (184) spreading.

343 *Integerrimae* (193) entire.

344 *Serratae* (195) sawed.

345 *Ciliatae* (196) lashed like the eye.

346 *Dentatae* (197) toothed.

347 *Fissae* (183) split.

### CIRRHUS, a TENDRIL OR CLASPER; p. 141.

348 *Axillaris* (113) at the insertion of the branch.

349 *Foliaris*, sitting on a leaf.

350 *Petiolaris*, growing on the footstalk of the leaf (290.)

351 *Peduncularis* (296) growing on the footstalk of the flower.

352 *Simplex*, undivided.

353 *Trifidus*, divided in three parts.

354 *Multifidus*, divided in many parts.

355 *Convolutus*, twisting in the same direction as the sun, in rings.

356 *Revolutus*, revolute, rolled back in half-spiral rings.

### PUBES, DOWN OR PUBESCENCE. Vid. p. 153.

357 *Pili*, excretory ducts, long distinct hairs.

358 *Lana*, wool, curled hairs and thick.

359 *Barba*, bearded tufts of parallel hairs.

360 *Tomentum*, down, hairs scarcely conspicuous.

361 *Strigae*, strong, hard, flat hairs.

362 Setae, bristles, rigid, round hairs.  
 363 — Simplices, single, not divided.  
 364 — Hamosae, hooked, by which they easily adhere to animals.  
 365 — Ramosae, s. *Furcatæ*, subdivided into little branches, or forked.  
 366 — Plumosae, feathery, composed of fine down or hairs.  
 367 — Stellatae, starry, disposed cross-wise.  
 368 Hami, hooks, prickles with recurved points.  
 369 Glochides, prickles with the points turned back, having many teeth.  
 370 Glandulæ, glands, little teats for throwing out the excrementitious humour of plants; these are either *Sessiles*, squat; *Stipitatae*, having a footstalk; or, *Porosæ*, having a pore, often perforating a leaf.  
 371 Utriculi, little vessels replete with secretory liquor.  
 372 — Foliacei, inserted in the leaves.  
 373 — Petiolares (350) inserted in the footstalk of the leaf.  
 374 — Pedunculares (351) inserted in the footstalk of the flower.  
 375 — Stipulares (291) inserted in the Stipulae.  
 376 Viscositas, a humour of a clammy quality.  
 377 Glutinositas, a humour whose quality is of a lubricating slippery nature.

## ARMA, ARMS; p. 41.

378 Aculei, sharp prickles fixed in the bark of plants.  
 379 — Recti, straight without bending.  
 380 Incurvi, bent inwards.  
 381 — Recurvi, bent outwards.  
 382 Furcae, Prickles divided into many forks.  
 383 — Bifidae, and Trifidae, by two, and three, or according to the number of divisions.  
 384 Spina, a spine, a prickle fixed in the wood of the trunk or branch.  
 385 — Terminalis, terminating the branch.  
 386 — Axillaris (113) growing from the insertion of the branch.  
 387 — Calycina, growing on the cup.  
 388 — Foliaris (349) growing on the leaf.  
 389 — Simplex (363) single.  
 390 — Divisa, divided at the point.

391 Stimuli, stings, that make inflammatory punctures, which go off with an itching.

BRACTEÆ, FLORAL LEAVES; p. 141.

392 Coloratae (219) coloured.  
 393 Caducae (273) falling off with the flower.  
 394 Deciduae (272) falling off.  
 395 Persistentes (274) abiding.  
 396 Coma, a bractea, terminating the stalk above the flower, distinguished by its magnitude or colour.

PEDUNCULUS, FOOTSTALK of a FLOWER; p. 125.

397 Partialis, in some flowers growing from the common footstalk.  
 398 Communis, a footstalk common to many flowers.  
 399 Pedicellus, a little footstalk, proper to flowers that have a common footstalk (398.)  
 400 Scapus, a peduncle rising from the root, resembling a stalk.

PLACE.

401 Radicalis (110) springing from the root.  
 402 Caulinus (111) springing from the stem.  
 403 Rameus (112) growing from the branch.  
 404 Petiolaris (350) growing from the petiole.  
 405 Cirriferus, (292) growing from the tendril or clasper.  
 406 Terminalis (385) terminating the branch.  
 407 Axillaris (113) at the insertion of the branch or leaf.  
 408 Oppositifolius (328) having opposite leaves.  
 409 Lateriflorus (325) flowering at the sides.  
 410 Intrafoliaceus (327) within the leaves.  
 411 Extrafoliaceus (326) on the outside of the leaves.

SITUATION.

412 Alterni (115) alternate.  
 413 Sparsi (118) scattered.  
 414 Oppositi (126) opposite.  
 415 Verticillati (128) in circles round the stem.

NUMBER.

416 Solitarius (324) single.  
 417 Geminatus (323) by twos.  
 418 Umbellula sessilis, many peduncles from the same centre, produced of the same height.

DIRECTION.

419 Adpressus (133) pressed towards the stem.

420 *Erectus* (130) upright.  
 421 *Patens* (134) spreading.  
 422 *Cernuus*, the point looking downwards.  
 423 *Resupinatus* (144) looking upwards.  
 424 *Declinatus* (34) bent downwards archways.  
 425 *Nutans* (36) nodding, hanging downwards.  
 426 *Flaccidus*, slender, weak, when the weight of a proper flower makes it hang downwards.  
 427 *Ascendens* (33) rising upwards archwise.  
 428 *Pendulus*, hanging loose.  
 429 *Strictus* (29) straight.  
 430 *Flexuosus*, bending from one flower to another.  
 431 *Retrofractus*, bent backward and forward, as if broken.  
 432 *Uniflorus*, *biflorus*, *triflorus*, &c. *multiflorus*, one flower, two flowers, three flowers, &c. many flowers according to the number of flowers growing on the foot-stalk.

## STRUCTURE.

433 *Teres* (47) round like a cylinder.  
 434 *Triqueter* (52) three-sided.  
 435 *Tetragonous* (53) four-angled.  
 436 *Filiformis*, thread-shaped, everywhere of equal thickness.  
 437 *Attenuatus*, lessening gradually in thickness towards the point.  
 438 *Clavatus*, clubbed, thick towards the point (299.)  
 439 *Incrassatus*, gradually thickening upwards.  
 440 *Nudus* (215) naked.  
 441 *Squamosus* (58) scaly.  
 442 *Foliatus* (56) leafy.  
 443 *Bracteatus* (295) furnished with floral leaves.  
 444 *Geniculatus* (43) jointed.  
 445 *Articulatus* (84) knotted.

## INFLORESCENTIA, INFLORESCENCE; (vid. p. 158.)

Is the Manner by which Flowers are joined to the Plant by the Peduncle or Footstalk.

446 *Verticillus*, whorled, many flowers growing round the stalk in a circle.  
 447 ————— *Sessilis*, squat, without any manifest foot-stalk.  
 448 ————— *Pedunculatus*, with a peduncle elevating the flowers.  
 449 ————— *Nudus* (450, 451) opposite to the following.

450 *Verticillus Involucratus* (520) furnished with an involu-crum.

451 ————— *Bracteatus* (443) having floral leaves.

452 ————— *Confertus*, the footstalks crowded together.

453 ————— *Distans*, the footstalks distant.

454 *Capitulum*, a head, flowers collected into a globe or head.

455 ————— *Subrotundum* (456) nearly of a globular figure, almost round.

456 ————— *Globosum*, globular, perfectly round.

457 ————— *Dimidiatum*, halved, like a globe cut into two parts.

458 ————— *Foliosum*, leafy, leaves intermixed with the flowers.

459 ————— *Nudum*, naked, without leaves or bristles.

460 *Fasciculatus*, *flos*, bunched, a flower growing in bunches.

461 *Spica*, sessile flowers growing alternate on a common peduncle.

462 ————— *Simplex*, a single spike, undivided.

463 ————— *Composita*, many little spikes growing from the common peduncle.

464 ————— *Glomerata*, many little spikes crowded together.

465 ————— *Ovata* (160) egg-shaped.

466 ————— *Ventricosa* (256) swoln, gouty.

467 ————— *Cylindrica*, pillar-shaped.

468 ————— *Interrupta*, spikes alternately smaller.

469 ————— *Imbricata* (120) scaled.

470 ————— *Articulata* (84) knotted, jointed.

471 ————— *Ramosa*, branching variously.

472 ————— *Linearis* (169) linear, of equal width, lengthwise.

473 ————— *Ciliata* (196) lashed.

474 ————— *Foliacea*, leafy.

475 ————— *Comosa*, terminating in little leaves.

476 *Corymbus* (461) a kind of spike, whose flowers are fur-nished with footstalks, so proportioned to their situa-tion, as to elevate all the flowers of the spike to the same height.

477 *Thrysus* (489) a kind of crowded panicle of an ovate form.

478 *Racemus*, a bunch of flowers, the peduncles coming at the sides.

479 ————— *Simplex*, undivided.

480 ————— *Compositus*, divided into many.

481 ————— *Unilateralis*, all the flowers growing on one side.

482 **Racemus** Secundus, the flowers all bending to one side.  
 483 ——— **Pedatus** (281) the footstalk coming on one side like the toes of the feet.  
 484 ——— **Conjugatus** (278) joined by twos.  
 485 ——— **Erectus** (130) upright.  
 486 ——— **Laxus** (31) loose, not closely connected.  
 487 ——— **Nudus** (459) naked.  
 488 ——— **Foliatus** (56) leafy.  
 489 **Panicula**, flowers scattered on peduncles that are divided in different forms.  
 490 ——— **Simplex**, having few flowers.  
 491 ——— **Composita**, many florets coming together.

### FRUCTIFICATIO, FRUCTIFICATION.

Temporary Parts of Vegetables called the Organs of Generation.

492 **Calyx**, a flower cup, is the termination of the outer bark of the plant, present in the fructification.  
 493 **Perianthium**, a flower cup, whose station is close to the fructification.  
 494 ——— **Fructificationis**, when it includes the stamina and german.  
 495 ——— **Floris**, containing the stamina without the german.  
 496 ——— **Fructus**, containing the german without the stamina.  
 497 ——— **Proprium**, without respect to the flower.  
 498 ——— **Monophyllum**, consisting of one leaf.  
 499 ——— **Polyphyllosum**, consisting of many leaves.  
 500 ——— **2—5 fidum** (183) divided into two, three, four, or five divisions.  
 501 ——— **2—5 partitum** (186) divided almost to the base from two to five.  
 502 ——— **Integrum**, entire (171) undivided.  
 503 ——— **Tubulosum** (262) tube shaped.  
 504 ——— **Patens** (134) spreading.  
 505 ——— **Reflexum**, the parts bent backwards.  
 506 ——— **Inflatum**, puffed out like a bladder.  
 507 ——— **Abbreviatum**, shorter than the tube of the corolla.  
 508 ——— **Obtusum** (205) the divisions rounded.  
 509 ——— **Acutum** (210) the divisions sharp.  
 510 ——— **Spinosum** (75) bearing spines.  
 511 ——— **Aculeatum** (244) bearing prickles.

512 Perianthium Superum, when the germen is below the receptacle.

513 ————— Inferum, when the germen is above the receptacle.

514 ————— Commune, a common calyx, containing many florets, as in compound flowers.

515 ————— Imbricatum, scaled, various scales lying over one another.

516 ————— Squarrosum, with scales pointing many ways.

517 ————— Scariosum, having scales ; their margins are membranaceous, hard, dry, and sounding, when touched.

518 ————— Turbinatum, top-shaped, like an obverse cone.

519 ————— Calyculatum, when a lesser calyx is added, and encircles the base of the larger one.

520 Involucrum, a kind of calyx standing remote from the flower.

521 ————— Universale, in umbelliferous plants, standing under the universal umbel.

522 ————— Partiale, an Involucrum standing under the partial umbel.

523 ————— Proprium, always under the flower.

524 Gluma, a husk, a cup belonging to grasses, whose flowers it embraces with the valves folded over.

525 ————— Uniflora, when it embraces one flower.

526 ————— Multiflora, when it includes many flowers.

527 ————— Univalvis, when there is constantly but one scale.

528 ————— Bivalvis, when there are two valves.

529 ————— Multivalvis, when there are many scales or more than two.

530 ————— Colorata (219) coloured.

531 ————— Glabra (216) smooth.

532 ————— Hispida (243) covered with hard hairs.

533 ————— Mutica, without point or arista.

534 ————— Arista, an awl-shaped beard growing on the husk.

535 ————— Terminalis, terminating and fixed to the top of the husk.

536 ————— Dorsalis, fixed on the outside of the husk.

537 ————— Recta, growing perpendicular.

538 ————— Tortilis, twisted.

539 **Gluma**, Geniculata (43) jointed.  
 540 ————— Recurvata (139) recurved.  
 541 **Amentum**, ex Receptaculo (635) a catkin proceeding from a common receptacle, resembling the chaff of corn.  
 542 **Spatha**, a sheath, a kind of cup bursting out lengthways.  
 543 ————— **Univalvis**, of one valve, opening on one side.  
 544 ————— **Dimidiata**, halved, the inner one covering the fructification on one side, and the outer one on the other.  
 545 **Calyptora**, a veil or hood, covering the antheræ, in mosses.  
 546 ————— **Recta**, straight, every where equal.  
 547 ————— **Obliqua**, oblique, bent on one side.  
 548 **Volva**, a membranaceous calyx belonging to the fungi.  
 549 ————— **Approximata**, close to the head.  
 550 ————— **Remota**, at some distance from the head.  
 551 **Corolla**, the termination of the inner bark, present in the flower.  
 552 **Petalum**, a petal, a part of the corolla when divided into many.  
 553 **Tubus**, a tube, the lower part of a flower with one petal.  
 554 **Unguis**, a claw, the lower part of a polypetalous flower, by which it is fixed to the receptacle.  
 555 **Limbus**, the upper part of a monopetalous flower expanded.  
 556 **Lamina**, the upper spreading part of a polypetalous flower.  
**Corolla monopetala**, vel polypetala, &c. from one to many petals, or according to the number.  
 557 ————— **Regularis** of an equal figure, the size of all the parts proportional to one another.  
 558 ————— **Irregularis**, when the limb and other parts are disproportionate.  
 559 ————— **Inæqualis**, when the different sizes of the parts do not correspond but in proportion to one another.  
 560 ————— **Globosa**, globe-shaped.  
 561 ————— **Campanulata**, bell-shaped.  
 562 ————— **Infundibuliformis**, funnel-shaped.  
 563 ————— **Rotata**, wheel-shaped.  
 564 ————— **Hypocrateriformis**, salver-shaped.  
 565 ————— **Ringens**, gaping, irregular, with two lips.  
**Galea**, the upper lip gaping.  
**Labiata**, instead of gaping, the lower lip stands forwards.

566 **Faux**, the jaws gaping between the divisions of the corollæ, where the tube terminates.

567 **Corolla personata** (565) gaping, but shut between the lips with a palate.

568 **Cruciata**, having four equal spreading petals.

569 **Concava** (248) hollow.

570 **Patens** (134) spreading.

571 **Papilionacea**, butterfly-shaped, irregular. *Carina*, the keel, the lower petal often in form of a boat, *Vexillum*, the standard, or upper petal ascending. *Alæ*, the wings, standing single on each side.

572 **Composita**, compound flowers, having many florets in a common perianthium, above the common receptacle.

573 **Ligulata**, tongue-shaped, florets whose limb is plane, and expanded outward.

574 **Tubulosa**, florets that are all tubular and equal.

575 **Radiata**, when the florets are tubular in the disk, and radiate and ligulate in the margin.

576 **Nectarium**, honey-pores, that part of the flower bearing honey.

577 **Proprium**, properly so called, as a distinct part from the petal.

578 **Petalimum**, when inserted into the petal.

579 **Stamen**, the male organ of generation furnished with a viscus, designed for the preparation of the pollen.

580 **Filamentum**, thread, the part that elevates, and is connected to the antheræ.

581 **Æqualia**, equal, when they are all of an equal length.

582 **Inæqualia**, unequal, when some are long and others short.

583 **Connata**, when joined in one body, but their number, figure, and insertion expressed.

584 **Anthera**, that part of the flower big with the pollen, which it emits when come to maturity.

585 **Distinctæ**, not cohering.

586 **Connatæ**, joined by the sides into one body.

587 **Pollen**, powder, of the antheræ, destined for the impregnation of the germen, and bursting in a viscous humour, into fine atoms, is by a prolific blast scattered on the stigma.

588 **Pistillum**, a viscous humour adhering to the fruit for the reception of the pollen, and is the female organ of generation.

589 **Ger-**

589 Germen, the immature rudiment of the fruit within the flower.

590 —— Superum, when included in the corollæ.

591 —— Inferum, when below the corollæ.

592 Stylus, that part of the pistillum which elevates the stigma from the germen.

593 Stigma, the female uterus, at the top of the pistil, furnished with a moist humour.

594 Pericarpium, the womb of the plant big with the seeds, which it emits when mature.

595 Capsula, a hollow pericarpium, which cleaves or opens in some determinate manner.

596 Valvula, an opening, a part of the capsule, or outer cover to the fruit.

597 Loculamentum, a kind of arched cell, for the lodgement of the seeds.

598 Dissepimentum, partitions of the fruit, which divide the pericarpium into cells.

599 Bicapsularis, two capsules, Tricapsularis, &c. three capsules, or according to the number.

600 Bilocularis, &c. two cells, &c. according to the number.

601 Tricocca, a capsule, with three protuberant knobs, which divide into three cells.

602 Didyma, a capsule with two gibbous knobs, which divide into two cells.

603 Siliqua, a pericarpium of two valves, in which the seeds are fixed alternately to the opposite sutures.

604 —— Compressa, flattened, the opposite sides coming nearly together.

605 —— Torulosa, brawny protuberances, when the pericarpium is bunched out by the seeds.

606 —— Articulata, interrupted by arched joints.

607 Parallelum Dissepimentum, the width or diameter of the dissepiment to which the valves adhere.

608 Transversum dissepimentum, dissepiments running cross-wise.

609 Legumen, a pericarpium of two valves, the seed fixed to one suture only.

610 Isthmis interceptum, pods with various cross divisions, forming distinct cells.

611 Folliculus, a pericarpium of one valve, gaping lengthwise on one side, without the seeds being fixed to the suture.

612 **Drupa**, a pulpy pericarpium without valves, containing a stone or nut (633)

613 — **Succulenta**, containing a pulpy humour.

614 — **Sicca**, opposite to the foregoing, dry.

615 **Pomum**, an apple, a fleshy pericarpium without valves, containing a capsule.

616 **Bacca**, a berry, a pulpy pericarpium without valves containing naked seeds.

617 **Nidulantia semina**, seeds nestling in the pulp of a berry.

618 **Strobilus**, a pericarpium formed from an **Amentum**, with hard scales lying over each other, as in the pine tree.

619 **Semen**, seed, the rudiment of a new plant ; seeds are known according to their number, figure, superficies, and consistence.

620 **Hilum**, the eye, an external scar of the seed, where it has been fixed to the fruit or receptacle.

621 **Corculum**, the essence of a new plant within the seed.

622 **Plumula**, part of the **Corculum**, the ascending scaly part of the plant.

623 **Rostellum**, the descending part of the **Corculum** that forms the root.

624 **Cotyleden**, the side lobes of the seed of a porous substance, and perishing.

625 **Corona**, a crown, a little cup adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

626 **Pappus**, a downy feathered cup, adhering to the top of the seed, by which it flies.

627 — **Stipitatus**, a kind of thread-like trunk, elevating the down, and connecting it with the seeds.

628 — **Capillaris**, hairs undivided.

629 — **Plumosus**, having feathery hairs.

630 **Cauda**, thread terminating the seed.

631 **Hamus**, a hooked seed adhering to animals.

632 **Ala**, a membranaceous wing fixed to the seed.

633 **Nux**, a nut, a seed covered with a bony epidermis, having one, two, or more cells.

634 **Arillus**, the proper exterior coat of a seed that falls off spontaneously, and is either cartilaginous, or succulent.

635 **Receptaculum**, the base by which the parts of fructification are connected.

636 — **Commune**, containing many flowers and fruit.

637 Receptaculum Punctatum, a Receptacle marked with hollow punctures.

638 ————— Pilosum (241) hairy.

639 ————— Paleaceum, chaffy scales which distinguish the florets.

640 ————— Planum (246) plain, a flat surface.

641 ————— Convexum (249) the disk elevated.

642 ————— Conicum, cone-shaped, rounded and lessening towards the point.

643 ————— Subulatum (269) awl-shaped.

644 Compositus flos, a compound flower, with the receptacle spread out and entire, the florets sessile.

645 Aggregatus-flos, an aggregate flower, the receptacle enlarged, and the florets on little peduncles.

646 Umbella, an umbel, a receptacle which from a common centre, runs out into thread-shaped footstalks of proportionate lengths.

647 ————— Simplex, when the footstalks proceed from one and the same centre of the receptacle.

648 ————— Composita, when every footstalk of the general umbel produces a partial umbel.

649 ————— Universalis, composed of many simple umbels.

650 ————— Partialis, a little umbel, a part supported by the universal umbel.

651 ————— Prolifera, an umbel more than decompound.

652 Cyma, a receptacle producing many footstalks from the same centre, that are of unequal lengths, the partial ones irregular on long fastigiate peduncles.

653 Rachis, a thread-shaped receptacle, the flowers adhering to it lengthwise, and forming a spike.

654 Spadix, the receptacle of a palm, produced within a spatha or sheath, divided into branches that bear the fruit.

655 Bulbus, is an Hybernacle placed on the descending caudex, and contains the rudiment of the plant and leaf that perishes.

656 ————— Solidus, a solid fleshy bulb, without any internal divisions.

657 ————— Tunicatus, bulbs having coats lying over each other like the onion.

658 ————— Squamatus, bulbs consisting of imbricated scales, as in the lily.

659 ————— Caulinus, bulbs growing on the stalk of the plant.

660 Gemma, a bud, is an hybernacle of the future plant with its leaves.

661 Gemma *Petiolaris*, inclosing the rudiments of the leaves.  
 662 — *Stipularis*, inclosing the stipulæ.  
 663 — *Corticalis*, consisting of cortical squamæ.  
 664 — *Foliaris*, containing the leaf and not the flowers.  
 665 — *Floralis*, containing the flower and not the leaf.  
 666 — *Communis*, containing both the leaf and the flowers.  
 667 — *Vernatio*, the position of the leaf within the bud.  
 668 — *Conduplicata*, when the parallel sides of a leaf approach.  
 669 — *Convoluta*, rolled together in a spiral form.  
 670 — *Involuta*, rolled inwards spirally from the lateral margins.  
 671 — *Revoluta*, rolled spirally backwards from the lateral margin.  
 672 — *Obvoluta*, rolled together, one margin embracing the other alternately.  
 673 — *Equitantia*, when the sides of the leaf lie parallel, the outward one embracing the inner one.  
 674 — *Imbricata*, a parallel straight surface, the scales lying over each other.  
 675 — *Plicata*, plaited, when their complication is in plaits lengthways.  
 676 — *Reclinata*, reclined, reflexed downward towards the petiole.  
 677 — *Spiralia*, spiral, twisted in transverse plaits, so that the apex becomes the centre.  
 678 *Æstivatio*, the complication of the corollæ, before the unfolding of the flower.  
 679 — *Convoluta* (669) rolled together.  
 680 — *Imbricata* (674) imbricate.  
 681 — *Conduplicata* (668) when the parallel sides of the leaf approach.  
 682 — *Valvata*, having valves.  
 683 — *Inæquivalvis*, with unequal valves.  
 684 *Somnus*, sleep, the change that leaves of plants undergo in the night.  
 685 *Connivens*, when the upper disks of two opposite leaves or folioles are pressed together so as to appear one leaf.

686 **Includens**, when the leaves are alternate, and in the night press against the stalk, so as to include it.

687 **Circumsepiens**, when leaves growing in an horizontal position, erect themselves at night, by clasping together in the form of a funnel.

688 **Muniens**, when the leaves having footstalks spreading horizontally, become dependent, in form of a hollow arch.

689 **Conduplicans**, doubling, when the folioles lightly approach each other with their upper disk, so that both are covered.

690 **Involvens**, when the points of the upright folioles are pressed together, and form a cavity between.

691 **Divergens**, when the bases of the folioles approach, and the points are spreading.

692 **Dependens**, when the folioles hang downwards.

693 **Invertens**, when the folioles hang down, and are at the same time inverted.

694 **Imbricans**, the folioles imbricated, (120.)

### MENSURA, their MEASURE.

695 **Linearis**, linear, the twelfth part of an inch,

696 **Unguicularis**, the length of a nail.

697 **Policaris**, the length of the outward joint of the thumb.

698 **Palmaris**, the width of the hand.

699 **Spithamæus**, a span, the length between the point of the thumb and fore finger.

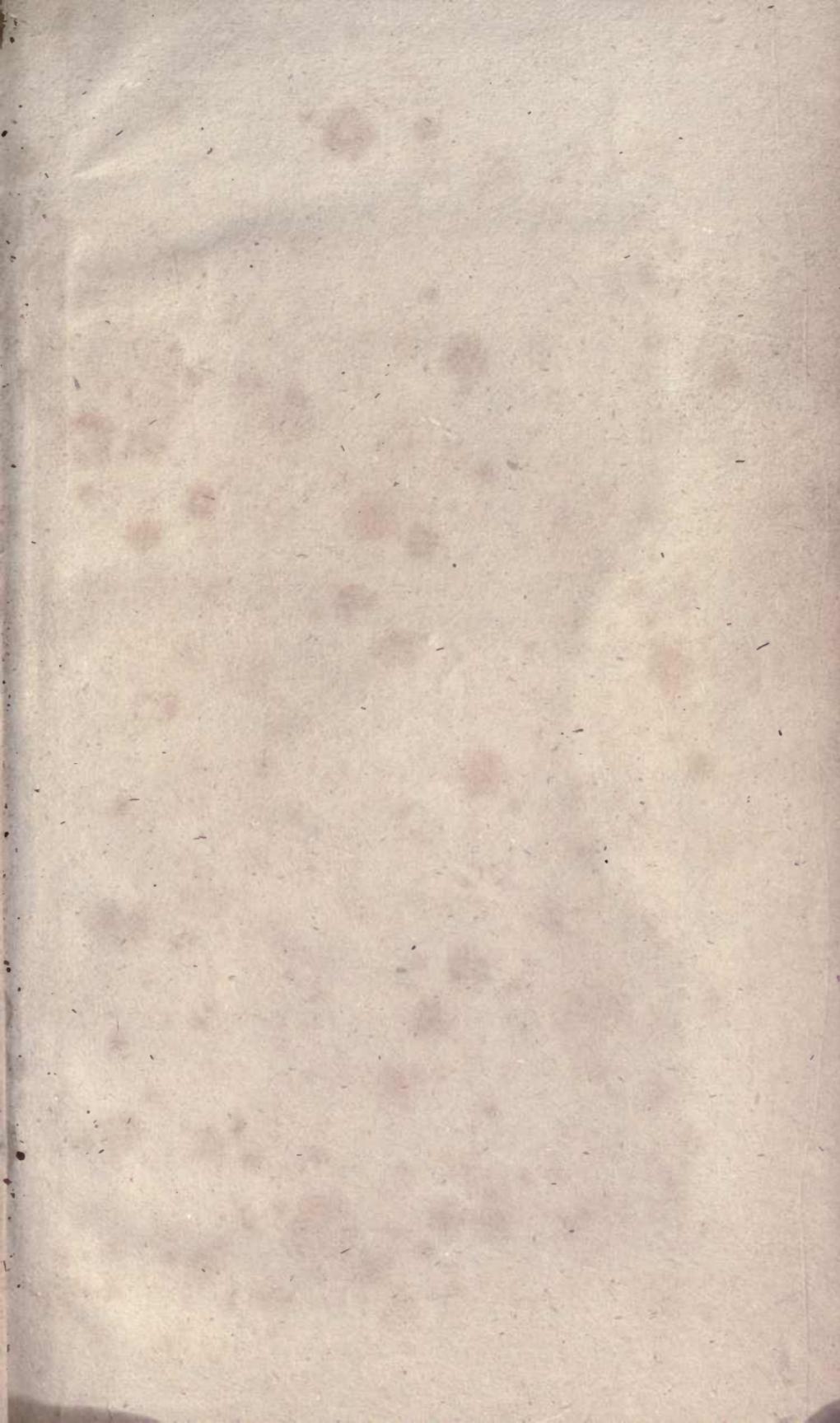
700 **Dodrantalis**, nine inches, the space between the point of the thumb and little finger when extended.

701 **Pedalis**, a foot, the space from the bending of the elbow to the base of the thumb.

702 **Orgyalis**, a fathom or six feet, the height of a man, or a space between the extreme points of the fingers, when the arms are extended.

THE END.







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